Cured After 24 Years of Misery.

MRS LITTLE, residing at the corner of San Pablo avenue and Forty-first street, Oakland, says: "After being under a physician's care for 24 years and taking opiates every night to quiet my nerves and produce sleep, I commenced a few months ago to take half a wine-glass of Dr. Henley's Celery, Beef and Iron each night before retiring. The effect was wonderful and now I have discarded physicians and opiates and am able to sleep soundly every night. In fact I have received new life and vigor, and cannot say enough in praise of Dr. Henley's Celery, Beef and Iron."

☞ This is only one case of several hundred who have been cured and saved from years of misery. This remedy is for sale by all druggists. BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS. Dr. Henley's is the original and only preparation of Celery, Beef and Iron in the market. Ask for

DR. HENLEY'S CELERY, BEEF AND IRON.

CELERY, BEEF AND IRON EXTRACT CO.,

Manufactory and Office, 48 Clay St., San Francisco.

july19

It is easier for a Needle to go through the Eye of a Camel than it is for a Camel to go through the Eye of a Needle, and it easier for

J. T. SHEWARD

To Draw a Crowd than it is for

"Them Other Fellars"

To Catch a Customer.

Years of Experience in the Eastern States.

Selling goods on close margins is something the average California merchant is slow to realize. They laugh at the pennies, but the pennies make the dollars, and everybody seems to want them.

Cents for Ball's Health Corsets,

Which is a saving of 20 of those bright pennies, and it will buy 9 spools of COATS' COTTON. A great many of these little items go to make up a vast amount of saving at the end of the year.

Handsome Lace Curtains and Cornice Poles Free,

Another Item Worth Saving.

12 Yds. Paisley Ginghams for $1.80, and Book Worth $1 Free

All through our Hosiery Stock, and almost every item in our Underwear Stock will show a nice little saving to the prudent purchaser, while our Dress Goods Department shows a wonderful saving.

NOTIONS

In California have always commanded an exorbitant profit, and there is no good reason why they should. We are cutting and slashing in Notions, Laces and Handkerchiefs, and even at our present prices they bring good profits. We are showing

Bright Handsome New Designs in Lawns,

And styles that will please you in Percales, Cambrics and Satteens. Shetland Shawls, Beaded Scarfs, and fine Cashmere shawls, for light wraps, are having a splendid sale, and we now have a full and complete line of the very latest designs.

Recent Large Purchases

Places us in a position to offer the most complete stock ever seen at this season of the year. This is specially so in

Parasols, Fans, Lawns, Ginghams, White Goods, Laces AND EMBROIDERIES.

All Seasonable and the Best Selling Articles of To-day.

☞ *Mail Orders will Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.*

ONWARD AND UPWARD!

Progression and Prosperity!

A BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR FUTURE USEFULNESS!

It is just a year ago since we moved into our present quarters, amidst the well wishes of our friends—the maledictions of our enemies. We continue to grow, continue to flourish, and serve the public, as our prices below will indicate. Our efforts to sustain the reputation of selling cheaper than any house in California are being appreciated, and it is only a matter of time until every housewife in Los Angeles will reiterate the merit and worth of the PEOPLE'S STORE.

SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR THIS WEEK.

96c.

An elegant line of Colored Dress Silks, never before opened, worth at the lowest, $1.50 a yard.

98c.

Handsome Black Satin Rhadama, 24 inches wide; exquisite lustre; would be cheap at $1.75.

$1.

A "Guinet" Black Dress Silk; for wear and beauty incomparable; worth at a low figure $2. (While we always have bargains in these goods it will pay you specially to inspect the quality and compare it with the price.)

39c.

Our entire line of Summer Dress Silks without any reserve. We have been selling these goods cheap at 65c.

50c.

10 pieces of Satin Cloth, 44 inches wide. These goods are cheap at $1.

10c.

25 pieces of Cashmere de Beige Suitings; sold for 15, 20 and 25c.

20c.

100 pieces of American, English and French Satins, regardless of former prices—50, 37½ and 25c.

15c.

Our entire stock of Linen Lawns; former prices, 50, 37½ and 25c.

8c.

The best Dress Ginghams in the American market. Don't let unscrupulous dealers palm the same goods on you for Scotch, English or other, at 12½ and 16⅔c a yard.

10c.

Sateen Finish Lace Check and Striped White Goods. These goods are to arrive Monday morning, new and fresh; sold here in town for 25c.

We are selling all our Spring and Summer goods in the same proportion. The word has been given to close out and all lines and columns topple over. It is difficult to put in our small space what we would wish to, hence we invite you to call and see for yourself.

PEOPLE'S STORE.

B 4 U BUY A HOME!

COME TO PASADENA AND SEE US

WE ARE

10 acres set out to the choicest varieties of deciduous and citrus fruit trees; also wine and table grapes; comfortable house; barn; water piped to premises. Price $3600.

10 acres of fine fruit land; choice location; corner lot; water piped to land. Price $1600.

5 30-100 acres on leading avenue, in bearing orange, lemon and complete assortment of deciduous fruit trees. water piped. Price $2250.

10 acres near Raymond Hotel; water piped. Price $1600.

20 acres with 30 shares of water; choice land; well-located. Price $2200.

WE CAN BE SEEN AT ANY TIME BY CALLING ON

WARD BROS.,

POSTOFFICE BUILDING, PASADENA,

Who also have a large list of Desirable property, improved and unimproved, at reasonable prices. july19

HARDWARE AUCTION!

Final Closing Out Sale.

LOS ANGELES HARDWARE CO.,

99 SOUTH SPRING ST.

SPECIAL SALES TO THE TRADE ON

Wednesday and Friday, July 22d and 24th, at 2 P. M.

GENERAL SALES ON

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 7:30 P. M.

july19 1w

Electro-Magnetic Institute.

CORNER FIRST AND SPRING STREETS, entrance on First street, Dr. E. ROBBINS, Medical Electrician, cures diseases that baffle the skill of other Physicians by electro-magnetism, Swedish movement cure, electric and medicated vapor baths, inhalation, hydropathic and hygienic treatments. Diseases diagnosed without explanation from patients free of charge. Office hours 9 till 12 and 1 to 5. jun25 1m

Army and Navy Pensions.

THE BOARD OF UNITED STATES Examining Surgeons hold regular meetings for the examination of applicants for pensions, at 10:30 a. m. on the first Wednesday of each month, in Widney Block, First street, between Main and Spring.

J. P. WIDNEY, M. D., President.
H. H. MAYNARD, M. D., Treasurer.
WALTER LINDLEY, M. D., Secretary.

Livery, Feed and Sale Stable

J. H. MYERS & CO.,

At 119 East First Street.

The best of care given to stock. Good livery teams. july9 1m

N. STANBURY'S

Fort street Wood and Coal Yard.

Dealer in wood and coal, hay and grain. Delivered to any part of the city. Orders promptly attended to. Patronage solicited. 239 Fort st., bet. Fourth and Fifth. jul18 tf

LOS ANGELES DAILY TIMES.

VOL. VIII----NO. 45. LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1885. FIVE CENTS.

"WE LEAD."

Spring and Summer 1885.

Without a Peer in Southern California.

WE HAVE RECEIVED

—AND PLACED ON SALE—

Spring and Summer Goods.

The Latest Styles and the most Magnificent Fabrics. The Cream of the

EUROPEAN AND EASTERN MARKETS.

We have an immense assortment, uniform low prices, and invite the ladies to call, inspect our goods and get our prices. All goods marked in plain figures.

CITY OF PARIS,

The Largest and Finest Dry Goods Emporium

IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,

105 AND 107 N. SPRING STREET.

my29 tf

MATHEWS, CASE & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BROWN & MATHEWS.) } 21 & 23 N. SPRING STREET, (Cor. Franklin, Opp. Postoffice.)

HARDWARE!!

Agricultural Implements, Iron Age Cultivators, Hose, Lawn Mowers, Etc.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

july18

The Stutzman Improved Fruit Evaporators

Are for Sale and on Exhibition at the Storerooms of the

C. W. GIBSON COMPANY,

108, 110 and 112 North Main Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

And orchardists and farmers especially are invited to examine the machines and get Catalogues and prices. The Stutzman Evaporator is made of galvanized iron and hence is fire-proof. The Trays are wire gauze. There is nothing shoddy in its construction. It is more easily moved about than any other Evaporator in the market. This alone is of great advantage to the fruit dryer. In simplicity of construction and durability it excels, and in cheapness nothing of the kind can compete with it. Made in all sizes, from stove to large factory sizes. jun26

AMERICAN FRUIT EVAPORATOR!

The most practical and reliable Fruit Evaporator made. It gives unobstructed hot air currents ABOVE and BELOW all fruit, thus insuring evenness of drying and no spoiled fruit. Beware of infringements. THE AMERICAN is pre-eminently the fruit raisers' machine. Its sizes grade from domestic to manufacturing wants. It makes the highest quality of work with ordinary care in handling. There is no need of making anything else. Though we approve a slight use of sulphur, the AMERICAN is specially adapted for highest grade in unbleached work. It places fresh cut fruit first in highest and dryest heat; cures cut surfaces at once and keeps them dry, thereby setting and making permanent the color, and also thereby, as in broiling steaks, securing the highest quality in product. We place our experience in evaporating at the disposal of our customers. In some cases this gratuitous service is of more value than prices paid us for evaporators. Sold by

J. T. RICHARDSON,

Dealer in Agricultural Implements, Wagons and Farm Machinery,

235 and 237 North Los Angeles Street (Opposite Aliso Street), Los Angeles, Cal. un4

A Home for Health, Pleasure and Profit!

HEALTH Four Hundred feet above the city with the most perfect natural sewerage, tempered with a delightful atmosphere, and a sanitarium for persons with weak lungs, asthma and kindred diseases. This is verified by actual residents on the tract.

PLEASURE The most delightfully located tract as to natural scenery, climate and convenience to city and mountains; on the only *good carriage road* in the county, and those who know say it is a real pleasure to live in such a location.

PROFIT Now we do strike you. This tract is (or will be August 1st) connected by steam direct with Commercial Street Depot. *Rapid Transit* is the key to all successful suburban residences, and this place will be *within 12 minutes* of the depot or 18 minutes of the Courthouse.

The difference in *TAXES* of a home on this tract (it is outside city limits) and one in the city will pay the owner's fare to and from the city during the year. It brings you as near the business center as you would be at Twelfth street. You can own a lot large enough to keep a cow and chickens, grow some fruit, keep the boys at home off the streets, live at home with your family nights, enjoy life, and live a long, happy and useful life, and *make money by it.*

THE PLACE is *HIGHLAND PARK*, just four miles from the Courthouse, on the new Los Angeles and San Gabriel Valley Railway, and on the direct road to Pasadena, and must be looked over to be fully appreciated. Lots for sale in any size to suit, at prices that will command attention.

Call on or address

BENT & ROWAN,

jun17 No. 3 1-2 Nadeau Block.

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM!

The New Means of Cure.

Dr. E. Robbins,

The Celebrated

Australian Medical Electrician

LANKERSHIM BLOCK, CORNER FIRST and Spring streets, entrance on First street, after several years experience in the Australian colonies, San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Denver and two years in this city, has decided to permanently locate here, where he has performed so many wonderful cures by electrical medication. His rooms are crowded daily with patients anxious to get the benefit of his power over so-called incurable diseases. Dr. Robbins is indorsed by many of our leading citizens. He also diagnoses diseases without explanation from the patients, free of charge, and has fitted up the Institute at considerable expense with Dr. Hoffman & Palmer's celebrated electro-therapeutic bath, which is pronounced by eminent physicians to be the greatest discovery in medical science of modern times; also other medicated baths, with the latest improvements in electrical instruments for administering Faradic, Galvanic and Static electricity. jun25

Drs. C. & Frank Stevens,

DENTISTS—$15 sets of teeth for $8; 27 years experience; painless extraction of teeth by vitalized air; all operations at Eastern prices and guaranteed. Rooms 18 and 19, Schumacher Block, Spring st., opposite P. O. july2

Don't You Forget It!

If you want to buy property;
If you have property to sell;
If you have property to rent;
If you have money to loan;
If you want to borrow money;

If you have property to exchange for either Eastern or Los Angeles city or county property; don't fail to call on

WOODARD & COOK,

No. 13 Court street (opposite Courthouse), Los Angeles, Cal. july4 1m

FRENCH ART.

FOR DECORATING CHINA, SILK, SATIN, or any smooth surface, taught in one lesson for $5. A nice selection of flowers always on hand. Will also give lessons in Art, Needlework, Kensington Ribbon, Arrasene, and Couching. Hoops, Frames and Crewels always on hand. Will do stamping cheap. No. 65 E. Water st., East Los Angeles. july16 1m

For Sale!

Good Opportunity.

A grocery business in good paying order for sale. Address Box 1230. july14 tf

The City Ice Co.

FACTORY, Corner Second and Vine Streets. | **OFFICE,** 112 North Spring Street.

Ice of the best quality furnished at reasonable rates and at short notice.

THE CITY ICE COMPANY.

NOTICE—No bills will be paid by this company unless upon written order signed by G. H. WATTS, Secretary. THE CITY ICE CO. july9 tf

KUMYSS

MILK WINE.

RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS AS A Tonic, Restorative and Digestive, in Consumption, Bronchitis, and all Wasting Diseases, Dyspepsia, Catarrhal conditions of the Bowels, etc. It is the most nutritious food, already digested, and aids the digestion of other food.

Prepared carefully and scientifically by

C. LAUX, Jr., Druggist,

208 NORTH MAIN ST.

For sale in bottles and by the glass. jun16 tf

GEO. D. CARLETON. M. SUMMERFIELD

GEO. D. CARLETON & CO.,

REAL ESTATE

—AND—

COMMISSION AGENTS

15 W. First Street,

Between Spring and Main, Los Angeles, Cal.

Will buy and sell real estate, pay taxes and examine titles. Will attend to drawing deeds and mortgages, and do a general conveyancing.

Renting of houses and rents collected a specialty. july7 tf

WM. F. GOWIE.

Water Developer, Pasadena, Cal.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS directed to all those interested in the water supply, as I am fully prepared to dig wells, repair wells, pumps, and tunnel for water. Call or address R. WILLIAMS, Pasadena, Cal. jun24 tf

REMOVAL.

Dr. L. W. WELLS.

DENTIST, HAS REMOVED HIS office to 23 South Spring street, Roeder Block. Practiced 25 years. The best work at moderate prices. Teeth extracted without pain. Special attention paid to filling teeth. d1-tf

CATARRH!

And Consumption are Caused by Atmospheric Germs, Which Develop into Parasites. These Diseases are

Scientifically Treated By

W. N. DAVIS, M. D., M. C. P. S. O.

Graduate of "Chicago Homœopathic College," Chicago, and "College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario," Canada. HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIALIST of Diseases of Ear, Nose, Throat, Chest, and all Chronic Diseases.

CATARRH

Is caused by the presence of parasites, microscopical in size, in the mucous membranes. The germs are deposited from the air and become more readily developed and increase more rapidly in systems debilitated from any cause, as in scrofulous subjects and in those suffering from a hyperæmic or torpid liver, which causes the blood to become impoverished.

The catarrh is first located in the anterior part of the nose and the patient seems to have a cold in the head, from which he is scarcely ever free. This gradually extends to the posterior nares and mucous is expelled, especially in the morning, from the throat, but in rare cases there is no discharge, a dry sensation in the nostrils above being present.

In time the mucous membrane becomes thickened, so that respiration through the nose is difficult or impossible, then the germs are deposited directly into the throat and lungs. This stage of the disease will be noticed by a hacking cough or simply a disposition to clear the throat. Sometimes the germs will lie dormant for years until such time as the lungs become in a fit condition for their development. This condition may be the result of a severe cold or any debilitating disease, when the germ is able to multiply and produce its kind. Then colds do not pass off as other colds have done and we have a case of Chronic Bronchitis or Catarrh of the Lungs, which is often mistaken for consumption and may pass into that disease if not arrested.

Our treatment consists in using such remedies, either in spray or inhalation, as will destroy these germs or parasites, soften the mucous in the lungs and facilitate expectoration. This gives constitutional medicines a chance to build up the system and our mild climate can better exert its curative influence. This climate alone very often apparently arrests the disease, but there is always danger of a relapse until the cause is removed. Nasal Catarrh is frequently cured with from one to four applications of medicine. Every lung disease can be cured if taken in time and in hopeless cases life can be prolonged and comfort given to the patient.

Simple Nasal Catarrh and pharyngitis can be treated at a distance by writing for a list of questions, but if lungs are involved an examination at office is necessary.

Consultation and Examination Free.

Office Hours—10 to 12 a. m., 1 to 4 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

W. N. DAVIS, M. D.,

45½ North Spring Street, over People's Store, Los Angeles, Cal. july1 1m

Electro-Magnetic Institute.

CORNER FIRST AND SPRING STREETS, entrance on First street. Dr. E. ROBBINS, Medical Electrician, cures diseases that baffle the skill of other Physicians by electro-magnetism, Swedish movement cure, electric and medicated vapor baths, inhalation, hydropathic and hygienic treatments. Diseases diagnosed without explanation from patients free of charge. Office hours 9 till 12 and 1 to 5. jun25 1m

-THE-

Few Remaining Days

—OF OUR—

CLOSING SALE

WILL BE MARKED BY

Further Reductions!

—IN—

NEARLY ALL LINES.

LAST CHANCE

—FOR SUCH—

Unprecedented Bargains!

H. B. FOX,

36 N. SPRING ST. july2

CATARRH!

Throat Diseases, Bronchitis, Asthma AND CONSUMPTION,

Together with the Eye, Ear and Heart; Also All Chronic Diseases, and Particularly Those Incident to Females, Successfully Treated by

M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M. D

M. C. P. S. O.

Graduate of Victoria College, Toronto, Ontario; Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario; for three years Associate Physician of the Chicago and Cincinnati Throat and Lung Institutes; for fifteen years, and still, proprietor of the Detroit Throat and Lung Institute; also Licentiate Physician in and for the State of Michigan, and for several years Proprietor of the Ontario Pulmonary Institute and Health Resort at Toronto, Ontario. Over 60,000 cases treated by us during the past nineteen years.

In order to show how successfully lung diseases can be cured when properly treated, we give the testimonial of one who is well and favorably known by many of the people of Los Angeles. From Rev. L. R. Fiske, D. D., President Albion College, Albion, Mich., formerly pastor of Central M. E. Church, Detroit, Mich., and editor of the Christian Advocate:

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 22, 1877.

DR. WILLIAMS—Dear Sir: I am glad to add my testimony to the efficacy of the treatment my son has received. In the Spring of 1877, my son, then at the age of 23, was suffering from a severe affection of the bronchial tubes and lungs, so as to be compelled to keep his room, and the most of the time his bed. Within the space of two weeks he experienced about a dozen hemorrhages, from which the ordinary remedies afforded but temporary relief. I applied to you who supplied him with inhaling medicines, which effected an immediate arrest of the bleeding, and which has never occurred since he began the inhalation. Respectfully, L. R. FISKE.

CONSULTATION FREE.—Those who desire to consult with me in regard to their cases had better call at the office for consultation and examination, but if impossible to do so, can write for a copy of my Medical Treatise, containing a list of questions. Address

M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M. D.,

274 North Main street, Los Angeles, Cal. Office hours—From 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., jun 28

The Mutual Life!

INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK

INCORPORATED IN 1842.

R. A. McCurdy, President.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1885.......$103,876,178

This Company presents to those needing insurance a security unequalled by any similar institution. It has never disputed a claim which was shown to be just and right, and has carefully sought and practiced the most equitable system for the division of its surplus, and for discriminating between the varied interests of its many members.

Premium receipts to date	$376,237,644
Paid policy-holders	216,094,310
Paid policy-holders in 1884	13,923,061
Income in 1884	19,095,318
Accumulated surplus, New York standard, over	13,000,000

For Further particulars, apply to

G. A. DOBINSON, Agent,

OFFICE OF

DOBINSON & FAIRCHILD,

42 North Spring Street. jun21

THE KNIFE MUST GO.

DISEASES OF THE RECTUM

Female and Chronic Diseases a Specialty.

Rectal Ulcers, Hemorrhoids or Piles Fissure, Fistula in Ano, Pruritus or so-called Itching Piles, Polypus Recti Successfully Treated by Dr. A. W. Brinkerhoff's System of Rectal Treatment.

A SURE AND PAINLESS SYSTEM FOR the cure of Hemorrhoids without cutting, ligating, burning, taking medicine or detention from business. No anesthetics used. Over 50,000 operations for piles and not one death. The knife, ligature, ecraseur, hot iron and the cruel carbolic treatment are the weapons in use to-day for the treatment of Piles.

We can treat you without using any of these barbarities and guarantee a cure in every case.

Thousands die annually from what is called CONSUMPTION, heart, liver, kidney diseases, etc., while the cause is unknown, hidden, never brought to light. We ask the sick and suffering to investigate the cause of the lame back, affected kidneys, vaginal/womb, urinary, heart, lung, stomach, liver and head troubles; rheumatism, benumbed limbs and bloated abdomen, dyspepsia, biliousness and tendency to malaria, and they will find RECTAL ULCERATION the hidden monster—the foe to human health and happiness.

The existence of Rectal Ulcers is as old as the race, and surgeons from time to time have written of them, but have been unable to SEE THEM. We have instruments by which the rectum can be clearly and intelligently examined, and without pain or danger to the patient. The invention of these instruments by Dr. A. W. BRINKERHOFF, of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, has opened wide the door to the successful treatment of this malady, and has established the fact, after examining more than twenty thousand patients suffering with all the various complaints found in chronic diseases of both sexes, that Rectal Ulcerations exist in every case. With our system of treatment we cure the ulceration, if not too far advanced, and the train of symptoms and misery disappear.

Come and investigate! Our practice is not experimental, our labor not guess work. We know what we see. Charges reasonable.

Consultation and Examination Free

☞ Parties calling for examination, if convenient, please have friend accompany them.

C. EDGAR SMITH, M. D.,

A. P. POAPS, M. D., Assistant.

Office, Corner SPRING and SECOND, july7 tf HOLLENBECK BLOCK.

OSTRICH FEATHERS

Colored, Cleaned and Dyed as New

SILKS, VELVETS, LACES AND KID Gloves cleaned. Gents' Clothing cleaned and repaired. All work warranted. C. L. WALKER & CO., 303½ S. Spring st., Los Angeles. Call and see us. july12 1m

NOTICE TO STOCK BREEDERS

ALL PARTIES CONCERNED ARE HEREBY notified that all money due for the services of my Percheron Norman stallions "Wide-awake, Jr.," and "Welcome," must be paid to JOHN REIMER, my agent, or to july16 1m E. H. O'MELVENY, Owner.

The Times.

Office—Temple, Main and New High.

A SUBSCRIPTION for a monument to General Grant has already been started in New York City.

KEILEY has been heard from. He is in Paris. Having learned his whereabouts, the government would do well to cable him the suggestion that "there is no place like home."

GENERAL GRANT'S funeral will take place in New York on Saturday, August 8th. The remains will be taken from Mount McGregor Tuesday, August 4th, and will lie in state successively at Albany, Washington and New York City.

THERE is "hair pulling," in a figurative sense, over the marriage of Princess Beatrice. It is said that no invitation was issued to Queen Victoria's eldest daughter, and that, moreover, the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburg accorded but cold courtesy to the wedding.

IT appears that General Grant's work on his memoirs was fully completed before his malady incapacitated him for further writing. A note from General Grant to his physician, Dr. Douglas, now brought to light for the first time, shows the General's satisfaction that he was permitted to finish his task. The publisher of the memoirs promises that the first volume shall appear the first of December, and the second volume in March. An immense sale is insured in America, and the publisher is to leave for Europe, August 1st, to make arrangements for the publication of the work in England, France, Germany and perhaps other foreign countries. It is estimated that Mrs. Grant's share of the proceeds will be from $300,000 to $400,000. This will place her in independent circumstances. Many a great man has lived and died without accomplishing so much as General Grant did after he was stricken with his fatal malady.

THE San Francisco Chronicle, in the issuance of its Grant memorial number last Thursday morning, acquitted itself of one of the greatest feats of newspaper enterprise that the Pacific Coast has ever witnessed. The definite announcement of General Grant's death did not arrive until about half past five o'clock Thursday morning, it should be remembered, yet the Chronicle published twenty-nine columns of matter devoted to the life and services of General Grant, aside from the regular telegraphic reports, occupying two columns more. What time this immense double number of the Chronicle made its appearance we have no means of knowing; but it probably came out within two hours of the telegraphic announcement of the death. If we may be pardoned for speculating as to a newspaper secret, we will say that the Chronicle must have had its memorial matter standing in type, or stereotyped, awaiting the event—a judicious thing to do, of course.

THE pseudo alliance between the English Conservatives and the Parnellites has been quickly broken. In the House of Commons, Thursday, the government received an ignominious defeat on a clause of the Medical Relief bill, the vote standing 180 to 130. This, of course, does not mean a dissolution of the government, as would be the case with a defeat in both branches of Parliament, but it is bad enough, considering that the new ministry has been in power only a month. A few more backsets like this would undoubtedly bring about a speedy dissolution. The Conservative lease of power at the outset was very uncertain, and now that the Parnellites have shown a tendency to kick in the traces, the government hold is precarious indeed. News comes in this morning's dispatches that Gladstone's voice has given out by reason of a serious catarrhal affection, and that he will, therefore, be unable to take part in the approaching campaign. If this be so, it will militate greatly in favor of the Conservatives. Perhaps they will be able to strengthen themselves in an appeal to the people.

A High-toned Scandal.

COPENHAGEN, July 24.—Conservative journals refer to a public scandal involving a professor in the University, the President of a leading scientific society, the most eminent author in Denmark, several wealthy merchants, and some members of the magistracy. They are accused of having criminal intercourse with young girls. Ten culprits have been arrested and two committed suicide. The exposure resulted from an attempt to extort money, which was resisted.

Tobacco Factory Burned.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The nine-story snuff and tobacco factory of S. P. Lilienthal was gutted by fire to-night. During the conflagration an explosion from an unknown cause blew out several doors and windows and injured six firemen. John Driscoll was the worst hurt, receiving a compound fracture of the right leg and other wounds. The loss is estimated at $250,000.

An American Congressman in Ireland.

DUBLIN, July 24.—General Patrick A. Collins, member of the United States Congress, arrived to-day and was welcomed by the Mayor and other Nationalists. General Collins declined a banquet tendered him by Mayor Dillon and others. At the invitation of Secretary Harrison, he will attend a meeting of the Irish National League next Tuesday.

"I Have No Friends."

MODESTO, July 24.—At 8:15 this evening Dora Montgomery, aged 17, living on C. M. Stetson's ranch, seven miles from here, committed suicide by shooting herself in the left breast with a Winchester rifle, dying instantly. She left a note, in which she said, "Good-bye to all. I have no friends." She leaves a mother and brother. Her brother is a rancher two miles from here.

Three Shipwrecks Seen.

CONCEPCION, via Galveston, July 24.—The captain of the schooner Marie reports signalling three vessels off Cape Horn, completely dismasted, and that a steamer, supposed to be English, succeeded in saving one. He is ignorant of the fate or names of the others.

Crop Failure and Suicide.

STOCKTON, July 24.—Frank B. Claws, a well-known nurseryman of this city, committed suicide last night by cutting his throat with a butcher knife. His wheat crop failed this year, and the news made him despondent. He was an unmarried man.

Suicide in Jail.

SUISUN, Cal., July 24.—George Maxwell, an inmate of the county jail at Fairfield, committed suicide this afternoon by taking a dose of strychnine. Despondency was the cause of his deed.

Withdrawn from Tonquin.

PARIS, July 24.—The Chinese government has informed the French Ambassador at Pekin that the chief Black Flags have been withdrawn from Tonquin.

Will Not Give Up Zulfikar.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 24.—The official paper says it is authorized to state that Russia will not renounce her claims to Zulfikar Pass.

THE DEAD HERO.

Arrangements Effected for the Funeral.

AUGUST 8TH SET FOR THE INTERMENT.

Central Park, New York, the Place of Burial—General Hancock to Have Charge of the Obsequies.

Associated Press Dispatches to The Times.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 24.—The one condition imposed by General Grant before he died upon those who should decide the place of his burial is the cause of delay in fixing the spot for sepulchre. Mayor Grace's chief clerk, Mr. Turner, is here and has been in consultation with Colonel Fred Grant. He has formally urged the acceptance of a burial spot in any one of the parks of New York City. There is a strong feeling in the family of General Grant that the New York proposition is one that would have gratified the General, but the condition that Mrs. Grant might be buried beside the General is one that the Mayor's representative cannot accede to, and telegraphic communication is now going on between here and New York on that point. The President's messenger at 11 o'clock had not arrived, and when he does come and presents an invitation from the Soldiers' Home it is not unlikely that the condition of General Grant relative to Mrs. Grant being buried beside him will also then cause some delay, pending a conference. The other invitation from the city of Springfield, Ills., is not being seriously considered as yet, though before his death General Grant said of the three States in which he would desire to be buried, Illinois was one.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL WITH A MESSAGE.

MOUNT MCGREGOR, July 24.—Adjutant General Drum arrived on the mountain this evening. He was the bearer of a letter from President Cleveland to Mrs. Grant, tendering a lot in the Soldiers' Home grounds as a burial place for the dead General, if it should meet the views of the family. In conversation General Drum said: "I have to-day transmitted to General Hancock an order from the Secretary of War directing General Hancock to take entire charge of the military arrangements of General Grant's funeral from the present to the day of burial, and all the military of any kind here will be under his direction, and to him application must be made by all military organizations that may desire to take part in the obsequies."

THE BURIAL PLACE FIXED.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 24—4 p. m.—At this moment it has been finally decided to bury General Grant in Central Park, New York City, one week from Tuesday next.

DETERMINED THE QUESTION OF BURIAL.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 24.—This afternoon Mr. Turner, Mayor Grace's chief clerk, received a message which determined the question of Grant's burial-place in favor of Central Park, New York. It was as follows: "Your two telegrams just to hand and understood. The matter is definitely settled that General Grant's body is to be interred here. We cannot take any more definite action in regard to the matter of Mrs. Grant until a later date: The faith of the President of the Board of Aldermen, and my own, is pledged that we will see, when a little time has passed away, that the wishes of the family are gratified by a formal resolution of the Board. Answer immediately, so I may appoint a committee to make my quota for the Grant National monument. (Signed.) W. R. GRACE."

Upon receipt of Mayor Grace's telegram Mr. Turner repaired at once to the cottage where a conference was held with Colonel Fred Grant. The Colonel read the Mayor's dispatch and retained it. At the close of the conference Colonel Grant assured the Mayor's representative that he and the family thus formally accepted the tender of a burial place for General Grant and Mrs. Grant in Central Park, New York City, and that he and the family would now proceed with all funeral arrangements with reference to the above conclusion. The Mayor's messenger then telegraphed to Mayor Grace the result of his mission.

THE ACCEPTANCE OF NEW YORK'S OFFER.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Mayor Grace to-day received the following dispatch from his Private Secretary, at Mt. McGregor, in regard to the offer made by the city, of a place of burial in one of the parks belonging to the city: "Colonel Grant instructs me to say that, upon the condition that the wish of the General that a place be reserved beside him for Mrs. Grant, he and the family definitely accepts. You are, therefore, at liberty to take action upon this information which is final. The family prefer Central Park."

REGRETS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Regret is almost universal here that Central Park, New York, has been selected as the last resting place for the remains of General Grant. The Post says editorially: "There is no national character to Central Park, and no reason why a man of national renown should be buried there." The Republican is equally emphatic in its expression of opinion that General Grant should be buried here, and says there is some talk of the Grand Army sending a formal protest to Colonel Grant upon the subject. General Burdette, Commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, said to-night he was very sorry for the selection, but that 10,000 Grand Army men would attend the funeral, wherever it takes place. He will issue a general order to-morrow.

REGRETS AT SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 24.—The Republican will say to-morrow: The country will share the sentiment of the people of Washington in regard to the great Captain's burial place. The fitting spot for the rest of the nation's hero is the nation's capital. New York has shown a greed after one more show for the hurrying populace, and the family of Grant have weakly and hastily yielded to it without waiting to bear the voice of wiser friends and of their countrymen.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 24.—The programme of the funeral arrangements is as here given: The remains will lie quietly at the cottage, in the room where the General died, until a week from Tuesday afternoon next, when the funeral cortege will be placed on a special train and conveyed directly and without demonstration to Albany, reaching there in the evening. The remains will be borne to the Capitol building, where they will lie in state until Wednesday noon. Thence the dead General will be conveyed by the funeral train to New York, arriving there Wednesday evening. The body will then be conveyed to the City Hall, where it will remain in state until Saturday, when it will be borne to its last resting place in Central Park.

TIME TABLE FOR THE FUNERAL TRAIN.

Mr. W. J. Arkell has arranged the following time table for the removal of the remains from Mt. McGregor: At 1 p. m. August 4, arrive at Saratoga; at 2 p. m. leave Saratoga; at 5:30 p. m. arrive at Albany; leave Albany at 12 o'clock noon Wednesday, August 5th, and arrive about 4:30 in New York. In the interval, from 5:30 p. m. Tuesday to noon Wednesday, August 5th, the remains will lie in state in the Capitol, and from the time of arrival in New York, Wednesday afternoon, until Saturday, August 8th, the body will lie in state at the City Hall. The public obsequies will take place Saturday, at such time as the civic authorities may arrange, and the interment will then follow in Central Park.

TO BE BURIED WITH NATIONAL HONORS.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—President Cleveland was to-night advised by telegram from Adjutant General Drum at Mt. McGregor that he delivered the President's letter to Mrs. Grant, and that she and the other members of the family expressed a desire to have General Grant buried with national honors. Their wishes will be respected and the ceremonies will take place as already indicated in the press dispatches. President Cleveland and members of the Cabinet will attend the funeral, in New York, Saturday, August 8th.

A CIRCULAR FROM SECRETARY BAYARD.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Secretary Bayard has addressed a circular to all diplomatic and consular offices of the United States, inviting attention to the Presidential proclamation announcing the death of General Grant. Bayard directs that the flags of the offices be displayed at half mast on the reception of the circular, and that symbols of mourning be assumed for thirty days.

A SENATORIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Sergeant-at-Arms Canady, of the Senate, to-day received the following dispatch from St. Clair Springs, Mich.:

"It is proper that the Senate of the United States shall participate with other departments of the government and with the people in doing honor to the memory of General Grant. I therefore designate the following Senators to represent that body in connection with the funeral ceremonies: Justin Morrill, John Sherman, John A. Logan, J. D. Cameron, Wade Hampton, W. M. Ransom, Joseph E. Brown, J. G. Harris and John F. Miller, of California. You will notify them immediately, and you are requested to officially accompany them.

(Signed) "THOS. A. HENDRICKS, "Vice President."

Of the Senators named by the Vice-President, Miller is in Alaska, Cameron in Montana and Harris and Brown out of the reach of the telegraph. The remaining Senators were notified by telegraph to-night, and the Vice-President was informed of the absence of the others and asked to name substitutes. This will probably be done to-morrow. Although the Vice-President named only nine Senators, it is probable that a full delegation of twelve will be present at the funeral.

A MEMORIAL ADDRESS FROM BUTLER.

LOWELL, Mass., July 24.—General B. F. Butler has accepted an invitation to deliver the oration at the memorial services to be held in honor of General Grant; date not yet fixed.

GENERAL SHERMAN SUMMONED.

MOUNT MCGREGOR, July 24.—General Sherman, now enroute East from Minnesota, will find awaiting at New York a message requesting his presence here at his earliest convenience. General John A. Logan will also doubtless attend the remains from here to New York.

THE CANOPY.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The canopy to be used above General Grant's coffin was sent to Saratoga. It was last used at the funeral of Bishop Simpson at Philadelphia. It consists of four heavily carved mahogany posts, with black broadcloth and damask silk curtains, looped with silk and chenille tassels.

THE EMBALMING.

The embalming will be completed to-day. The cheeks and face by the process made use of have been made to assume fullness; the deeper furrows and lines have been filled out, and the expression of the face is now one of peace and rest.

On Monday the remains will be placed in a casket and near relatives will be permitted to view them.

Señor Romero is with the family to-day, as are also Dr. Newman and wife.

General Carr paid his respects at the cottage this morning.

THE HOUSE TO BE CONSECRATED.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 24.—The disposition of the cottage in which General Grant died rests with Joseph W. Drexel, and the Associated Press is authorized to announce that the cottage will never again be occupied by any family or person. Mr. Drexel will, in due time, present it to the State or National Government. The house will be presented intact.

G. A. R. AND LEGION.

Preparations Made to Honor Their Dead Comrade.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 24.—There will be over two hundred representatives of the Grand Army posts from various parts of the country here to-morrow. They will camp in tents pitched on the mountain, and will take their meals on the hotel veranda.

LOYAL LEGION OF HONOR.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The board of officers of the Grand Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, at their headquarters at Philadelphia, have notified the New York commandery that, upon the action of the latter with respect to the funeral of its late Commander, General Grant, being communicated to them, they will convene the different commanderies throughout the Union and issue the proper order for participation in the obsequies and mourning. The following telegram was received by New York Commandery this afternoon:

General C. A. Carleton: California Commandery mourns the bereavement which has deprived New York of its Commander and the Loyal Legion of its grandest and best beloved companion.

[Signed] W. L. ELLIOTT, Commander.

THE OHIO LEGION.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—The Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion to-night adopted a resolution on the death of General Grant, Commander of the New York Commandery, and authorized its commander, Ex-President Hayes, to appoint a delegation to attend with himself the funeral.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Board of Aldermen in Session—Resolutions.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The Board of Aldermen met to-day. Mayor Grace sent in a communication to them, calling their attention officially to the death of General Grant and quoting his letter of yesterday to Mrs. Grant and the answer from Col. Fred. Grant. Appropriate resolutions were then offered. The resolutions extend sympathy to the family and authorize the proper authorities to offer sepulchre for the body of General Grant in any of the public parks in this city which the family of the deceased may select, and say that the City Hall will be draped and placed at the disposal of the family of the deceased for the reception of the remains. They also provide for a committee to perfect funeral arrangements. They order a copy of the resolutions sent to the General's family. A committee to make necessary preparations is provided for in the resolutions.

A communication was read from Clerk Turner, who had been despatched to Mt. McGregor to confer with the family of General Grant in relation to his sepulchre in one of the parks of this city. It stated that it was likely the proposition would be accepted.

A resolution was adopted empowering the Mayor, in case the proposition is accepted, to appoint a committee to collect contributions from the people towards a national monument.

The Stock Exchange Committee to-day reported appropriate resolutions, a copy of which was ordered sent to the General's family.

THE TRUST FUND.

Status of the Old Movement for General Grant.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The Tribune will publish to-morrow a statement of the present status of the trust fund raised by citizens of New York, for General Grant, several years ago. After telling how, at the suggestion of the late Governor Morgan, $188,000 of the fund was invested in Wabash railroad first-mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, which were then considered as good as government bonds, Governor Morgan guaranteeing them, and undertaking to make both principal and interest good out of his own private fortune in case the interest should be defaulted for six months, the Tribune says: "What six months ago seemed an almost impossible contingency will probably become a fact within a few days. On August 1 the interest on the bonds in question will be six months in arrears, and it is probable that Governor Morgan's executors will, in accordance with his guarantee, pay over to the trustees of the fund the principal and interest. Only one question remains to be determined. It will be suggested that if the executors of the Morgan estate lend to the railroad the money wherewith to pay the interest on the bonds held in trust for General Grant and his family there would technically be no default, and therefore the Morgan estate would not be liable for the principal. Whatever course Governor Morgan, if alive, would have pursued under the circumstances, his executors are bound in law to be governed by the exact legal interpretation of the written guaranty. The whole question of the executor's liability at the present juncture has been referred to a lawyer, who will give his opinion within a few days. Meanwhile there is reason to believe that on August 1st the guaranty will be carried out and the $188,000, with arrears of interest, will be paid to the treasurer of the fund.

MRS. GRANT'S PROCEEDS.

Her Share in the Returns from General Grant's Memoirs.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Mrs. Grant's share of the proceeds of the General's book will be between $300,000 and $400,000. Publisher Webster says that four thousand agents are now gathering subscriptions, and the number will soon be increased to 5000. The work will be issued in two volumes, to be published separately about the first days of December and March next respectively, and they will both be sold exclusively by subscriptions. Webster sails for Europe, August 1st, to arrange for the publication of the books in England, France, Germany, Italy and Austria. Norwegian and Portuguese publishers also have made overtures to publish the books. Mrs. Grant will have a large percentage on the sales of books in foreign countries.

The Sister of General Grant.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Mrs. Cramer, sister of General Grant, accompanied by her husband, lately United States Minister at Berne, Switzerland, arrived to-day on the steamer Wieland from Hamburg.

A MONUMENT.

New York Takes the Initiative.

A COMMITTEE ON SUBSCRIPTIONS.

President Hayes to Bring the Matter Before the Grand Army—Additional Condolence from Illustrious People.

Associated Press Dispatches to The Times.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The Mayor to-day appointed a committee of one hundred citizens to raise New York City's share of the expense for the erection of a national monument to General Grant. Among the members of the committee are Samuel J. Tilden, Chester A. Arthur, Alonzo B. Cornell, Wm. M. Evarts, Oswald Ottendorfer, Geo. Jones, Thos. L. James, Edward Cooper, Smith Ely, Jr., W. H. Wickham, Roscoe Conkling, Noah Davis, Cornelius N. Bliss, Eugene Kelly, George Bliss, Whitelaw Reid, John Jacob Astor, Parke Goodwin, Henry B. Hyde, Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, Dr. Fordyce Baker, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jesse Seligman, Joseph W. Drexel, David Stone, David Dows, Hamilton Fish, Pierre Lorillard, Ogden Gillett and Joseph Pulitzer.

HAYES SUGGESTS A MONUMENT HOUSE.

CLEVELAND, O., July 24.—In the course of a speech eulogistic of Grant before the G. A. R. posts of Fremont, Ex-President Hayes said that the Grand Army of the Republic, as the largest soldier organization in the country, should take the lead in building a national monument house to General Grant in New York. The Ex-President thought the Grand Army of the Republic should move in the matter at once and he will submit a proposition to the Ohio department, meeting in Springfield early in August.

CONDOLENCE FROM THE QUEEN.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 24.—Many messages of condolence were received by the family this afternoon, and among them is this:

WASHINGTON, July 24.

Mrs. U. S. Grant: Her Majesty, the Queen, requests me to convey to yourself and family her sincere condolence on the death of General Grant.

(Signed) BRITISH MINISTER.

OTHER CONDOLENCES.

LONDON, July 24.—*Mrs. U. S. Grant:*—Accept our deepest sympathy in the loss of your distinguished husband. We shall always look back with gratification at having known him personally.

(Signed) PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

MONTREAL, July 24.—*Mrs. Grant:*—I am greatly grieved to get the sad news of the General's death. Pray accept my most sincere sympathy.

(Signed) CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

LONDON.

What the Press has to Say on the Death of General Grant.

LONDON, July 24.—The Post says: "The American Republic has lost one of its illustrious citizens. General Grant will be remembered as the able soldier who prevented the final severance of the great republic. It is thus that he will be known to posterity. Though not a Napoleon or Wellington, he handled large armies and led them to victory."

The Standard says: "Although the death of General Grant was long expected, the event is not less deplored. We can only share with his mourning countrymen in a sense of the loss of one whose career was so notable, so honorable to himself and so useful to his native land. If that were possible, his even rose in popularity when the nation saw the way he faced poverty and ruin. Simple and modest, he was never cast down by reverses, nor elated by prosperity. Never a great strategist, he knew only one course; namely, to fight. To-day, from Cape Cod to the Alaskan Isles, the land will once more resound with the fading memories of the war."

The Telegraph devotes two columns to a review of General Grant's military career. Editorially it says: "Yesterday the greatest and most successful soldier that the United States has produced breathed his last. In no portion of the United States have the financial disasters marking the close of General Grant's career been regarded with more sympathy and regret than in England. Beyond all others, he was the best fitted to cope with the tremendous crisis which made him, and when the grave closes over all that is mortal of Ulysses Simpson Grant, it will be felt that he leaves behind him no man cast in a simpler, more sincere or more heroic mold."

THE AMERICAN COLONY.

LONDON, July 24.—A number of prominent Americans will assemble to-morrow at the residence of Minister Phelps, to consult upon proper measures to be taken in view of the death of General Grant, and to adopt resolutions of sympathy with the family of the dead soldier.

The Legation will be closed on the day of the funeral. Minister Phelps and Mr. White, second Secretary of Legation, had accepted invitations to a ball to be given to-night by the Prince of Wales, but, owing to the death of General Grant, have written letters of regret, stating that they cannot attend.

AT VARIOUS PLACES.

Preparations Making for Memorial Services.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—Acting Mayor Allen to-day telegraphed to Colonel Grant offering a place of interment for General Grant's remains in this city. A monster meeting will be held on 'Change to-morrow to arrange a military demonstration on the day of the funeral.

IN SALT LAKE.

SALT LAKE, July 24.—The day has been as quiet as Sunday, saloons closed, and no celebration of "Mormon day" of any kind. The city has been deeply draped in mourning since yesterday under proclamation of Governor Murray, recommending it till Gen. Grant's funeral is over. The Governor's moderation and wise forethought entirely did away with any fears of an expected outbreak of Mormons for the day, and he was congratulated on every hand on the success of his policy of conciliation and peace.

WASHINGTON.

The Ecuador Government Asked to Explain.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Some time ago the Department of State demanded a release of Santos, a neutralized American citizen, who was imprisoned by the Ecuadorian government on a charge of being connected with the revolution in that country. No reply has yet been received from the President of Ecuador and the representative of the United States in that country has been requested to acquaint the authorities here with the reason of the delay in acknowledging the request of this government. Santos has been imprisoned a number of months. His property was seized prior to his imprisonment. The authorities here asked that he be given a trial. This was refused. The request for his release was also refused. Of late the government of Ecuador has apparently ignored every request made by this government in relation to Santos.

Gold for Silver.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The Herald says the banks and the New York Clearing House Commission have agreed upon the details of a plan for transferring gold to the government in exchange for silver. The plan will be ready to go into effect to-morrow morning. It is understood that it was agreed when the Assistant U. S. Treasurer is unable to settle the sub-treasury balance in the Clearing House in gold, the banks to which the government is a debtor shall take gold from their vaults and hand it over to the sub-treasury, receiving in exchange certificates of deposit entitling the banks in question to fractional silver coin.

Mare Island Appointments.

VALLEJO, Cal., July 24.—John F. McAuliffe has received notification of his appointment as foreman of laborers in the yards and docks department, Mare Island. Chas. Murphy has also been appointed foreman of masons in the same department. The appointments are made by Secretary Whitney, and are the results of the examinations recently held at Mare Island.

Prince Bismarck's Suggestion.

PARIS, July 24.—The Gaulois says that Prince Bismarck has suggested that Zulfikar Pass be made neutral, thus solving the difficulty between England and Russia in regard to its possession.

A REMINISCENCE.

Dr. Douglas Recalls Some Experiences and Produces Notes From General Grant.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 24.—While sitting on the hotel veranda this afternoon, Dr. Douglas chatted at length with the correspondent of the Associated Press about General Grant, and of the long trial of suffering just ended.

"Do you remember," said Dr. Douglas, "that during the last week I said to you that there was a subsidence of the swelling in the overlying tissues on the right side of the neck, and that I said on the day I spoke about it, that I had been able to examine the General's throat much deeper and with much greater ease than in a long time? Do you remember that?"

His hearer recollected it clearly, and said so.

"Well, then," resumed Dr. Douglas, "I am going to tell you of an experience I had with General Grant on the afternoon of Thursday, July 16th, and at the time I observed the indications about the throat which I have spoken of. During the afternoon of that day the General wrote this," and Dr. Douglas drew from his pocket several slips written by the General, and read what the sick man had written, as follows:

"I feel sorry at the prospect of living through the summer and fall in the condition I am in. I do not think I can, but I may. Except that I do not gather strength, I feel quite as well from day to day as I have done heretofore. But I am losing strength. I feel it more in my inability to move around than in any other way, or rather in the lack of a desire to try to move."

"When I had read this," added Dr. Douglas, "I turned to the General and tried to cheer him by telling him of the apparently improved condition of his throat and neck, to which in reply the General again wrote:"

"After all that, however, the disease is still there, and must be fatal in the end. My life is precious, of course, to my family, and would be to me if I could recover entirely. There never was one more willing to go than I. I know most people have first one and then another little thing to fix up and never get quite through. This was partially my case. I first wanted so many days to work on my book, so that the authorship would be clearly mine. It was graciously granted to me, after being apparently much lower than since, and with a capacity to do more work than I ever did in the same time. My work had been done so hastily that much of it was left out, and I did it all over from the crossing of the James river in 1864 to Appomattox in 1865. Since that I have added as much as fifty pages to the book. I should think there is nothing more to do, and therefore I am not likely to be more ready to go than at this moment."

RACES.

The Contest Between the Great Horses Phallas and Majolica.

NEW YORK, July 24.—About 5000 people were present at the New York Driving Club track to-day to witness the great match between the bay stallion Phallas, owned by J. I. Case, and the bay gelding Majolica, the property of Nathan Strauss. The day was all that one could wish and the track looked as even as a billiard table. Betting was $100 to $50 on Phallas. After a little warming up on the track Ed Lythers sat up behind Majolica, while the veteran driver, John Murphy, took the reins over Phallas. On the fourth effort they got off splendidly, Phallas taking the pole and going at an easy rate, with Majolica nearly abreast. On the third turn the track has a slight incline and this seemed to give Phallas additional speed as he flew up the slope, leaving his competitor to follow him home, which he did five lengths behind. Time 2:16. The second heat was a procession, Phallas leading all the way. Time 2:19¾. The last heat was a repetition of the second, only that Phallas walked home. Time 2:20¼.

Between the heats of this race there was a contest for horses of the 2:21 class, between Lady Majolica, Revenge, Georgia, Cyclone, Eva, Bonnie Laird and Tuxey. The first race was a dead heat between Eva and Revenge. Eva, the Californian mare, won the next two heats; Revenge took the fourth, and Eva the fifth and race. Time—2:27¾, 2:26, 2:26½, 2:26½, 2:27¾.

BRIGHTON BEACH.

BRIGHTON BEACH, July 24.—To-day's racing was marked by long delays at the post, and tremendous winnings and surprises.

In the first race, three-quarters of a mile, Avalon won; Lizzie Walton second, Miller third. Time—1:17.

In the seven-eighths mile race, Hotachamie won; Embargo second, Mary Hamilton third. Time—1:30.

The California Joe Howell finished the seventh race under pull.

In the mile and a quarter race, Logan won; Mullins second, Barney Aaron third. Time—2:12.

In the mile and an eighth for all ages, Barnum won; Highflight second, Cardinal third. Time—1:56.

In the steeple chase, full course, Tilford won; Quixote second, Jack third. Time—5:26¾.

ENGLAND.

Gladstone's Voice—A Cold Shoulder to a Royal Wedding.

LONDON, July 24.—Owing to the failure of Gladstone's voice his throat has been examined by throat specialists, who pronounced the affliction obstinate catarrh of the larynx. They enjoin entire rest. The report alarms the Liberals, as Gladstone will be unable to take part in the election campaign. Reassuring statements are circulating, however, to the effect that improvement is certain and will perhaps be rapid.

HE IS A CRANK.

LONDON, July 24.—A man of stout stature and between 50 and 60 years of age was arrested in the city this morning on the charge of making threats against the life of Princess Beatrice, whose marriage to Prince Henry of Battenberg took place yesterday. The man has been subjected to medical examination, but the doctors are unable to determine whether he is insane. Charges against him will probably be made before the Police Magistrate.

A COLD SHOULDER TO THE WEDDING.

LONDON, July 24.—Rumors that the royal marriage is regarded with extreme disfavor at the German court, and that the Crown Princess protests against the alliance, are this morning officially confirmed. In the state account of the ceremony, supplied by the Queen, the list of royal personages invited to the ceremony omits the name of the Queen's eldest daughter. Nor, indeed, was an invitation sent to any member of the German reigning family. Moreover the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh preferred to remain on board their yachts at Lowes during their visit to the Isle of Wight, going on shore solely for ceremony, and immediately returning to their yachts and steaming away at midnight.

Murdered by Apaches.

TUCSON, July 24.—A letter received to-day from Professor Guzman, dated Pinal, Sonora, Mexico, July 21, says: Four American miners coming from the St. Helena mine were attacked yesterday afternoon by Apaches. One man named Gillan was killed and another wounded. The other two succeeded in reaching one of the company's mines where a party was immediately organized to go and bring in the body. When they reached the spot they were surprised to find two dead men. The second was recognized as General Pesquiera, Majordomo of Ojedeava ranch, who, it is supposed, was returning home. Gillan was buried with military honors, he having been a captain in the Union army.

Murder and Robbery.

TUCSON, July 24.—Sheriff Paul received a telegram to-day from A. Baldwin, Justice of the Peace, Harshaw, stating that F. M. Peterson, the mail carrier, was shot and killed and the mail robbed about six miles from that place at 2 p. m. yesterday. No other particulars have been received.

Bound to See the Hanging.

OMAHA, July 24.—A special to the Bee from Osceola, Neb., says that Wm. W. Smith, the wife murderer, was executed this morning in the presence of five thousand people. The murderer on the scaffold denied his guilt. The fences surrounding the place of execution were demolished by a mob early this morning.

Another American Singer.

LONDON, July 24.—Miss Moore, an American, has taken the first prize for singing at the Paris Conservatoire.

Trial Commenced.

OAKLAND, Cal., July 24.—The trial of H. F. Prindle, accused of the murder of Dr. U. L. Buck, began to-day.

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The Times.

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1885.

A Monument to General Grant.

To the Editor of the Times—SIR: The nation's cherished idol is dead. Now, while the body of General Grant, the Union's foremost soldier and first citizen, is lying mute, awaiting solemn sepulter at the hands of his grateful countrymen, should not the question of erecting a monument to commemorate his great virtues and achievements be considered and acted upon? Should not the matter be taken up at once? I think so. Let Los Angeles be not behind the rest of the country, which, without doubt, is already preparing to move in the matter, if we but knew it. Will you not give this suggestion the weight of your approval and suggest a plan of action? The Republic is not ungrateful: let us here on the Pacific Coast be ready to co-operate heartily in a patriotic task which the countrymen of the illustrious soldier and citizen will be sure to take up and carry through to successful completion. Yours truly,

HENRY B. SARGENT.

We approve this excellent and timely suggestion, and propose that a popular subscription be started in Los Angeles, without delay, for the purpose indicated. Let the individual contributions be in small amounts, in order that the subscription shall be kept a truly popular one, in which the whole people may take part.

The TIMES will be glad to help forward the patriotic work here outlined. The movement, we have no doubt, will become national, if committed to the people's hands.

A Place of Sepulchre.

The honor of supplying a burial place for the remains of General Grant is coveted by three places—New York City, Washington and Springfield, Ill. Each has valid claims for the distinction, and each has made a tender to the family of the dead General. New York City offers a spot in any one of her public parks; but the difficulty in the way of accepting this offer is that a burial place for only the remains of General Grant is meant. One of the last wishes expressed by the dying soldier—and one which will stand as an enduring monument to his grandness of heart and his thoughtfulness for others—was that he should be buried where, in the course of nature, his wife might rest by his side. This request will undoubtedly be carried out, and, unless the New York tender is extended to comprehend also a place of sepulchre for Mrs. Grant, it will doubtless be declined.

Perhaps it is better, after all, that the nation's hero should be buried on national ground. The site in the grounds of the Soldiers' Home is the summit of a beautiful knoll which commands a view of Washington city, the Potomac river and the surrounding country. We are inclined to agree with General Sheridan in the hope that the family may accept the offer of the Soldiers' Home site, "so that General Grant's ashes may rest near the Capitol of the Nation, guarded by the veterans of the war, in which his greatest honors were won." There is something democratic in the idea also, in burying the chieftain where his soldiers have already found sepulchre. Were the wishes of the dead General known, it seems as though, with his simple tastes and inclinations, he must have favored this place.

——Since the above was written, Central Park, New York, has been selected as the place of sepulture, Mayor Grace pledging himself to see that proper legislation is enacted to allow the interment of Mrs. Grant beside her husband. It remains to be seen whether the country at large will not experience a sense of disappointment in the place of burial selected.

"THE question of a man's military service entered into the consideration of nearly every applicant for every office and was given much weight." So says President Cleveland in reply to General Burdette and a committee from the Grand Army of the Republic. Very true, Cleveland's administration has been very careful as to examining into applicant's military service, but it was to ascertain if he had served faithfully in the rebel ranks. In that case it "was given much weight," and the rebel soldier got the office, and the "offensive partisan," i. e., the Union soldier, had to vacate.

THE Kansas City Journal asserts that, as unseaworthy as Secretary Whitney claims the Dolphin is, it is strongly suspected that he hopes to sail past Grover Cleveland in her in the race for the next Democratic nomination for President. As absurd as Mr. Whitney's aspiration or ambition may appear to be, it is emphatically asserted that no member of the administration hears the buzz of the presidential bee as strong as does the Secretary of the Navy.

THE long and hotly contested suit of Bettner vs. The City of Riverside has at last been decided by the San Bernardino Superior Court, affirming the validity of Riverside's incorporation. The orange-grove city can now, with full confidence, assert its claim to being one of the largest on the American continent. It is about two miles broad, and seventeen miles long.

THE VICTOR OF APPOMATTOX.

The Scene at Lee's Surrender—Jubal Early's Spleen.

[Springfield (Mass.) Republican.]

General Jubal A. Early has written a letter to deny that General Grant refused to receive the sword of General R. E. Lee at the surrender at Appomattox. He recalls the express terms of the capitulation, by which all officers of Lee's army were to retain their side arms, private horses, and other personal property. Early says the correspondence between Generals Grant and Lee "rebuts the idea that Lee ever contemplated the idea of making an unconditional surrender of his army, or that he was indebted to the magnanimity of General Grant for the terms of the surrender." This is extremely silly business for Early, who would have made a gratuitous ass of himself in writing of it at any time, but, writing at this particular time, makes himself something far lower. He knows that Lee would have been obliged to accept any terms Grant had chosen to propose, and that the notion he alleges Lee to have entertained of cutting his way through or perishing in the attempt belongs to dime-novel talk. Grant gave Lee honorable terms of surrender; it was wise and reasonable to do so, and if Early does not choose to consider it magnanimous, of what consequence is his opinion? As to the question of Lee tendering his sword and Grant's refusing to receive it—the story is probably an invention of some ornate letter-writer. General Grant's account of the meeting with Lee says nothing of it. He represents Lee as confronting him in a fresh suit of gray and all the insignia of his rank about him, "and at his side the splendid sword which had been given to him by the State of Virginia," while he himself was in his campaign clothes, covered with dust and mud. Early is really not worth considering.

Early Contradicted by a Southern Journal.

[Charleston News and Courier.]

"We take issue with 'Old Jubal' when he asserts that the Grant-Lee correspondence rebuts the idea that Lee 'was indebted to the magnanimity of Grant in the terms of surrender.' There can be little question that Grant had the poor remnant of the Confederate army absolutely in his power: there can be no question that Grant himself was convinced that such was the case. Even supposing that he knew everything that was passing in Lee's mind, and that he believed resistance or unconditional surrender would result in mad resistance on the part of the Confederates, even then the offer of honorable terms was an act of the greatest magnanimity. Grant recognized Lee as an honorable foe, and, the fight being over, like a true soldier, he held out his right hand to him. If the whole North had been actuated by the spirit that actuated Grant at that moment, reconciliation would have come twenty years sooner. Yes, Grant was magnanimous, General Early to the contrary, notwithstanding. While the old soldier lies gasping in his last struggle with the foe who overcomes all, the South forgets many things. She remembers only Grant the Generous, Grant the Victor at Appomattox."

A Grand Natural Gentleman.

WHAT GEN. HENRY PRINCE SAYS—FALSE STATEMENTS CORRECTED.

[To the Editor of the Evening Star.]

The interview of General Beale in the Star, correctly mentioning some qualifications of General Grant, brings to my recollection that, in shameless disregard of truth, my name has been used at dinner parties as authority for personal reminiscences of the General in times prior to the Rebellion. The only true part of what amused the tables is that I was of the Fourth Infantry when Grant joined it, and that we served together in that regiment till the close of the Mexican war in cordial friendship, and subsequently met in the street at St. Louis for only one moment, and that a very satisfactory one to remember. Nothing else in the anecdote which referred to the meeting in St. Louis had any foundation in fact or truth or utterance of mine. The part of it which I omit is too contemptible to repeat here, and though I have denied it as effectually as I could, otherwise, I have never done so in print. I should like, therefore, as it seems proper at this time, to give a reminiscence of the General in time prior to the Rebellion such as will be an effectual denial that I can be authority for anything inimical to him or disagreeable for his ear to hear.

In those days I met him at balls, parties, bouts, routs, dinners and suppers—public and private—drinking places, clubs, card parties, bull fights, horse races, theaters, bailes, fandangos, churches, in peace, in war, in the industrious labor of preparation and the sanguine prosecution of the thickest of the fight. In all of them I saw but one kind of Grant. I saw him elated with success and festivity, downcast with disaster and regret, in the most engaging and dullest times the earth affords, under the influence of every human emotion. Every time I saw the same identity, everywhere the same characteristics. I never saw him but he was thoroughly, cleverly, entirely self-possessed and proper to himself in word, in act, in manner, in appearance. The effect of living in such association with him the length of time I did, was to give me the idea of a persistent tone of uniform self-management without even an interruption to an apparent singleness of purpose utterly devoid of guile; of one who never did anything low or small, or which, when correctly delineated, would not harmonize with the delineation of the most upright and honorable personal character of a gentleman of good taste. When I say gentleman, I do not mean a great Christian gentleman like Leo X, but a grand, natural gentleman like the Vicar of Wakefield. I conclude by saying that I would be most happy to be cross-questioned on this, under oath.

HENRY PRINCE,
Brigadier-General by Brevet U. S. Army.

Grant.

[Impromptu.]

Ah, why do not the wires break, and the very lightnings quiver,
With the sadness of the tidings that they bear—
With the sorrow of the message that they're flashing everywhere,
From sea to sea, from northern lake to river,
And to the sunny Southland, broad and fair?

Alas! how the Nation's heart bleeds, and its sons their heads are bowing,
As the saddened wail is echoed to the sky,
As from lip to lip the mournful tidings fly,
Like a crushing tidal billow flowing,
Or a sudden smiting arrow from the sky.

ELIZA A. OTIS.

STATE AND COAST.

Stockton is debating the necessity of increasing its police force.

Visalia, Tulare county, is suffering from a petty larceny epidemic.

A garden in San Diego has coffee, custard apple, golden guava and cinchona trees in full bloom and producing.

The son of Dr. A. E. Stanley, of Yuma, A. T., was drowned in the Colorado river at Picacho last Wednesday.

The cattlemen of Pinal county, A. T., held a meeting at Florence on the 7th inst., and organized a stock association.

The assessment roll of Graham county, A. T., shows a valuation of $1,059,187.76, against $1,159,518 for 1884, or a decrease of $100,330.24.

Blooded bulls in Cochise county, worth $125 per head, are assessed at only $15, and everybody but stockmen are consequently kicking.

A kitten was recently born at Redlands, San Diego county, having four eyes and two mouths on one head. It is on exhibition at Colton.

The Ashland, Org., woolen mills are working to their fullest capacity on an order for 1000 pairs of their superior blankets from a Portland firm.

The Phoenix Gazette says that the Vulture mining property has been attached on a claim amounting to $2000. Ninety-four men are thrown out of employment.

In 1868 road agents robbed a stage near Blackfoot, Idaho, of 500 pounds of gold dust, which they secreted. They were sent to the penitentiary and their terms will expire in a few days. A close watch will be kept on them.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

[This is the TIMES-MIRROR'S Public Forum. Those who would stand thereon must first give the editor their real names and be responsible for their opinions and statements.]

That "Ohio Idea."

To the Editor of the Times—SIR: That "Ohio Idea," published in your editorial columns yesterday, must have been prompted by an Ohio brain, if not written by an Ohio hand. Why so? Because Ohioans are always to the front. If they do not push themselves forward somebody else is doing it for them. How else would the Buckeye State have had such an array of Presidents as Harrison, Hayes, Grant and Garfield, with the fair prospect for the next in the person of the great statesman, Sherman?

But politics aside, Ohio is a great State, and her people are intelligent enough, and shrewd enough, to be enterprising; hence they have found their way in large numbers to this far distant but prosperous State; and I find them here in Los Angeles at every turn of its many crooked streets. Although I have been here but a few weeks I have met a goodly number from my own city, and I have no doubt there are many others whom I would be glad to know. And, if they are like other Los Angeleños, I suspect they might like to know me, especially if they have any vacant lots to sell! It is not a little remarkable how eagerly, in this wide-awake city, acquaintanceship is cultivated on the part of all such! In this respect, as well as in other and more genial ways, a meeting and organization of late citizens of Ohio is desirable.

July 22. A CINCINNATIAN.

P. S.—Who of our number will invite us to his capacious and hospitable parlor? Or what hotel-keeper will think his house honored by our presence, and tender his reception-room for our use?

Bad Condition of Temple Street.

To the Editor of the Times—SIR: An item in your paper of to-day mentions the bad state of Main street between Wilmington and Jefferson. If it is worse than Temple street, then it must indeed be bad. The apologies for water pipes are in a chronic state of burst. And in consequence, from the school-house on the hill to the crossing of Alvarado street a pilot is necessary to insure a safe passage. I travel that street daily, and often at night, and find it difficult to remember the bearings of the different leaks and consequent mud-holes. The water pipes I refer to are not those of the Beaudry or city service, but *private enterprise*. J. E. P.

Los Angeles, July 23, 1885.

The New Courthouse Site.

To the Editor of the Times—SIR: It is published that the Board of Supervisors is ready to bid for the school property as a site for the new courthouse. Has the Board also made arrangements to purchase the New High street property in front of the school house, or is the word to go abroad that in the proud city of Los Angeles, the proud county of Los Angeles will build a half million dollar courthouse in Bill Muggins's back yard? CITIZEN.

The Cajon Pass Murder.

[San Bernardino Morning Hour.]

John Wilson, known among miners as "Quartz" Wilson, was arrested Tuesday on the Summit and is now in the county jail, charged as being one of the murderers of the boy Thomas Thompson, Sunday night, 12th instant, the boy, who is an adopted son of Coombs, was murdered while sleeping in a tent in the Cajon Pass. On the outside of the tent were traced imprints of American and of Chinese shoes. A suspected Chinaman was arrested. He was taken from the officers and hung up by the neck for a few moments, when he confessed that he and another Chinaman committed the murder. He was then placed in jail. The other Chinaman has not been found. Since then Deputy Wilsey has been investigating the matter, and concluded that the circumstantial evidence warranted the arrest of Wilson. * * * *

It is said the Sheriff has found a pair of bloody pantaloons and a bloody shirt belonging to the prisoner, and that on the morning after the murder he wore new clothes; also, other circumstantial evidence pointing to his guilt. * * * Wilson maintains his innocence.

Ah Chong, the Chinaman arrested, denies that he confessed the murder, as stated. He says that when the three men hung him up he said: "Me no killee boy; me good Chinaman; all Chinamen I know vella good, but one. I show him to you." But when they searched, they could not find the "bad Chinaman." Chong's throat is still very sore from the effects of the hanging.

Brother Julius, Superior of the Order of Christian Brotherhood, Baltimore, Md., says that the members of his community who were sick with coughs and colds derived much benefit from Red Star Cough Cure.

Electric, Medicated and Sulphur Baths.

Dr. E. Robbins' celebrated electric and sulphur baths are now open for the public. Prices have been reduced to $1 or six for $5. These baths are excellent for cleansing purposes and curing colds, rheumatism, general debility and paralysis. Persons attended to by one of their own sex. Office corner First and Spring streets. Entrance on First street.

The W. C. T. U. meets every Thursday at 2:30 p. m., at the Presbyterian Church, corner of Second and Fort streets.

Etchings.

W. K. Vickery's address for July and August, 23 East Sixteenth street, New York.

A Word to the Sick.

If you need nourishment use Granula, the best, most nutritious and palatable food obtainable. I have sold hundreds of cases. All grocers keep it. H. JEVNE, Agent.

The Flower Festival Society's Boarding Home for women is now open at 119 North Fort street. Pleasant rooms, good board, reasonable prices.

Special Notices.

Dr. Net Cnaw during my absence will take my office and practice, and I commend him to my patrons. I will resume my practice on my return in September. Dr. WONG, 125 Upper Main st. july9 tf

Skillful, reliable and thoroughly scientific dyers at the Great American Dye House, No. 9 Aliso st.

Running sixteen hours a day to accommodate the great rush and increasing business at No. 9 Aliso st.

Gentlemen's clothes cleaned or dyed and repaired at short notice at MARTEEN'S, No. 9 Aliso street.

Away ahead of all competition, as far as the zenith is above the nadir, is the Great American Dye House of HORATIO MARTEEN No. 9 Aliso st.

Architects.

Architect—C. H. Brown. SCHUMACHER BLOCK, OPPOSITE P. O., Room 22. Residence 726 Fort st. jan1 tf

R. B. Young, ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT. Office: Rooms 5 and 6, Nadeau Block. sel6tf

Boring & Haas, ARCHITECTS, ROOMS 9 AND 10 SCHUMACHER Block, Los Angeles. n28-tf

J. HALL, ARCHITECT, AND SANITARY ENGINEER, 7½ North Main street, rooms 4 and 5. ja6-tf

E. F. KYSOR. OCTAVIUS MORGAN.
KYSOR & MORGAN, ARCHITECTS. ROOM 1, 2 AND 3 No. 36, South Spring st. Los Angeles, Cal. jy11-tf

B. REEVE, ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR, ROOM 10 Phillips' Block, Main Street. Residence West Washington Street, Los Angeles, Cal. Twenty-two years' experience. jel0 tf

Loan Office.

STAR LOAN & BROKERS' OFFICE

NO. 6 COMMERCIAL STREET, advances money on, also buys and sells, all kinds of personal property, watches, jewelry, pistols, guns, etc. All transactions strictly confidential. feb27 tf

Real Estate.

POMEROY & MILLS, REAL ESTATE AGENTS. LOANS NEGOTIATED. Notaries Public. Office cor. of Spring and Court streets opposite Court House aug17-tf

Medical.

RED STAR TRADE MARK COUGH CURE

Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poisons.

A PROMPT, SAFE, SURE CURE

For Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Influenza, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Quinsy, Pains in Chest, and other affections of the Throat and Lungs.

Price 50 Cents a Bottle. At Druggists and Dealers.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Homeopathic Physicians.

Isaac Fellows M. D., HOMŒOPATHIST—Office; Nos. 3 and 8 Odd Fellows' Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Office hours: 11 a. m. to 12 m.; 2 to 5 p. m. july9 tf

DRS. COOK & BIRD, HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS AND SURgeons. Office—Room 14, Nadeau Block mch1 tf

DR. O. B. BEACH. DR. M. FERNANDEZ.
DRS. BEACH & FERNANDEZ, HOMŒOPATHISTS. Office, 45½ North Spring street, over People's Store, Los Angeles, Cal. Telephone 295. jan6-tf-W mar24tf

Dr. J. S. Owens. HOMŒOPATHIST AND SURGEON. MAKES a specialty of diseases of women. Also all forms of chronic diseases. Office hours 10 a. m. to 12 m.; 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m. Office in Postoffice block, rooms 6 and 7. Calls answered at office at all hours mar4-d&w-tf

M. P. Chamberlin, M. D., LOS ANGELES, CAL. OFFICE AND RESidence, cor. Park and Boyle aves., Boyle Heights. Office hours, 10 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 5 p. m. Obstetrics and diseases of women a specialty. je8 tf

J. M. Borgium, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—Office: No. 3 Schumaker Block; residence, 7th st., one block west of Pearl. my7 tf

W. N. Davis, M. D., HOMŒOPATHIST AND SURGEON. Office hours, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Office and residence, over People's Store, 45½ N. Spring st., Los Angeles, Cal. ap28 tf

J. Mills Boal, M. D. HOMŒOPATHIST PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office and residence, No. 39 N. Spring street, over People's Store. Hours, 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m. East Los Angeles office, No. 58 Daly street. Hours, 9 to 10 a. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Telephone at both offices, No. 155. Special attention given to diseases of the throat and lungs. my21-tf

E. A. Clarke, M. D. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, No. 24 SOUTH Spring street, Los Angeles. Office Hours, 10 to 12 a. m., 3 to 5 p. m. n16 6m

Dorothea Lummis, M. D., Homeopathist. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 347 FORT ST. Office hours. 11 to 12 and 3 to 4. no20tf

F. DeW. Crank, M. D., HOMŒOPATHIST. ROOMS 36 AND 38 BAker Block. Office hours: 10 to 12 a. m. 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m. Special attention given to diseases of infants and children. n1-tf

A. S. SHORB M. D., HOMŒOPATHIST. — Office, Main Street, Mascarel Block; residence, 127 Spring St., Los Angeles. Office hours, 11 to 12 a. m., 1 to 4 p. m. f10-tf

Teachers.

THE LOS ANGELES CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 406 South Main street, near Fifth, will remain open during the summer. Pupils taught privately and in classes in all departments of musical culture. Instruments furnished for practice.

A BRANCH of this conservatory opens July 1st at Long Beach, for the accommodation of teachers and pupils at the seaside. For terms address MRS. E. J. VALENTINE. ap29

May Tibbetts, PIANO TUNER—(From New England Conservatory of Music.) Address Mahara House, 221 S. Main st. july5 1m

Piano Instructions. PIANO—Thorough instruction, with practice, at 234 North Fort st. jun16 1m

Mrs. N. Catching. INSTRUCTION GIVEN IN VOCAL, PIANO and Guitar Music. Careful attention is given to voice culture. Sixteen years experience in teaching. Apply to Mrs. N. CATCHING, 136 Temple st. jun20 1m

ELOCUTION. ENTERTAINMENTS; CLASSES; PRIVATE pupils. Instruction given in all departments of the subject. Address MISS LYDIA BELL, 103 Hill street. my28

Virginia Bereman, TEACHER OF PIANO AND HARMONY. Refers to Henry T. Lee, Dan'l McFarland, C. J. Ellis. Residence, 347 Fort st. my9 tf

Physicians.

Walter Lindley, M. D. OFFICE HOURS 3 TO 4 P. M. OFFICE and residence 216 South Fort street, next to Wollweber's Drug Store.

Hours at County Hospital, 8 to 10 a. m. jel3 tf

GEO. BROWN, M. D., WEST LOS ANGELES. OFFICE AND residence, Jefferson st., second door west of Figueroa. Office hours, 9 to 12 a. m., 1 to 4 p. m. Main street cars pass the house. july24 1m

Dr. F. Henderson, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, PRACTICE limited to diseases of the EAR, NOSE and THROAT. Treatment of chronic nasal catarrh by the warm spray method specialty. Room 11, Hollenbeck block. Office hours, 8 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m. jun4 tf

Frank Brockway, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—Office Roeder Block, 23 S. Spring st. Hours 10 a. m. to 12 m., 2 to 4 p. m., at residence, Pearl and Eleventh sts., 7 to 8 p. m.; telephone calls answered night and day. Telephone 317. jun19 tf

A. F. Darling, M. D., OCULIST AND AURIST. OFFICE HOURS, 9:30 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office, 120 N. Main street, Los Angeles, Cal. oc31 d&w tf

W. G. COCHRAN. H. H. MAYNARD.
125 South Olive st. 26 Tenth st.
Drs. Maynard & Cochran, OFFICE OVER LOS ANGELES SAVINGS Bank. Hours, 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Telephone (Mascarel block) 276

A. P. DAVIS, M. D. OCULIST AND AURIST (Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose). Special attention to these organs only. Granulated Eye-lids and surgical operations on the Eye. Fitting Eye-glasses. Office—Rooms 90 and 91 Nadeau Block. Hours, 9 a. m. to 12 and 2 to 5 p. m. Take the elevator. ap25 tf

Dr. C. W. Davis. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. ROOMS 17 and 18 Nadeau Block. Office hours, 10 to 12 and 2 to 5. ap17 tf

ELIZABETH A. FOLLANSBEE, M. D. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 211 FORT ST. Hours from 8 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m. Spring street cars pass the door. apl6-tf

Dr. J. P. Widney, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE, Widney Block, First street, between Main and Spring. Office hours: 11 to 12 a. m., 3 to 4 p. m. Residence, 321 South Hill street. Telephone—Office, 89, House, 593. no12 tf

J. S. Baker, M. D., HEALTH OFFICER. HOURS FOR VACcination, 10 to 12. Office, Downey Block. Telephone No. 208. ja20 tf

Dr. Chas. A. H. de Szigethy, LOS ANGELES, CAL. RESIDENCE, PEARL street, corner Ninth. Office, Schumacher Block opposite Postoffice, Rooms 20 and 21. Office hours, 10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m., at residence. Telephone No. at office and residence, 169. Day and night calls answered. jan8 tf

Dentists.

Dr. S. H. Adams, Dentist. TEETH EXTRACTIONS MADE ABSOLUTEly painless by vitalized air, fifty cents. Silver fillings, $1; gold, $2. 23 South Spring street. BEST SETS OF TEETH, $6. mr10 tf d&w

Dr. S. H. Tolhurst, Dentist. PAINLESS EXTRACTION BY VITALIZED air. Filling, regulating and platework warranted perfect and at Eastern prices. ROOM 2, OVER POSTOFFICE. d13 d&w

DR. A. B. HUBBELL, DENTIST—Room 9, Wilcox Block, North Spring street. Painless extraction of teeth by vitalized air. my17 tf

W. H. Masser, M. D., D. D. S.
D. R. Wilder, D. D. S.
MASSER & WILDER, DENTISTS, PARLOR 13 Nadeau block, execute all branches of dentistry; also do away with the extraction of teeth. All work intrusted to my care will be done promptly, carefully, and with the best quality of materials. No better work can be done anywhere; charges always moderate; ordinary watches cleaned for $1.50; all ...

Jewelers.

J. W. Fuller, HEADQUARTERS FOR WATCH, CLOCK and jewelry repairing, 319 North Main st., opposite Pico House. mr21 tf

James Montgomery, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND Jeweler, 22 South Spring street (in Niles Pease & Co's new store). Special attention paid to fine watch repairing, in all its branches. All work intrusted to my care will be done promptly, carefully, and with the best quality of materials. No better work can be done anywhere; charges always moderate; ordinary watches cleaned for $1.50; all watch work warranted for one year; jewelry of every description made to order in the newest designs and neatly repaired. ded d&wtf

K. of P. Directory.

All meetings are held at Pythian Castle, No. 24 South Spring Street.

Olive Lodge, No. 2, MEETS EVERY THURSDAY EVENING. Members of other lodges and visiting brethren in good standing are cordially invited. M. C. MARSH, K. of R. and S.

La Fraternite Lodge, No. 79, MEETS EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING. Members of other lodges and visiting brethren in good standing cordially invited to attend. ED. ROHR, C. C. E. MEFLAN, K. of R. and S.

Tri-Color Lodge, No. 96, MEETS EVERY FRIDAY EVENING. Members of other lodges and visiting brethren are cordially invited. ISAAC S. SMITH, K. of R. and S.

Ætna Lodge, No. 107, MEETS EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING, at McComas' Hall, Pomona, Cal. Visiting brethren cordially invited. S. WISEKOPF, K. of R. S.

Cardenia Lodge, No. 127, MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING IN Alhambra Hall, San Gabriel. Members of the order are cordially invited. B. M. LELONG, C. C. PETER ALLEN, K. of R. and S. jan8

Cauntlet Lodge, No. 129, MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING. Members of other lodges and visiting brethren are cordially invited. H. C. WASMANN, K. of R. and S.

UNIFORM RANK.

Magnolia Division, No. 21, MEETS EVERY FIRST AND THIRD Tuesday evening of each month in Pythian Hall, in uniform, for drill. By order of F. MARSH, S. K. C. J. T. RICHARDSON, S. K. Recorder.

Alta Division, No. 24, MEETS FOR WORK FIRST WEDNESDAY of each month, at Pomona, Cal. E. A. DeCAMP, S. K. C. S. WISEKOPF, S. K. R.

Los Angeles Division, No. 25, MEETS THE SECOND AND FOURTH Tuesdays of each month for business, and the first and third Tuesdays for drill. Visiting Sir Knights cordially welcome. S. B. HUNT, S. K. R.

Masonic Directory.

Pentalpha Lodge, 202. MEETS FIRST MONDAY OF EACH month at Masonic Hall, McDonald Block. T. H. WARD, W. M. W. A. MORGAN, Secretary.

Los Angeles Lodge, No. 42, MEETS THE FIRST MONDAY IN EACH month in Masonic Hall, Bryson's Block. A. M. HEAGG, W. M. C. C. CHERSEBROUGH, Secretary.

Southern California Lodge, U. D. MEETS FIRST WEDNESDAY OF EACH month in Masonic Hall, McDonald Block. J. R. DUPUY, W. M. F. N. PAULY, Secretary.

Cœur de Lion Commandery, No. 9 MEETS THIRD THURSDAY OF EACH month at Masonic Hall, McDonald Block. R. R. BROWN, E. C. J. E. S. BELL, Recorder.

Ignet Chapter, No. 57, MEETS FIRST THURSDAY OF EACH month in Masonic Hall, McDonald Block. C. W. BUSH, H. P. J. E. S. PELL, Secretary.

Los Angeles Chapter, No. 33, MEETS SECOND MONDAY IN EACH month at Masonic Hall, McDonald Block. S. PRAGER, H. P. M. LEVY, Secretary.

Los Angeles Council, No. 11, MEETS FOURTH MONDAY IN EACH month at Masonic Hall, McDonald Block. J. BROUSSEAU, Th. Ill. M. J. E. S. BELL, Recorder.

Specialists.

MRS. C. E. BOURCY M. D. TREATS FEMALE DISEASES ESPEcially; has cured hundreds of chronic diseases; best of references; confinements promptly attended to at all hours. 116 First street. 4 jy12 tf w my17 tf

Mrs. E. Eggleston, TEST AND TRANCE MEDIUM, No. 20 South Fort st. jun27 1m

Doctor Wong Him, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—The greatest Chinese Doctor. Makes a specialty of and cures Consumption, Diseases of the Head, Throat, Lungs, Liver, Stomach, Blood, etc. Office No. 26 Upper Main st., Los Angeles. P. O. Box 562. jun10

Boston and Chicago MAGNETIC AND ELECTRIC SANITARium, for the treatment of all diseases, both physical and mental; remedies simple; cures effectual; consultation free. Dr. J. H. KIMBALL, Scientific Magnetic Healer; Mrs. L. HOPKINS, Medical Examiner and Metaphysical Physician; Dr. F. M. KNIGHT, General Manager. Boston Parlors, Nos. 2 and 4 Hammond Block, 26 South Spring st., Los Angeles, Cal. jun19 tf

The Opium Habit. SPECIAL TREATMENT. A CURE WARranted in every case undertaken. No suffering; no interruption of business or occupation. Patients under treatment may carry their accustomed drug with them. All correspondence confidential. Dr. H. P. Peebles, San Gabriel Postoffice. jun16 tf

Dr. Chong Wah Shin, MAKES A SPECIALTY OF CURING DISeases of the Head, Throat, Lungs, Liver, Stomach, Blood, and Consumption. Office—No. 6½, cor. Arcadia and Los Angeles sts. jun21 1m

Dr. Ngut Chow. DR. WONG HAVING GONE TO CHINA, Dr. Ngut Chow, a graduate from the same university at Hong Kong and Canton, will administer to the patients of Dr. Wong, having been tested and found able by him. No. 125 Upper Main st., Los Angeles, Cal. mr28tf DR. WONG.

Dr. Chong Wah Sing. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—No. 6 Arcadia street, Los Angeles. jun7 2w

Mrs Lenzberg, TEST AND BUSINESS MEDIUM. HOURS, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. 38 Clay st., between Hill and Olive sts., near Fourth st.

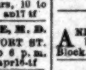
Mrs. M. J. Russell, ELECTRO-THERMAL AND SOLARIUM Baths. 295 South Spring street. apd tf

Miscellaneous.

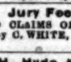
James Kennedy.

PRACTICAL HORSE-Shoer—Satisfaction guaranteed. Shop, corner of Aliso and Los Angeles streets, Los Angeles, Cal. july22 2m

Bureau of Information,



EMPLOYMENT Office, R. R. Ticket Broker and Real Estate Agt.; property sold on installments. E. NITTINGER, 12 North Main st. Telephone 113. Residence, Fifth and Hope sts. se31tf



Foundry and Machine Shop. MACHINERY DEPOT OF M. S. BAKER & Co., 43 to 47 S. Main, corner Second st., Los Angeles. M. S. BAKER. my13-'85 1yr

Jury Fees AND GOOD CLAIMS OF EVERY KIND bought by C. WHITE, Room 5, Nadeau Block. apr10 tf

E. H. Hyde & Co., REAL ESTATE AND LABOR BROKERS, 35 South Spring street. City and country property bought and sold, buildings rented, rents collected, taxes paid, etc. House servants, ranch hands, skilled and day laborers furnished free. Care taken in the selection of suitable help. Agents for the sale of Needham's Extract of Red Clover. no21tf

Notice to Ladies. LADIES' STRAW, CHIP, BEAVER OR felt hats made over in any shape desired at Mrs. A. J. Muckridge's, No. 24 Third street, between Spring and Main. no4tf

Employment FOR THOSE WANTING WORK of any kind male or female. Help furnished free. Send your orders. E.W. REID, Room 5, Postoffice building, Los Angeles. ...

A. Lorrain. (Successors to Lorrain & Schafer.) CITY STEAM DYEING HOUSE. CLOTHES cleaned and dyed in the best manner. Ladies silk dresses and ribbons a specialty. 161 S. Spring st. f8 tf

Jas. T. Taylor, CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pomona, Cal. Office, Main street. P. O. Box 1496. lo8 tf

Attorneys.

W. W. Taylor, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND SOLICITOR of Patents, with Gould & Maltman, Rooms 82 and 83, Temple Block, Los Angeles. july16 1m

J. A. ANDERSON. J. A. ANDERSON, JR.
Anderson & Anderson, ATTORNEYS AT LAW—Will practice in Courts of Los Angeles and Southern Arizona. No. 400 Pennington st., Tucson, A. T., and Rooms 16 and 18, Downey Block, Los Angeles, Cal. july10 tf

Conrey & Swanwick, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, ROOM 38, TEMPLE block, Main street. no7 tf

J. BROUSSEAU, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Nos 86 and 87, Baker Block. ap26 tf

Searchers of Titles.

W. H. H. RUSSELL, W. F. POOR, OREN N. RANEY.
Russell, Poor & Raney, ABSTRACT AND LAW OFFICE, ROOMS 1, 10 and 11, Wilcox Block, 40 North Spring street, Los Angeles, Cal. Telephone No. 119. sep6tf

Henry N. Galloway, Attorney-at-Law; D. B. Lienau.
Galloway & Lienau, EXAMINERS OF TITLES AND CONVEYANcers. City of Paris Block, 109 North Spring st., Los Angeles, Cal. n10 tf

Long Beach Business.

LONG BEACH HOTEL. THIS FINE HOTEL IS NOW OPEN FOR THE season. Parties desiring information in regard to terms will please write or telephone the managers. COWLEY & MITCHELL, Long Beach, Cal. mr13 1tf 4p

T. P. Lukens, Agent for the sale of **LONG BEACH PROPERTY,** IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED. SOME special bargains in lots. Bargains in Pasadena property. Office at the Long Beach Hotel. jun14 tf

WM. ROMMELL, CARPENTER AND BUILDER—Office 32 Los Angeles street, Los Angeles, and at Long Beach Hotel, Long Beach. Estimates furnished and all orders promptly attended to. jun14 tf

W. W. LOWE, Dealer in **GENERAL MERCHANDISE** CAMPERS' AND TOURISTS' SUPPLIES A specialty. Pine avenue, Long Beach. jun14 tf

Lots for Sale. CHOICE LONG BEACH LOTS FOR SALE in all parts of the settlement. Five cottages and one block for sale. Inquire of G. W. ELWOOD, Agent of the "Long Beach Resort Association," Long Beach, Los Angeles county, Cal. apl 6&w

LUMBER, AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERial, at yard of San Pedro Lumber Co. **JOHN ROBERTS,** Manager at Long Beach. jun17 tf

Santa Monica Business.

UNION LIVERY STABLE SECOND STREET, JUST BACK OF THE Santa Monica Hotel, Santa Monica, Cal. Horses boarded by the day, week, or month, at reasonable rates. jun7 1m M. R. GADDY, Proprietor.

EVERYBODY GOES TO **Santa Monica** —AND BUYS— **Groceries and Provisions** —OF— **W. D. VAWTER & CO.** At Los Angeles Prices. Also Lumber and Building Materials, and a few choice Building Lots for sale jun2 1m

Real Estate.

W. T. KITTREDGE. J. C. OLIVER.
Kittredge & Oliver, **REAL ESTATE AND LOANS** *111 First Street.* july14 tf

W. T. SOMES. C. N. WILLIAMS.
Somes & Williams, REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND MONEY Brokers, No. 13 W. First st., between Spring and Main. A fine list of property for sale in city and country; houses to let; loans negotiated, and a general business agency established. july16 1m

Campbell & Wiatt, REAL ESTATE AGENTS—No. 46 N. Main st., opposite Courthouse. County property a specialty. We have for sale farms, ranches, vineyards, orange groves, city lots and business property, improved and unimproved. H ouses to let in all portions of the city. Free conveyance for use of patrons. july16 1m

For the Next Four Weeks I WILL SELL AT AUCTION PRICES some more of those beautiful **Lots on Brooklyn Tract.** Large size and well situated. Apply soon to obtain choice locations to ALFRED MOORE, auctioneer, 14 Requena st. or 113 Banning st., Los Angeles. july24 1m

FOR SALE. *18,000 acres* of fine grazing and agricultural lands in one body, near Los Alamos, Santa Barbara county. One-third is fine valley and level mesa land, suitable for wheat, olives and vines; plenty of living water. Also 6200 acres of good stock and grazing lands, near Ventura; fenced, and has two good barns. For particulars inquire of J. W. CALKINS CARRIAGE CO., Los Angeles, or J. W. Calkins, Santa Barbara. july11 1m

Who Would Be Without a Home? W. P. McINTOSH, OF ROOM 15, NADEAU Block, will sell 20, 40, or 80 acres in fine healthy locality, within two miles of the city, for $120 per acre. One third cash, balance in one and two years. july16 1m

To Real Estate Owners *THE LOS ANGELES* **BOARD OF TRADE** —AND— **PRODUCE EXCHANGE** Are desirous of securing a lot upon which to erect a building; lot to be from 25 to 50 feet front, and to be located between the Plaza on the north and Second street on the south, Main or Spring streets west, Los Angeles street east. Proposals will be received up to August 1, 1885. Owners will state size of lot, price and location. Address communications to E. L. STERN, Secretary Building Committee, july1 tf P. O. Box 422.

R. A. LING, Att'y-at-Law. W. R. HUFF.
W. R. HUFF & CO., **Real Estate Dealers,** **Property for Sale and Rent.** MONEY TO LOAN, COLLECTIONS promptly attended to. Give us a call. 106 N Spring st. jun28

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

FOR SALE—New house of four rooms and closets; outhouse, etc.; lot 80x110; in good locality; must be sold; three minutes' walk from street cars; price $850. july16 1m

FOR EXCHANGE—A small place between Pomona and San Gabriel; improved or unimproved; for a good home in Los Angeles. Also a good house and 3 lots in town of Pomona for a place in this city. Also a fine improved place in Santa Monica, near Ocean avenue, for property in Los Angeles. Some rare opportunities. july19 1w

FOR SALE—120 acres of first-class corn and alfalfa land in Gospel Swamp; convenient to churches and schools; 125 bushels of corn guaranteed to the acre; house of five rooms; good well of water; price, with crop, $9000; without crop $8500. Good reasons for selling. july22 1m

Pasadena Land **IN SMALL TRACTS,** **Near Raymond Hotel Station** And convenient to the center of the colony. Delightful view; water stock with each tract, and the **Cheapest Lands in the Colony** Situation and advantages considered. **Only Ten Acres Will be Sold.** F. H. BARCLAY, fe21 9 South Spring Street.

A. J. NEWTON. S. CHAPLIN. R. D. WADE
NEWTON, CHAPLIN & CO. Importers and Dealers in **Paints, Oils and Glass,** ACME MIXED PAINTS Ready for Use, Lubricating and Illuminating Oils, Etc. 207 N. Los Angeles St., Los Angeles. jun28

DR. JORDAN'S **Museum of Anatomy,** 751 Market Street. GO AND LEARN HOW TO avoid disease, and how wonderfully you are made. Private office, 211 Geary street. Consultation on Lost Manhood and all Diseases of man. Send for book. july9 d&w 1y

W. P. McINTOSH, REAL ESTATE AGENT—Room 15, Nadeau Block, Stock and Grain Ranches for sale. City property to exchange for country property, and vice versa. Houses and lots for sale. jun28

E. W. LEWIS. C. PINKHAM.
LEWIS & PINKHAM, REAL ESTATE AND MONEY BROKERS—Postoffice Building, Los Angeles, Cal. jun28

E. BAXTER. WILL E. DUNN.
BAXTER & DUNN. ABSTRACT OFFICE—Abstracts and Certificates of Titles made for any lands in Los Angeles county or city. Conveyances written. Acknowledgments taken. Rooms 80 and 80½ Temple block, Los Angeles, Cal. EDWIN BAXTER, Attorney and Counsel. jun28

M. G. McKOON. A. PENNEY.
McKoon & Penney, REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENTS, Successors to Metcalf, McKoon & Hall, 18 N. Spring street, opposite Postoffice, Los Angeles, Cal. Collect rents, pay taxes, purchase property and loan money for non-residents. Branch agencies in all the principal towns of Southern California. jun28

C. Z. CULVER, REAL ESTATE AND SANTA ANA VALley Immigration Agent, 38 South Spring street, Hammond Block, Room 15, Los Angeles, Cal. Lock Box 1287. jun28

W. A. CLINTON. O. A. VICKREY.
CLINTON & VICKREY, REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND AGENTS for Fire, Life and Accident Insurance. Agents French Mail Line of Steamers. Collections made. Houses rented. No. 9 Commercial st., Los Angeles. jun28

H. C. GRAHAM. GEORGE J. CLARKE.
GRAHAM & CLARKE Real Estate Brokers, City and county property bought, sold and exchanged. Loans negotiated. Notary public and conveyancing. *Office, 67 North Spring Street,* Los Angeles, Cal. jun28

JOHN F. HUMPHREYS. EUGENE RIGGIN.
HUMPHREYS & RIGGIN, Real Estate Dealers, 8 SPRING ST., LOS ANGELES. Property bought, sold, exchanged and rented on commission. Some special bargains in choice city and country real estate. jun28

FOR REAL ESTATE —AND— **BUSINESS BARGAINS** —CALL ON— ***J. E. PRESTON,*** **30 WEST FIRST STREET.** Houses, both furnished and unfurnished, to let in all parts of the city. Money to loan. Collections made. jun28

JNO. S. CARR. CHARLES PRAGER.
CARR & PRAGER, *Shipping and Commission Merchants, Grain Dealers and Real Estate Agents.* NO. 10 COMMERCIAL STREET. Proprietors of Park Station Warehouse. Also agents for following insurance companies: Phœnix, of Brooklyn, capital, $4,243,480.25; American, of Philadelphia, capital, $1,788,094.25; Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, capital, $896,597. jun28

H. H. WILCOX. A. S. ROBBINS.
WILCOX & ROBBINS, **Real Estate & Loan Agents,** *34 N. Spring St.,* LOS ANGELES, CAL. WILL BUY AND SELL REAL ESTATE, pay taxes and examine titles. Will attend to drawing deeds, mortgages, and do a general conveyancing. Property shown free. jun28

T. E. ROWAN, **Real Estate and Commission** *AGENT,* **Temple Block, 114 N. Spring St.,** Los Angeles, Cal. CAREFUL APPRAISEMENTS MADE FOR Banks, Courts, Administrators, Trustees and non-residents. Assume entire charge of property, pay taxes, insurance, etc. Correspondence solicited. jun28

P. C. EDDY & CO., **Real Estate, Commission & Loan Ag'ts,** All kinds of property bought, sold or exchanged. *Office No. 10 Court Street,* Opposite the Courthouse. **Money to Loan** on first-class security at reasonable interest. P. C. EDDY & CO., ap12tf No. 10 Court

G. D. COMPTON. JAMES KERR.
COMPTON & KERR, **Real Estate Agents** FOR PROPERTY **In Both City and Country,** IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT ALL CLASSES of purchasers. Also agents for the San Jacinto Land Association lands, embracing about 16,000 acres. Office No. 8 Court st., Los Angeles, Cal. jun28

CHARLES CHARNOCK, DEALER IN **REAL ESTATE.** **Rooms 11 and 12 Widney Block,** No. 31 W. First Street, near Spring. Postoffice Box No. 253, Los Angeles, Cal. Sole agents at Los Angeles for the *Temecula Valley Colony Lands,* SAN DIEGO COUNTY, Which are offered at low prices and easy terms. Main line of the A., T. and Santa Fe runs through the tract. Hotel and hot springs on the tract; free bath-house. Elevation 1000 feet. Number of acres 14,400. Plenty water near surface. Twenty miles from ocean. Has also a good list of properties in Southern California. Stock and colony lands also in Texas, Iowa and Minnesota for sale or exchange. Correspondence solicited. jun28

D. BRIDENSTINE HAS SOME GREAT BARGAINS IN REAL estate. Among the rest is ten acres of choice land in the city, all set out to a choice variety of fruit. Water piped to the land for domestic and irrigating purposes. One of the finest locations in the city at a great bargain if taken soon. Horse, buggy and harness very cheap. Also one nearly new Bain wagon. Come and make me an offer. Property in Los Angeles for exchange for property in San Diego. Come and see me at *5 South Spring St., Nadeau Block* jun28

L. W. DENNIS. G. C. COOK.
DENNIS & COOK REAL ESTATE, LOAN AND INSURANCE. 348 MAIN STREET, **Baker Block, Los Angeles, Cal.,** Have for sale city property, orange orchards, vineyards, ranches and unimproved lands. Take charge of property and pay taxes for non-residents. Money to loan on good real estate security. Correspondence solicited and information promptly given. References—Los Angeles National Bank, First National Bank, Los Angeles County Bank. aug8-tf

W. E. MORFORD JR. W. E. MORFORD
MORFORD SON, **REAL ESTATE BROKERS,** (No. 110 N. Spring Street, Temple Block.) **Houses, Orange Groves, Vineyards,** RANCHOS AND FARMS **FOR SALE AND TO LET.** Refer by permission to R. Toberman, ex-Mayor; Gen. George Stoneman, Governor John E. Plater, President L. A. County Bank, J. DeBarth Shorb, Viticulturist; R. S. Baker, Vice-President L. A. County Bank; I. W. Hellman, President Farmers and Merchants Bank; E. F. Spence, President First National Bank; Gen. John Mansfield, ex-Lieut. Gov. d7tf

Miscellaneous.

HARPER & REYNOLDS COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS FOR

Field's Orchard Force Pump, with San Jose Spraying ... the Most Effective Destroyer of White Scale. Circulars ...

The Protection—A Patent Sanitary Valve Water Closet. Warrant every closet to give perfect satisfaction.

Excelsior Lawn Mower—Simplest in construction ... ning. Most Satisfactory.

Golden Star Oil Stove for 1885—The best in the world.

WE ASK ATTENTION TO *COTTIER'S SYSTEM OF VENTILATION,* AS IT MERITS INVESTIGATION.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF NILES'S LOCKS.

HARPER & REYNOLDS CO.
48 and 50 Main. 61 and 63 Los Angeles Sts., Los Angeles, Cal.

LINCOLN PARK (OAK GROVE.)

Choice Land! Delightful Climate! Beautiful ...

The Best and Most Abundant Supply of Water in Pasadena.

No more desirable place for pleasant homes in Southern California. Los Angeles and San Gabriel Valley Railroad will soon be completed to Pasadena, thus bringing LINCOLN PARK in close connection with the ... the city of Los Angeles. A portion of the lots on this desirable tract are offered at very low prices and on the most favorable terms.

For particulars call on or address

GEORGE W. WILSON, Lincoln Park, South Pasadena

Or *EDWARD McLEAN,* 35 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

FIRE WORKS **AT WHOLESALE.**

Lazarus & Melzer, 111 N. Spring Street LOS ANGELES.

TEMPLETON'S STABLES.

Livery, Sale and Boarding Stables, 110 South Spring Street, between Second and Third. First class livery furnished at reasonable rates. Stables are open NIGHT and DAY, and parties can obtain rigs AT ALL HOURS. *T. A. TEMPLETON, Prop.* july16 1m

Groceries and Fruits.

PALMER & KELLY, **Landscape Gardeners and Fruit** *PACKERS,* Call Special Attention to Their New **Patent Box for Fruit Packing.** Guaranteed to keep fruit better than any other box to be had. Will take charge of property during owners absence and agree to keep places in good condition for a moderate charge. Have facilities for spraying trees and ridding them of all insect pests such as the cottony cushion scale, black scale, wooly aphis, etc. Agents for the firm of Dingee & Conard, Florists, and have a great variety of rose slips and roots for sale at reasonable rates. Will attend to orders from all towns in this county. Address P. O. Box 647, or Times office. july19 1m

MARION WELSH. O. H. LEFFELD.
Southern California Packing Co. The lessees of the Southern California Packing Company are now prepared to take all good fruit suitable for canning at fair prices. jun28

H. NEWMARK & CO., WHOLESALE **Grocers and Importers!** 106 to 109 N. Los Angeles St., LOS ANGELES, ... CALIFORNIA. jun28

Sisson, Crocker & Co., Wholesale and Retail **FANCY GROCERS** 700, 702 and 704 San Fernando St., LOS ANGELES. (Opposite New Depot. jun28

PORTER BROS. & CO., Wholesale Dealers in **California Green and Dried Fruits,** 302 to 310 Upper Main St. } Los Angeles, Cal. 701 to 709 Alameda St. } jun 28

Miscellaneous.

To the Public. HAVING DISPOSED OF MY DRUG BUSIness, located at No. 27 South Spring st., to Messrs. Skinner & Hall, I take great pleasure in recommending them as competent druggists to my friends and former patrons, and to the general public. CHRIS. GARVER. July 1, 1885.

Having purchased the drug business of Chris. Garver, and laid in a large additional stock, we are prepared to show one of the largest and finest stocks of **Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery and Toilet Articles** In the city. We cordially invite all to call and inspect our large line of Perfumes and Toilet Goods. We have also opened a *Cigar Department,* And shall keep only the finest of Imported and Domestic Cigars. Smokers are requested to try our various high grade brands. Prescriptions accurately compounded. *SKINNER & HALL,* **PHARMACISTS,** *No. 27 S. Spring St.* july1 1m

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR is just what its name implies: a Vegetable Liver Medicine, and for diseases resulting from a deranged or torpid condition of the Liver; such as Biliousness, Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Sick-Headache, Rheumatism, etc.; an Invaluable Family Medicine. For full information send your address on a postal card for 100-page book on the "Liver and its Diseases," to Dr. Sanford, 24 Duane Street, New York. Any Druggist will tell you its Reputation.

MONUMENTS —AND— **Building Trimmings.** WORK OF ALL KINDS DONE IN GRANite. Office, 48 N. Spring st. WARD, CLARK & CO., P. O. address, Duarte. july8 1m

HENG LEE & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF **GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS.** Ladies' Underwear of all kinds made to order Chinese and Japanese Lacquered Ware, Curiosities, Fancy Goods, Silk Handkerchiefs also Teas, etc. No. 512 Main street, opposite the Plaza. All goods cheap. my16 tf

Educational.

The Los Angeles College —FOR— **YOUNG LADIES** ... **Primary Department.** ... **Vocal and Instrumental Music** ...

St. Vincent's College **Sixth and High Sts., Los Angeles** COURSE OF STUDIES ... The Next Session Will Open Monday ...

WOODBURY'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 316 North Main Street ... F. C. WOODBURY, ... **A First-Class Business College** ... *BUSINESS EDUCATION.* ...

THE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE OF THE **University of Southern California** WILL OPEN THE SESSION ... of OCTOBER. ... J. P. WIDNEY, A. M., M. D., Dean of the College of Medicine of the University of Southern California ...

HOPKINS ACADEMY, OAKLAND, CAL. REV. H. E. JEWETT, ... morning, July 28, 1885. ...

PHIL. HIRSCHFELD & CO **Paper Warehouse.** WHOLESALE DEALERS IN **Books, Stationery & Notions.** *Los Angeles, Cal.*

Patronize Home Industry. **Los Angeles Pioneer Foundry and Machine Shop.** P. N. O'Donnell, Proprietor, ... All kinds of iron ... at short notice. ...

Artesian Wells. IF YOU WANT A WELL BORED ... good job done, drop a card to HARRISON, the Well Borer, ... jal6 tf

QUONG CHUNG WO, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Chinese Merchandise and Japanese Fancy Goods. OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT AND INFORmation Bureau. Help of all kinds ... stantly on hand, ... handling fruit, ditching, etc. ... Main st., Los Angeles, Cal.

LOS ANGELES DAILY TIMES.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY, BY THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY ...

Printing and Binding. There is nothing in the Printing and Binding line which the Times-Mirror Printing, Binding and Ruling House, the oldest and largest in Southern California, is not prepared to execute in a manner equal to that of any office in the State. ...

Terms. For Rates and Terms of Subscription, See Second Page.

THE COURTS.

SATURDAY, July 24.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Judge Cheney.*

Gratian Capinepi adjudged insane and committed to asylum at Stockton.

Chas H. Leighton examined on a charge of insanity and discharged.

TOWNSHIP COURT—*Justice Ranney.*

People vs. Francisco Urinecharto: Disturbing the peace: Set for Saturday, July 25 at 2 p. m.

People vs. Cecilio Mirando: Misdemeanor. Set for July 29 at 2 p. m.

People vs. Adolfo Laughlin: Disturbing the peace.

People vs. Mrs. M. Van Duzer: Battery. Set for Saturday, August 1 at 2 p. m.

People vs. Chas. Mahl: Trespass. Plea of not guilty. Set for Thursday, July 30, at 2 p. m.

SET FOR SATURDAY.

People vs. Sadie Devine.

People vs. Francisco Urinecharto.

CITY JUSTICE'S COURT—*Justice Austin.*

People vs. A. T. Sullivan: Held in $500 bail.

People vs. Henry Handricks: Petit larceny. Acquitted.

People vs. Henry Handricks: Fined $5.

SET FOR SATURDAY.

People vs. W. H. Fagan.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Stocks and Bonds.

By Telegraph to The Times.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Government bonds quiet and strong for fours and steady for other issues.

Stocks were again very active. Prices were irregular at the opening and in early dealings the market was inclined to be heavy on a pressure to sell by small operators. The decline, which was for only small fractions, was soon checked and there was a rally which carried prices during the first hour to the highest quotations of the day. With few exceptions the rally amounted to less than 1 per cent., and from that time to the close of the board the afternoon the general tendency was downward. The market closed very weak at or near the lowest prices of the day.

Money easy, 1.

Prime paper, 4@5.

Exchange bills quiet, unchanged.

Petroleum firm; closed $1 03½@1 03¾.

NEW YORK STOCKS. ... [illegible]

Domestic Grain Market. SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—Wheat steady. ... [illegible]

English Grain Market. LIVERPOOL, July 24.—Weather fine. ... Corn dull, demand poor.

Wool. NEW YORK, July 24.—Wool firm, fair inquiry; domestic fleece, ...; pulled, ...; Texas, ...

Pork. CHICAGO, July 24.—Pork lower; ... August.

Los Angeles Produce Market. *Reported by the Times.* WHOLESALE PRICES. ... [illegible]

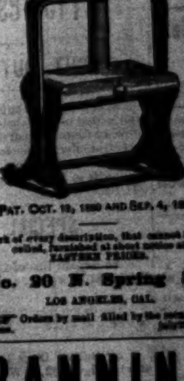
Fresh Fruits. These quotations show prices obtainable by growers in Los Angeles city: ... [illegible]

Los Angeles Wholesale Meat Market ... BEEF—First grade, ... per pound; second grade, ...; third grade, ... MUTTON—... per pound for Ewes and ... for Wethers. LAMB—Spring, ... VEAL—From 7 to 10c per pound. HOGS—On foot, hard, ...

San Francisco Market Report. SAN FRANCISCO, July 23. ... [illegible]

Real Estate Transfers. [Reported by Gillette & Gibson.] FRIDAY, July 24, 1885. CONVEYANCES. ... [illegible]

LOS ANGELES Rubber Stamp Co. MANUFACTURES ...



PAT. OCT. 19, 1880 AND SEP. 4, 1883.

Work of every description, that cannot be excelled, furnished at short notice at EASTERN PRICES.

No. 20 N. Spring St., LOS ANGELES, CAL. Orders by mail filled by the return mail. july21 1m

BANNING COLONY.

LOCATION: Banning, San Bernardino County California, on Line of Southern Pacific Railroad, ... miles directly East of Los Angeles Railroad running directly through center of tract.

ALTITUDE: 2300 feet above sea level.

WATER: Absolutely pure, clear and soft, and abundance of it.

ATMOSPHERE: As near perfect as can be found on the globe.

SOIL: Rich, deep and adapted to the production of the peach, apricot, pear, apple, nectarine, plum, prune, raspberry, blackberry, strawberry, gooseberry, cherry, and the entire grape family, both raisin and wine.

... C. W. FILKINS, ... JACOB ELINE, ... Carson City, Nev.

Notice to Creditors. ESTATE OF F. W. BAKER, ... Administrator of the estate of F. W. Baker, deceased. july23 4wks

To Labor is Honorable, AND CAN BE SECURED AT RIDGWAY'S ... Employment Bureau, ...

New Barber Shop. GEORGE GROSS, THE POPULAR BARber, has sold out the old "Fountain" shop and bought the one in the Postoffice building. ... july21 1w

MONUMENTS! Work of all kinds done in Marble and Granite ... A. C. THOMPSON, ... myl6 tf

AUSTRALIAN COAL. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—At yard of the Los Angeles Gas Company, corner Aliso and Center streets. LOS ANGELES GAS COMPANY. Office No. 9 Sanora st. jan11 tf

Miscellaneous.

HARPER & REYNOLDS COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS FOR

Field's Orchard Force Pump, with San Jose Spraying Nozzle, the Most Effective Destroyer of White Scale. Circulars sent on application.

The Protection—A Patent Sanitary Valve Water Closet. We warrant every closet to give perfect satisfaction.

Excelsior Lawn Mower—Simplest in construction. Lightest running. Most Satisfactory.

Golden Star Oil Stove for 1885—The best in the world.

WE ASK ATTENTION TO

COTTIER'S SYSTEM OF VENTILATION,

IT MERITS INVESTIGATION.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF NILES'S LOCKS.

HARPER & REYNOLDS CO.

48 and 50 Main. 61 and 63 Los Angeles Sts., Los Angeles, Cal.

LINCOLN PARK

(OAK GROVE.)

Choice Land! Delightful Climate! Beautiful Scenery!

The Best and Most Abundant Supply of Water in Pasadena.

No more desirable place for pleasant homes in Southern California. The Los Angeles and San Gabriel Valley Railroad will soon be completed to Pasadena, thus bringing LINCOLN PARK in close connection with the heart of the city of Los Angeles. A portion of the lots on this desirable tract are offered at very low prices and on the most favorable terms.

For particulars call on or address

GEORGE W. WILSON,
Or ***EDWARD McLEAN,*** Lincoln Park, South Pasadena.
35 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal. jun24 1m

FIRE WORKS!

AT WHOLESALE.

Lazarus & Melzer, 111 N. Spring Street,

LOS ANGELES.

TEMPLETON'S STABLES.

Livery, Sale and Boarding Stables, 110 South Spring Street, between Second and Third. First class livery furnished at reasonable rates. These Stables are open NIGHT and DAY, and parties can obtain rigs AT ALL HOURS.

T. A. TEMPLETON, Prop.
july16 1m

Groceries and Fruits.

PALMER & KELLY,

Landscape Gardeners and Fruit Packers.

Call Special Attention to Their New

Patent Box for Fruit Packing.

Guaranteed to keep fruit better than any other box to be had. Will take charge of property during owners absence and agree to keep places in good condition for a moderate charge. Have facilities for spraying trees and ridding them of all insect pests such as the cottony cushion scale, black scale, wooly aphis, etc. Agents for the sale of Dingee & Conard, Florists, and have a great variety of rare plants and seeds for sale at reasonable rates. Will attend to orders from all towns in this county. Address P. O. Box 441, or Times office. july19 1m

MARION WELSH. G. H. LEFFELD.

Southern California Packing Co.

The lessees of the Southern California Packing Company are now prepared to take all good fruit suitable for canning at fair prices. jun28

H. NEWMARK & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Grocers and Importers!

106 to 109 N. Los Angeles St.,
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

Sisson, Crocker & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail

FANCY GROCERS

[illegible] San Fernando St.,
LOS ANGELES. (Opposite New Depot. jun28

PORTER BROS. & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

California Green and Dried Fruits,

[illegible] Upper Main St.
[illegible] Alameda St. Los Angeles, Cal.
jun 28

Miscellaneous.

To the Public.

HAVING DISPOSED OF MY DRUG BUSINESS, located at No. 27 South Spring st., to Messrs. Skinner & Ball, I take great pleasure in recommending them as competent druggists to my friends and former patrons, and to the general public.

July 1, 1885. CHRIS. GARVER.

Having purchased the drug business of Chris. Garver, and laid in a large additional stock, we are prepared to show one of the largest and finest stocks of

Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery and Toilet Articles

in the city. We cordially invite all to call and inspect our large line of Perfumes and Toilet Goods. We have also opened a

Cigar Department,

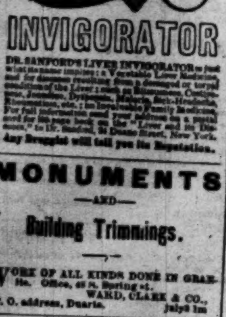
And shall keep only the finest of Imported and Domestic Cigars. Smokers are requested to try our various high grade brands.

Prescriptions accurately compounded.

SKINNER & BALL,

PHARMACISTS,

No. 27 S. Spring St.
july1 1m



DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR is just what its name implies; a Vegetable Liver Medicine ... Any Druggist will tell you its Reputation.

MONUMENTS

—AND—

Building Trimmings.

WORK OF ALL KINDS DONE IN GRANITE. Office, 49 N. Spring st.
WARD, CLARK & CO.,
P. O. address, Duarte. july8 1m

HENG LEE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS.

Ladies' Underwear of all kinds made to order. Chinese and Japanese Lacquered Ware, Curiosities, Fancy Goods, Silk Handkerchiefs, also Teas. No. 413 Main street, opposite the Plaza. All goods cheap. my24 tf

Educational.

The Los Angeles College

—FOR—

YOUNG LADIES.

Trustees—Professor J. M. Guinn, President; Mr. O. Rudsdy, Secretary; Rev. A. J. Wells, Rev. W. S. Stradley, Rev. F. W. Lindsey, Mr. L. N. Breed, Dr. A. G. Cook, Dr. P. Huckins, Mr. G. G. Charlton.

This institution has been organized by citizens of Los Angeles as a non-sectarian Christian, day and boarding school for girls and young women. Besides a thorough training in all the English branches, every advantage will be afforded for the study of Music, Painting, Elocution and the Modern Languages. Special attention will be given to the

Primary Department.

The Conservatory of Music is under the charge of W. M. FOSS, B. M., who will also organize classes in both

Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Special attention will be given to Normal classes in Music.

For circulars and full particulars, apply to
D. W. HANNA, A. M., President,
july1 1m Corner Fifth and Olive streets.

St. Vincent's College

Sixth and High Sts., Los Angeles.

COURSE OF STUDIES:

Classical and Commercial, with Preparatory Classes. Spanish, French and German are taught daily.

EXPENSES:

For board and tuition............$260 per year
Day scholars...........................$5 per month

The Next Session Will Open Monday Aug. 31.

For particulars send for Catalogue. july16 1m

WOODBURY'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,

316 North Main Street,

Near Pico House, LOS ANGELES.

F. C. WOODBURY, Proprietor and Manager of Heald's Business College, San Francisco, for the past seventeen years, has opened

A First-Class Business College

Where Young Men and Ladies can acquire a THOROUGH, PRACTICAL

BUSINESS EDUCATION.

For particulars, address
F. C. WOODBURY & CO.,
P. O. Box 1357, Los Angeles, Cal.
j17 6m

THE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

OF THE

University of Southern California

WILL OPEN THE SESSION OF 1885 AT Los Angeles, the SECOND WEDNESDAY of OCTOBER. For copy of Catalogue, or for information, address
J. P. WIDNEY, A. M., M. D.,
Dean of the College of Medicine of the University of Southern California, 21 West First street, Los Angeles, Cal. jun26 d&wlm

HOPKINS ACADEMY,

OAKLAND, CAL.

REV. H. E. JEWETT, M. A., PRINCIPAL. Thorough preparation for college or for business. Fifteenth year begins Tuesday morning, July 28, 1885. Send for catalogue. my27 3m

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Paper Warehouse.

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Books, Stationery & Notions,

Los Angeles, Cal. jun28

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P. N. O'Donnell, Proprietor, corner Aliso and Garcia sts. All kinds of iron castings finished at short notice. Every style of finishing iron when cast. Repairing of machinery neatly done. Pattern making in all its various forms. Manufacturer of steam engines, quartz, saw and wind mills, pumps, horse routs, etc. Prices reasonable. my10

Artesian Wells.

IF YOU WANT A WELL BORED AND A good job done, drop a card to
HARRISON, the Well Borer,
113 Bunker Hill ave.
jul8 tf

QUONG CHUNG WO,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Chinese Merchandise and Japanese Fancy Goods.

OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT AND INFORMATION Bureau. Help of all kinds constantly on hand, and experienced hands for handling fruit, ditching, etc. No. 193 Upper Main st., Los Angeles, Cal. P. O. Box 126. jun28

LOS ANGELES DAILY TIMES.

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EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY,

BY

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY

[illegible] H. H. BOYCE.

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There is nothing in the Printing and Binding line which the Times-Mirror Printing, Binding and Ruling House, the oldest and largest in Southern California, is not prepared to execute in a manner equal to that of any office in the State. Books, magazines and pamphlets bound in Turkish leather, Morocco, cloth, or half-bound, in any style desired. Our work guaranteed to be equal to that done in San Francisco.

Terms.

For Rates and Terms of Subscription, See Second Page.

THE COURTS.

SATURDAY, July 24.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Judge Cheney.*

Gustav Capinopi adjudged insane and committed to asylum at Stockton.

Chas. E. Leighton examined on a charge of insanity and discharged.

TOWNSHIP COURT—*Justice Ranney.*

People vs. Francisco Urinchario: Disturbing the peace: Set for Saturday, July 25 at 1 p. m.

People vs. Cecilio Mirando: Misdemeanor. Set for July 29 at 2 p. m.

People vs. Adolfo Laughlin: Disturbing the peace.

People vs. Mrs. M. Van Duzer: Battery. Set for Saturday, August 1 at 2 p. m.

People vs. Chas. Mahl: Trespass. Plea of not guilty. Set for Thursday, July 30, at 2 p. m.

SET FOR SATURDAY.

People vs. Sadie Devine.

People vs. Francisco Urinchario.

CITY JUSTICE'S COURT—*Justice Austin.*

People vs. A. T. Sullivan: Held in $800 bail.

People vs. Henry Handricks: Petit larceny. Acquitted.

People vs. Henry Handricks: Fined $5.

SET FOR SATURDAY.

People vs. W. H. Fagan.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Stocks and Bonds.

By Telegraph to The Times.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Government bonds quiet and strong for fours and steady for other issues.

Stocks were again very active. Prices were irregular at the opening and in early trading the market was inclined to be heavy on a pressure to sell by small operators. The decline, which was for only small fractions, was soon checked and there was a rally which carried prices during the first hour to the highest quotations of the day. With few exceptions the rally amounted to less than 1 per cent., and from that time to the close of the board the fluctuations the general tendency was downward. The market closed very weak at or near the lowest prices of the day.

Money easy, 1.

Exchange bills quiet, unchanged.

Petroleum firm; closed $1 01⅜@$1 01⅝.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

NEW YORK, July 24.

[illegible]	[illegible]	Or. Navigation	75
[illegible]	[illegible]	Transcontinental	16¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	Or. Imp'ment	28½
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pacific Mail	48
[illegible]	[illegible]	Panama	98
[illegible]	[illegible]	Texas Pacific	14
[illegible]	[illegible]	Union Pacific	50¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	United States	51¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fargo	110
[illegible]	[illegible]	Western Union	66⅛

Domestic Grain Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—Wheat steady, good shipping, $1 45 [illegible]; choice milling, [illegible]; buyer season, [illegible]. Barley steady, quiet; best feed, [illegible]; brewing, [illegible]; buyer, [illegible]; buyer season, [illegible].

CHICAGO, July 24.—Wheat lower; 87⅝c [illegible]; 88⅛c September. Corn [illegible]; August; 46⅛c [illegible]. Oats, 26⅛c August; 26⅛c September.

English Grain Market.

LIVERPOOL, July 24.—Weather fine. Wheat dull, supply good; California, No. 1, [illegible]; Red Western, winter, [illegible]. Corn dull, demand poor.

Wool.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Wool firm, fair inquiry; domestic fleece, [illegible]; pulled, [illegible]; Texas, [illegible].

Pork.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Pork lower; $10 05 [illegible].

Los Angeles Produce Market.

Special to the Times.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

These quotations are corrected daily and may be depended upon as fairly representing the Los Angeles markets.

WHEAT—Australian No. 1, $1 35; do No. 1 [illegible]; White Russian, $1 10; Club, $1 05; Sonora, $1 05; Defiance, $1 10; do No. 2, $1 00; Odessa No. 1 [illegible].

RYE—$1 00.

OATS—Surprise, $1 60.

BARLEY—No. 1, carload lots, $1 07½; No. 2, [illegible]; brewing, $1 10.

CORN—Large Yellow, carload lots [illegible]; yellow job lots, $1 00@$1 15; [illegible] White, $1 00@1 10; Small White, [illegible]; Egyptian, $1 50.

FLOUR—Los Angeles, XXXX, $4 75; Capital Mills Extra Family, $5.

MILL FEED—Bran, $14 00; Shorts, $16 00; Mixed Feed, $1 20; Cracked Corn, $1 25; Rolled Barley, $1 20; Ground do, $1 25; Rolled do, $1 25; Cracked, Ground and Rolled Barley, job lots, $1 35.

GRAIN BAGS—Mill Sacks, 4c; 1884 Calcutta, spot, [illegible]; Second-hand Barley, [illegible].

POTATOES—Early Rose, Los Angeles, [illegible]; Peerless, 55c; Los Angeles, 50c; Burbank, 55c.

BUTTER—Los Angeles, No. 1, per pound [illegible]; Northern, No. 1, [illegible]; Pickled, new, [illegible]; Mixed Store, 14c; Firkin, Cala., [illegible]; Cooking, 15c.

HAY—Barley, W. B., No. 1, old, $9 50; do, new, $9 00; do R. R., No. 1, $8 00@$9 00; Mixed [illegible]; Alfalfa, R. R., $10 00, do. W. B., [illegible]; Wheat, R. R., $9 50@$10 00; Wheat hay, W. B., [illegible]; Oat, $15 00.

SEEDS—[illegible]

VEGETABLES—Onions, Yellow Danvers, [illegible]; do, 75c; Chilies, [illegible]; Cabbages, per 100 pounds, [illegible].

CHEESE—Large, 8½c; small, 9½c; Alameda [illegible].

BEANS AND DRIED PEAS—Bayous, $2 50 [illegible]; Pea, $2 75; Navy, large, [illegible]; Lima, [illegible]; Black-eyed, $2 75; Garvancos, [illegible]; Lentils, $6 00.

HONEY—Extracted Light, carload lots 4½c, job lots 4½c; Amber, 3½c; [illegible]; Beeswax, 25c.

POULTRY—Hens, No. 1, per doz, $3 50 [illegible]; small, [illegible]; Roosters, [illegible]; Young [illegible]; Broilers, large, $2 25@[illegible]; Turkeys, per lb, [illegible]; doz, large, $4 50; do, young, [illegible].

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, S. D., [illegible]; do, [illegible]; Plums, pitted [illegible]; Plums, [illegible]; Blackberries, 14c; Prunes, [illegible]; French, 7c; do, Cala. German, 5¼c; Nectarines, 8c; Apples, evap., 8¼c; do, Sun dried, [illegible]; Alden, [illegible]; sun-dried, 5¼c; do [illegible].

RAISINS—Layers (new) $1 60; Extra [illegible]; Loose Muscatels, $1 65 [illegible]; Dried Grapes, [illegible].

NUTS—Walnuts, 7¾c; Peanuts, Cal., 5c; do, Eastern, 8c; Almonds, soft shell, 14c; do, hard shell, [illegible].

ORANGES—Los Angeles, per box, [illegible] for ordinary; $2 00@$2 50 for Navels.

HIDES—Dry, 17c; Kip, 16c; Calf, [illegible]; Culls, one-third less.

PROVISIONS—Extra Light bacon, 13c; Medium do, 11c; heavy do, 9½c; Lard, 10-lb tins, [illegible]; 5-lb tins, 10½c; 3-lb tins, 10⅝c; 10-lb pails, 10¼c; 5-lb pails, [illegible]; 3-lb pails, [illegible].

Fresh Fruits.

These quotations show prices obtainable by growers in Los Angeles city:

Watermelons, 75c@$1 50 ⅌ doz; Cantaloupes, [illegible] ⅌ doz; Nectarines, scarce, 2½c [illegible]; Prunes, $1 15@1 25 ⅌ box; Muscat grapes, [illegible]; Strawberries, 7@8c ⅌ [illegible]; Plums, 3½c to 5c ⅌ lb; Raspberries, 9c [illegible]; Blackberries, 10c to 9c ⅌ lb; Apricots, [illegible]; Peaches, 1c to 3c ⅌ lb; Figs, [illegible]; Apples, [illegible] ⅌ box; Pears, 75c ⅌ [illegible]; Lemons, [illegible] to $1 25 ⅌ box; Bananas, $3 to $4 50 ⅌ bunch; Limes, $1 25 ⅌ box.

Los Angeles Wholesale Meat Market.

Corrected for the Times by S. Maier, 49 South Spring Street.

The following are prices for whole carcasses:

BEEF—First grade, 6c per pound; second grade, 5½c; third grade, 4c.

MUTTON—6c per pound for Ewes and 6c for Wethers.

LAMB—Spring, 7½@8c.

VEAL—From 7 to 10c per pound.

HOGS—On foot, hard, 3½@4c per pound, dressed, [illegible].

San Francisco Market Report.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.

FLOUR—We quote: Best city extra [illegible]; medium, $3 50@$4 00; shipping [illegible], $3 75@4 00 ⅌ bbl.

WHEAT—Offerings are light, and holders are not willing to sell below $1 45 ⅌ ctl. In view of the absence of any general business, this figure must be accepted as the market rate for choice shipping grades.

BARLEY—The market continues to show weakness. The universal asking price today for anything in the shape of desirable feed quality was $1 20 ⅌ ctl, with no disposition to make concessions. Old Brewing is steady at $1 20@$1 25 ⅌ ctl. New will not [illegible] over $1 25 ⅌ ctl.

CORN—In good supply, with poor demand. We quote: Large Yellow, $1 15@[illegible]; Small Yellow, $1 22½; Large White, [illegible]; Small White, $1 15@1 20 ⅌ ctl.

HOPS—From 5 to 6c ⅌ lb represent the [illegible] asking range.

POTATOES—We quote: Early Rose, 30@[illegible]; Garnet Chile, [illegible]; choice [illegible]; Peerless, [illegible] ⅌ ctl; Sweet, [illegible] ⅌ lb.

ONIONS—Quotable at $1 00@$1 25 ⅌ ctl.

BEANS—We quote: Bayos, $2 00@$2 50; [illegible]; Pink, $1 35@$1 45; Red, [illegible]; Lima, $1 50@$1 65; Pea, $1 25@$1 75; Small White, $1 25 to 1 75 ⅌ ctl.

VEGETABLES—Tomatoes, 15 to 25c for [illegible] and [illegible] ⅌ box for river; [illegible] ⅌ dozen; Egg Plant, [illegible]; Artichokes, 15c ⅌ dozen; [illegible] ⅌ box for bay; Carrots, [illegible]; Turnips, 50@60c ⅌ ctl; Beets, [illegible]; Parsnips, $1 00 ⅌ ctl; Cauliflower, [illegible] ⅌ dozen; Cabbage, 75c ⅌ ctl; [illegible]; Celery, 50c ⅌ dozen; Peppers, [illegible] ⅌ box;

Green Peas, 1½@2½c ⅌ lb; String Beans, 1½@2c ⅌ lb; Dried Okra, 15@25c ⅌ lb; Green do, 8@10c ⅌ lb; Marrowfat Squash, $12 00@15 00 ⅌ ton; Summer Squash, 50@75c ⅌ box.

FRUIT—We quote: Watermelons, $8 00@12 50 ⅌ hundred; Cantaloupes, 75c@$1 25 ⅌ crate; Nectarines, 50@75c ⅌ box; Prunes, 25@35c ⅌ basket, and 35@40c ⅌ box; Grapes, 50c@$1 25 ⅌ box for ordinary descriptions and $1 75@2 00 for choice Tokay; Strawberries, $2 00@$2 50; Plums, 15@40c ⅌ box; Raspberries, $3 00@$5 00 ⅌ chest; Blackberries, $2 00@$2 50 ⅌ chest; Apricots, 35@50c ⅌ box; Peaches, 25@40c ⅌ box and basket; Figs, 50c@$1 00 ⅌ box; Apples 15@25c ⅌ basket, and 40@85c ⅌ box; Pears, 20 to 30c ⅌ bskt and 50@75c ⅌ box; Bartlett do, 50c@1 25 ⅌ box, and 25@40c ⅌ baskt; Lemons, Sicily, $5 50 to 6 00; do, California, 75c@$1 25 per box for ordinary and $1 50@1 75 for Sicily seed; Mexican Limes, $10 00@11 00 ⅌ box.

DRIED FRUIT—Sun-dried Apples, 1½@2c ⅌ lb for sliced and 1½@2c for quartered Alden & Plummer, 5¼c; Apricots, 7c; Blackberries, 9c; Figs, 4c for pressed and 3c for unpressed; Smyrna do, 15c for layers and 11½c to 13½c for kegs; Nectarines, 9c; Peaches, 12½c for peeled and 7@8c for unpeeled; Pears, 3c for whole and 3c for sliced machine dried, 8c; Plums, 6c for pitted and 1½c for unpitted; German Prunes, 4c; French Prunes, 5c ⅌ lb; Raisins, Layers, $1 80; loose Muscatels, $1 50 ⅌ box.

NUTS—We quote: California Almonds, 10c for soft and 6c for hard-shell; California Walnuts, 9c; Peanuts, 3@4c; Hickory Nuts, 7@9c; Filberts, 13c; Pecan, 10c; Brazil Nuts, 9c; Cocoanuts, $4 50@$5 00 ⅌ hundred.

HONEY—We quote: Comb, 7@8c; Extracted, 4@5c ⅌ lb.

BEESWAX—Quotable at 24@25c ⅌ lb.

BUTTER—Trade is moderately active. Stocks ample. We quote as follows: Fancy, 22½c; choice, 21c; good, 18@20c; mixed lots, 11@12½c ⅌ lb; firkin, 16@20c for choice new; 12@14c for ordinary to fair; Eastern, 10@14c ⅌ lb.

CHEESE—Quotable at 9@10c; inferior grades, 6@8c; Eastern, 14c; Western, 8@10c ⅌ lb.

EGGS—Choice Californian are in demand, but nothing else seems to be wanted. There are liberal supplies of Eastern on hand, with other consignments on the way. Quotable at 25@27c for good to choice California and 25@27 ⅌ dozen for Eastern.

POULTRY—Business is dull, and sales are slow. Sellers are willing to make concessions. Live Turkeys, Gobblers, 16@18c; Hens, 15@16c; Roosters, $4 50@$5 00 for old and $4 00@$5 50 for young; Hens, $4 50@$5 00; Broilers, $2 00@$3 50 as to size; Ducks, $3 50@$3 50 ⅌ dozen; Geese, $1 00@$1 50 ⅌ pair.

Real Estate Transfers.

[Reported by Gillette & Gibson.]

FRIDAY, July 24, 1885.

CONVEYANCES.

W D Vawter to H A Barclay and R N O Wilson: 62-100 of an acre in Pasadena, $126.

Mary R Srosovich to H W Stoll and P C Stoll: Lot 20, block Q, Aliso tract, $400.

P M Green to Stephen Townsend: Lot 22, block A, San Pascual tract, $648 20.

Caroline N Tucker to Isaac A Sugg: Lot E, block 97, Santa Monica, $5.

W N Monroe to H H Boyce: NE¼ of lot 5, block 36, Hancock's survey, $7000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Juan Garibaldi by County Tax Collector to A Mecartney: Certificate of tax sale of W½ of SE¼ of NE¼ of section 9, township 2 S, range 13 W, $24.

Mary J Glover to A A Burrows: Release of mortgage, bk 69, p 8.

Mrs M Sallee to W A Field: Certificate of tax sale of E 100 feet of lot 3, Birch addition to Santa Ana, $8 68.

Mrs Sarah J Huber to Maurice S Hellman: Receipt of part purchase price of lot 11, block 24, Huber tract.

LOS ANGELES

Rubber Stamp Co.

MANUFACTURES [illegible]

PAT. OCT. 12, 1880 AND SEP. 4, 1883.

Work of every description, that cannot be excelled, furnished at short notice at EASTERN PRICES.

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BANNING COLONY.

LOCATION:

Banning, San Bernardino County California, on

Line of Southern Pacific Railroad, miles directly East of Los Angeles Railroad running directly through center of tract.

ALTITUDE:

2500 feet above sea level.

WATER:

Absolutely pure, clear and soft, and abundance of it.

ATMOSPHERE:

As near perfect as can be found on the globe.

SOIL.

Rich, deep and adapted to the production of the peach, apricot, pear, apple, nectarine, plum, prune, raspberry, blackberry, strawberry, gooseberry, cherry, and the entire grape family, both raisin and wine.

Depot, express and postoffices, store, meat market, good school, fine Union church and the best country hotel on the Pacific coast.

The above are some of the many advantages this colony possesses, and the managers are all reliable business men, and now offer land in this colony for sale to actual settlers, and to those who come to California seeking homes, as well as to those already in the State. We say come and examine land and water, and we will guarantee satisfaction. Stop at the Bryant House and ask for the manager of the Banning Land Company. For terms, etc., address,

C. W. FILKINS,
G. W. BRYANT,
Riverside, Cal.

Or, JACOB KLINE,
T. R. HOFFER,
de27 d&wlm Carson City, Nev.

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF F. W. BAKER, SR., DECEASED. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of F. W. Baker, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator at his place of business, at the office of W. T. Williams, Esq., Downey Block, Rooms Nos. 6 and 7, in the city and county of Los Angeles.

Dated July 9, 1885.

ARTHUR E. BAKER,
Administrator of the estate of F. W. Baker, Sr., deceased. july10 4wks

To Labor is Honorable,

AND CAN BE SECURED AT RIDGWAY'S Reliable Employment Bureau, No. 26½ West First street, this city. Help of all kinds, in all branches of industry, constantly on hand. fe12tf

New Barber Shop.

GEORGE CROSS, THE POPULAR BARBER, has sold out the old "Fountain" shop and bought the one in the Postoffice building. Three chairs and first-class barbers. When in need of a shave or hair-cut, call at this shop. july21 1w

MONUMENTS!

Work of all kinds done in Marble and Granite.

A. C. THOMPSON,
my16 tf 101 San Pedro St.

AUSTRALIAN COAL.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—At yard of the Los Angeles Gas Company, corner Aliso and Center streets.

LOS ANGELES GAS COMPANY,
jun11 tf Office No. 9 Sonora st.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

Auction and Commission.

AUCTION SALES.

By JOHN C. BELL & CO.,

REAL ESTATE & GENERAL AUCTIONEERS
Office, Room 22 Temple Block, over the County Bank.

First Grand Auction Sale!

On the Line of the Second-st. Cable Road—80 Large, Fine and Desirable Residence Lots—By order of the

Trustees of the Ellis Villa College,

Friday, July 31st, at — o'Clock.

These lots are mostly on the line of the cable road. Large, fine and desirable lots, commanding a fine view in every direction.

Terms of the sale—¼ cash, ¼ in six months, ¼ in twelve months, ¼ in eighteen months, at 10 per cent. per annum.

Carriages on the day of sale will stand in front of our office, Temple Block, at the fountain; also at the postoffice. Will take you to the grounds free of charge. You can secure your seats by calling at the office of the auctioneer. Sale will take place on the grounds in front of the college. Reserved seats for the ladies.

For the benefit of strangers and parties at a distance, we will say the Ellis Villa College is pronounced by everybody to be one of the finest institutions in the State of California. A fine staff of resident teachers—a long-felt want supplied. A day and boarding school for misses and young ladies. Primary, preparatory and selected studies; also a full college course adapted to young ladies in Latin, French, German, Spanish and English languages. A full course to graduation in English branches. All ancient and modern languages, painting and music are extras. A thorough course in plain sewing; fancy and needle work under the best of instruction, can be taken without interfering with the regular college course. This college is non-sectarian, being an individual enterprise from the beginning, and is intended for a school of the highest order. The location is on the hills above the city, and one mile from the postoffice, yet within the city limits of Los Angeles. The grounds are an inclosure of 15 acres, and the site delightful, overlooking the ocean, and in full view of the Sierra Madre mountains. The building is are a model of convenience, with every modern improvement, having electric bells, lighted with electricity and warmed by a system of radiating hot water pipes. Present accommodations are limited to 50 boarding students and teachers, and 100 day pupils. The first term of the year 1885-6 will open Wednesday, September 16, 1885.

NOTE.—My instructions from the Trustees are to sell every lot without reserve to the highest bidder. Every lot commands a fine view. The best spring water in the city piped over the grounds from the Beaudry reservoir. The cable road will be finished and running long before you could complete a residence, in case you should purchase a lot. Contracts are already let for many fine, large and costly buildings, some nearly completed. The cable road will be finished and in operation on or about August 15th. The road-bed is finely ballasted and is pronounced a fine piece of work. The rolling stock and machinery are all of the most modern and approved style, and make an institution that we should feel proud of, enabling us to place on the market some of the most eligible residence and building lots in the city, only seven (7) minutes' ride from the City Hall. Great credit is due the promoters and builders. Further particulars and catalogues can be had of E. S. MILLAR, No. 22 N. Spring st., or at the College, or of JOHN C. BELL, the Auctioneer.

LONG BEACH.

August 13, 1885, at — o'Clock

On the Premises at Arrival of Train,

Bay View House and Furniture.

The Hotel Contains 30 Rooms. Also Hay, Grain, and Wood Barn, and

11 Fire, Large Level Lots,

25x150 FEET.

NOTE.—The hotel is full to overflowing, and is coining money; and the same with the wood, hay and grain business. Positively to be sold without reserve, as the owner is obliged to leave the State. A most excellent opportunity is offered to a good business man and a hotel keeper. A very fine opening. Any communications may be addressed to

JOHN C. BELL, Auctioneer.
july13

JOHN B. MATHEWS. L. B. MATHEWS

MATHEWS BROS.,

Commission Merchants,

—IN THE—

PRODUCTS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

18 S. Spring St., Los Angeles. jun28

E. W. NOYES. WM. T. FIELD.

NOYES & FIELD,

Real Estate and General Auctioneers,

No. 56 Los Angeles St.

Will conduct a general auction business on the most liberal terms. Prompt returns made on all sales. Our regular Saturday sale of

HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS

At the Central Horse Market.
jun28

DON'T BUY A RANGE

—Until you have seen the—

NEW MODEL MEDALLION

—The Best and Most Economical—

RANGE

EVER PUT ON THE MARKET

Hardware, Rubber and Leather Belting, Rubber Hose, Cotton Hose, Iron Pipe, Pumps, Shovels, Spades, Forks and Rakes, Spray Pumps for the Scale Bug, Stamped Ware, Agate Ware, Tin and Steel Iron Ware (our own make). The

Best Selected Stock in Town,

And as low as can be bought anywhere.

Sanitary Plumbing, Metal Roofing.

Artesian Well Pipe a Specialty

—THE BEST STOCK OF—

Refrigerators, Water Filterers and Coolers

In the City, and the Cheapest

W. C. FURREY

de10 59 and 61 Spring St.

WING ON CHUNG & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE Curiosities, Silk, Fancy Goods, Tea,

SHIRT FACTORY,

also ladies' and gents' underwear, etc., 127½ S. Spring st., between Second and Third sts., Los Angeles jun26 1m

Agricultural Fair.

1885 1885

SIXTH ANNUAL FAIR

—OF THE—

District Agricultural Associat'n

No. 6. Los Angeles, Cal.

Oct. 20th to 24th Inclusive.

$10,000 in Purses and Premiums

Arrangements for the Horticultural, Agricultural and Industrial Exposition in Active Preparation.

SPEED PROGRAMME:

First Day, Tuesday, October 20th.

1.—TROTTING RACE. Purse $400; three-minute class; mile heat, 3 in 5; open also to Cade and Prentice Boy.

2.—TROTTING. Stake $50; for yearlings, half-mile heats; $10 forfeit and $25 ten days before the race; divided, 75 per cent to first and 25 to second.

3.—RUNNING RACE. Purse $150; half-mile dash; free for all and weight for age.

4.—RUNNING RACE. Purse $200; free for 2-year-olds; half-mile dash.

Second Day, Wednesday, October 21st.

5.—TROTTING RACE. Purse $500; 2:30 class; mile heats, 3 in 5.

6.—TROTTING RACE. Purse $200; for 3-year-olds and under; mile heats, 2 in 3.

7.—RUNNING RACE. Purse $250; mile dash; free for all and weight for age.

8.—RUNNING RACE. Purse $250; for three-year-olds; three-quarter mile dash.

Third Day, Thursday, October 22d.

Ladies Tournament with four premiums to be hereafter published.

Parade drill and race for fire companies, with a $150 premium for first and $50 to second, to be hereafter published.

9.—DISTRICT TROTTING RACE. Purse $400; for three-minute class; mile heats, 3 in 5; with Big Frank, Durfee's Inca, Valgean, Margaret and Sultan barred, and a reserved right to add others.

Fourth Day, Friday, October 23d.

10.—TROTTING RACE. Purse $500; for 2:40 class; mile heats, 3 in 5; open to Lady Washington.

11.—TROTTING RACE. Purse $350; for 3-year-olds and under; mile heats, 3 in 5.

12.—RUNNING RACE. Purse $250; for all 2-year-olds; dash of one mile.

13.—RUNNING RACE. Purse $300; free for all; weight for age; mile and repeat.

Fifth Day, Saturday, October 24th.

14.—TROTTING. Free for all race; purse $600; mile heats; 3 in 5.

15.—TROTTING RACE. Purse $250; 4-year-olds and under; mile heats, 3 in 5.

16.—RUNNING RACE. Purse $300; for 3-year-olds; one mile and a half.

17.—RUNNING RACE. Purse $300; for beaten horses; mile and a quarter dash and weight for age.

Remarks and Conditions:

Five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse; but in no event will a race be considered filled without three bona fide entries. Entrance fee 10 per cent of purse in both running and trotting races, to accompany nomination.

National Association rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Except as otherwise specified, running races will be conducted under the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

All entries close with the Secretary, September 1st.

If two horses are permitted by consent of the Directors to start, then third money reverts to the Association.

A horse distancing the field or any part thereof, is entitled to first money only.

All moneys in purses will be divided, 65 per cent to the first, 25 for second and 10 per cent to the third.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

All races will be called at 1 o'clock sharp.

L. LICHTENBERGER,
President.

R. H. HEWITT, Secretary.

Lumber and Coal Yards.

OREGON LUMBER COMPANY

The Oregon Lumber Company have lately opened a splendid assortment of

OREGON PINE

and

California Redwood Lumber

Of every Description at their New Yard on

Date, Chavez and Mission Sts.

We have a fine stock of Laths, Pickets, Shingles and Finishing Lumber of a superior quality. We are also prepared to fill orders on short notice for building materials of every description. Particular attention paid to orders for unusual lengths and dimensions. Orders solicited. J. A. RUSS,
july16 3m Agent.

LOS ANGELES

Storage, Commission & Lumber Co.,

—DEALERS IN—

Laths, Cement, Plaster, Etc.,

Domestic and Santa Cruz Lime.

Sole agents for the Colton Marble Lime Co. and Mast, Foos & Co's Iron Turbine Windmills, Iron Crestings, etc. Having large stock and superior storage and shipping facilities, we can furnish lime, cement and plaster in car-load lots to dealers at very low rates. Orders from the trade solicited.

WAREHOUSE,

Old Santa Monica R. R. Depot,

SAN PEDRO STREET, NEAR THIRD.
au21 tf

J. M. GRIFFITH & CO.,

Lumber Dealers,

Manufacturers of

DOORS, WINDOWS, BLINDS,

Stairs, Stair Rail, Balusters, Newell Posts and Mill Work of Every Description, and Dealers in Lime, Plaster, Hair, Etc.,

No. 532 North Alameda Street.
jun30 tf

T. WALSH,

Sell their lumber as low as the reduced price of any lumber dealers in Los Angeles.

Lumber Yard & Planing Mills

SAN PEDRO ST., COR. SEVENTH,

LOS ANGELES, CAL

Doors and Windows, Mouldings, Lath, Pickets, Shingles, Shakes, Posts, Lime and Cement.

Plaster of Paris, Hair and all Kinds of Mill Work.
m8 tf

JAS. M. DAVIES, President. J. A. HENDERSON, Vice President
J. R. SMURR, Treas. W. F. MARSHALL, Sec

DAVIES-HENDERSON

Lumber Company,

Dealers in

Lumber and Building Material

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Yard, 180 First Street

W. H. PERRY

Lumber and Mill Co.'s

Lumber Yard and Planing Mills,

COMMERCIAL STREET.

MECHANICS' MILL

THOMAS STOVELL, MANUFACTURER OF Sash, Doors, Blinds, and all kinds of Molding, Scroll-work, Turning, Stair-work and Carving, Alameda street. my12 tf

Insurance and Banking.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

Los Angeles National Bank,

AT LOS ANGELES,

In the State of California, at the close of business,

July 1st, 1885.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$257,306 30
Overdrafts	497 14
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	75,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	7,450 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	4,000 00
Due from approved reserve agents	53,318 97
Due from other National Banks	32,639 67
Due from State Banks and bankers	26,354 41
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	3,800 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	12 50
Premiums paid	8,507 15
Checks and other cash items	6,916 70
Bills of other banks	1,211 00
Specie	45,693 13
Legal tender notes	10,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasury, (5 per cent. of circulation)	3,375 00
Total	$535,684 27

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	15,000 00
Undivided profits	3,808 99
National Bank notes outstanding	67,500 00
Individual deposits subject to check	337,456 70
Demand certificates of deposit	8,624 80
Certified checks	95 00
Cashier's checks outstanding	3,195 86
Total	$535,684 27

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, }

I, F. C. Howes, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. F. C. HOWES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of July, 1885.

[SEAL.] GEO. J. CLARKE, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
H. SINSABAUGH,
GEO. H. BONEBRAKE, } Directors.
W. G. COCHRAN,
july10

Report of the Condition

OF THE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

AT LOS ANGELES,

IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS,

July 1, 1885.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$ 769,369 39
Overdrafts	4,312 13
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	88,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	3,500 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	117,112 61
Due from approved reserve agents	114,827 34
Due from other National Banks	13,641 05
Due from State Banks and bankers	40,068 57
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	41,732 75
Current expenses and taxes paid	8,970 44
Premiums paid	2,153 23
Checks and other cash items	3,877 60
Bills of other Banks	1,140 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and pennies	144 34
Specie	143 002 00
Legal tender notes	5,740 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	3,960 00
Total	$1,360,363 29

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 100,000 00
Surplus fund	100,000 00
Undivided profits	55,489 08
National Bank Notes outstanding	78,700 00
Individual deposits subject to ch'k	962,485 26
Demand certificates of deposit	68,734 50
Due to other National Banks	2,789 27
Due to State Banks and bankers	3,784 39
Total	$1,360,363 29

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss.
County of Los Angeles. }

I, J. M. Elliott, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. ELLIOTT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of July, 1885.

[Seal.] J. A. GRAVES, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
E. F. SPENCE,
JOHN D. BICKNELL, } Directors.
WM. LACEY,
july11

Statement of the Condition

—OF THE—

Farmers' & Merchants' Bank

OF LOS ANGELES,

At the close of business,

June 30, 1885.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$398,971 90
Cash with banks in San Francisco and New York	139,193 83
Total cash	$ 538,164 13
United States 4 per cents and other Government bonds	397,186 81
Loans and discounts	1,049,890 79
Real estate (including former bank building)	36,283 36
Vaults, safe and office furniture	6,000 00
	$2,017,513 96

LIABILITIES.

Capital (paid up)	$300,000 00
Surplus and reserve	250,000 00
Total capital	$ 550,000 00
Undivided profits	68,319 24
Due Depositors	1,396,849 71
Dividends (declared and uncalled for)	2,345 00
	$2,017,513 96

Examined and found correct.
Signed, L. C. GOODWIN,
O. W. CHILDS, } Finance Committee.
JOSE MASCAREL,

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, }

Isaias W. Hellman, President, and John Milner, Secretary, of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Los Angeles, being severally sworn, each for himself say that the foregoing statement is true to his best knowledge and belief.

(Signed) ISAIAS W. HELLMAN, President.
(Signed) JOHN MILNER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of July, 1885.

(Signed) JAMES C. KAYS,
july8 1m Notary Public.

Statement of the Condition of the

LOS ANGELES COUNTY BANK

July 1, 1885.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$ 67,009 94
Cash on call	20,990 00
Cash in other banks	29,588 81
Total available cash	$117,198 75
Loans	386,883 23
Real estate	15,000 00
Furniture and fixtures	1,900 00
Collection accounts	341 23
	$521,023 21

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$100,000 00
Reserve fund	100,000 00
Undivided profits	16,014 22
Deposits	304,503 93
Dividends uncalled for	505 06
	$521,023 21

The real estate is situated in Los Angeles county, Cal.

State of California, } ss.
County of Los Angeles. }

John E. Plater, President, and H. L. Macneil, Cashier of Los Angeles County Bank, being severally duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing statement is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JOHN E. PLATER, President.
H. L. MACNEIL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, 1885.

[SEAL.] A. C. HOLMES, Notary Public.

Sworn Statement of the Paid Up Capital Stock of

LOS ANGELES COUNTY BANK,

July 1, 1885.

Amount of Capital paid-up in U. S. gold coin..........$100,000 00

State of California, } ss.
County of Los Angeles. }

John E. Plater, President, and H. L. Macneil, Cashier of Los Angeles County Bank, being severally duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing statement is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JOHN E. PLATER, President.
H. L. MACNEIL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, 1885.

(Seal.) A. C. HOLMES,
july3 1m Notary Public.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Los Angeles Savings Bank

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a dividend to depositors at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum on term deposits and three (3) per cent. per annum on ordinary deposits, free of taxes, for the six months ending June 30, 1885.

J. V. WACHTEL, Secretary.
LOS ANGELES, June 30, 1885. july3 1m

Notice of Dividend.

Savings Bank of Southern California.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a dividend to depositors at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum on term deposits, and three and three-fourths (3¾) per cent. per annum on ordinary deposits for the six months ending June 30, 1885.

SAMUEL B. HUNT, Secretary.
july4 1m

Summer Resorts.

The Celebrated El Paso de Robles.

Hot and Cold Sulphur Springs and Natural Mud Baths.

Blackburn Bros. & James, Prop's.

These waters have been pronounced by the most eminent medical authorities unequalled for the cure of rheumatism, kidney diseases and all chronic disorders. Delightful surroundings. First-class hotel. Location San Luis Obispo county, Cal. Route, by steamer, from San Pedro to San Luis Obispo; thence by stage 78 miles to Paso Robles Springs; or the trip may be made by rail to Newhall, thence via Coast Line Stage Company. july21 3m

The Fast Schooner Emma,

Of Santa Barbara, will Make Regular Trips to

CATALINA ISLAND.

Leaving San Pedro TUESDAY of each week, and returning on MONDAY. A return trip will be made the middle of the week if desired. Fare round trip only $3 50, baggage included. No dogs or hunting permitted on the island. For further information apply at Shrier's Cigar Store, cor. Spring and Market sts., or to R. DEMOREST, No. 170 N. Alameda st. july17 1m

A NEW SUMMER RESORT

AT THE

Arroyo Seco Falls,

ONE OF THE BEST HEALTH RESORTS in the State; only 25 miles from Los Angeles; pure air; good water; and good accommodations. Tents to rent, with or without board. A good carriage road as far as D. D. Bratt's rancho, and from there one of the finest trails in the State.

H. WALKER & C. F. SWITZER,
july10 1m Proprietors.

CATALINA ISLAND.

THE YACHT "IDA."

Will make regular trips to Santa Catalina Island, from this date, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS of each week, leaving the railroad company's wharf at San Pedro on the arrival of the morning train from Los Angeles. Fare for round trip, including baggage, $4. The "Ida" will also be at the service of fishing and pleasure parties on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Sundays of each week. Address

AUG. WIELEN, Master and Lessee.

N. B.—The lessees of the island will not permit hunting or landing of dogs. Campers will be obliged to conform with this request. july4 1m

Pennsylvania Cottage,

SECOND ST.,

Santa Monica,

Now Open for

SUMMER BOARDERS.
july6 1m

IRON SULPHUR SPRINGS

and

Ostrich Farm.

Stage leaves Widney's Store, 22 Main st., every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 4 p. m. july1 tf

Strangers Visiting Santa Monica

WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE to visit the

TWITCHELL HOUSE,

Cor. of Second street and Utah avenue. Fresh fish always on hand. Good meals furnished on short notice. jun30 1m

Summit House,

SAN GORGONIO HEIGHTS,

San Bernardino County, Cal.

A famous health resort and tourists' home, is now open for guests. This hotel is new and first-class in every respect. The table and beds are unsurpassed in Southern California.

A. J. VIELE,
jun26 6m Proprietor.

SULPHUR SPRINGS HOTEL

A Mountain Health Resort.

THE BEST PLACE TO RECOVER HEALTH in Southern California. Many tourists who have visited all the health resorts west of the Rocky Mountains, pronounce this the most satisfactory. The hotel is kept in first-class style. Postoffice, express, ticket and telegraph offices near by. Location at Lang's Station, 43 miles north of Los Angeles, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. Fare from Los Angeles, $2.00. All trains stop at the station. Good hunting in the neighborhood. No fogs. Altitude 1850 feet. Plenty of saddle horses and carriages. No effort spared to please guests. For further information address the proprietor. JOHN LANG,
jun17 3m Lang's Station.

TO THE PUBLIC.

PEOPLE FROM THE COUNTRY WHO wish to spend a few weeks at the seashore at San Pedro can find first-class accommodation for themselves and teams at my place, about 700 yards from the depot. Charges reasonable.

CAPT. A. W. TIMMS,
my27 3m San Pedro.

Ontario Hotel,

ONTARIO,

San Bernardino Co., California.

A FAMOUS HEALTH RESORT, AND FAMILY home. Terms reasonable. No Chinese cooking. Good attendance.

Two or three good rooms can be secured by letter or telegram.

F. W. WILDING,
ap4 tf Lessee.

HEALTH RESORT

—AT—

SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO.

Having built a large and commodious hotel at this salubrious place, I am prepared to offer sojourners for the summer all the modern conveniences. The famous San Juan Capistrano Hot Springs, noted for their health-giving properties, are near. One of the finest beaches of Southern California is adjacent, and the hunting and fishing are unsurpassed. Livery and feed stable, Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, and Postoffice in connection with the establishment. Terms moderate. Invalids and pleasure seekers should address,

M. MENDELSON,
ap29 tf San Juan Capistrano.

IRON-SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Annual Health and Pleasure Resort

THIRTEEN MILES FROM LOS ANGELES, two miles from Norwalk station, on Santa Ana Railroad. Free hack to hotel. Chalybeate, Sulphur and Magnesia; also pure mountain drinking waters. The best of hot and cold mineral baths and electric baths. These mineral waters and baths are excellent for Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys. Hotel and cottages open all the year. Board and lodging $2 per day, $8 to $12 per week.

DR. C. T. WIDNEY, Pres. Co.
CHAS. BUSBY, Clerk of Hotel, Fulton Wells Postoffice. oc24 tf

Banking.

Los Angeles Savings Bank,

No. 130 North Main Street.

CAPITAL..........$100,000.

PRESIDENT..........L. C. GOODWIN
SECRETARY..........J. V. WACHTEL

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Isaias W. Hellman, John E. Plater,
Robt. S. Baker, John A. Paxton,
L. C. Goodwin.

Term Deposits will be received in sums of one hundred dollars and over.

Ordinary deposits in sums of ten dollars and over.

Money to loan on first-class real estate
LOS ANGELES, July 1st 1884. f1v1 tf

Farmers and Merchants' Bank

OF LOS ANGELES.

Established in 1868.

Capital	$500,000
Surplus and Reserve Fund	250,000

ISAIAS W. HELLMAN, President; L. C. GOODWIN, Vice-President. JOHN MILNER, Sec'y.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Isaias W. Hellman, John S. Griffin, O. W. Childs, C. E. Thom, Phil. Garnier, L. Lankershim, C. Ducommun, Jose Mascarel.

EXCHANGE for sale on New York, London Frankfort, Dublin, Paris and Berlin.

Receive deposits and issue their certificates. Buy and sell Governments, State, County and City Bonds marl0-tf

Los Angeles County Bank

MAIN STREET, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Capital Stock (paid up): $100,000
Reserve Fund, : $205,000

JOHN E. PLATER..........PRESIDENT
R. S. BAKER..........VICE-PRESIDENT
H. L. MACNEIL..........CASHIER

DIRECTORS.

J. S. Slauson, John E. Plater, John A. Paxton, Jotham Bixby, Robert S. Baker, Geo. W. Prescott, R. M. Widney.

Carries on a General Banking and Collecting business. j4 tf

First National Bank

OF LOS ANGELES.

CAPITAL STOCK	$100,000
SURPLUS	100,000

E. F. SPENCE..........President
J. M. ELLIOTT..........Cashier

DIRECTORS.

J. D. Bicknell, J. F. Crank, H. Mabury, O. S. Witherby, E. F. Spence.

STOCKHOLDERS.

Capt. A. H. Wilcox, Dr. R. H. McDonald
O. S. Witherby, James McCoy,
J. F. Crank, William Lacy,
J. E. Hollenbeck, L. Lankershim,
H. Mabury, A. W. Harvey,
Woods Mabury, S. H. Mott,
J. D. Bicknell, E. F. Spence.
F. Q. Story. oc4tf

Miscellaneous.

THE LOS ANGELES FURNITURE CO

(Successors to Dotter & Bradley),

HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Carpets, Furniture, Wall Paper and Decorations in the State

Outside of San Francisco,

And Will Not be Undersold. Call and See Them.

259 AND 261 NORTH MAIN STREET.

Lines of Travel.

Southern Pacific Company.

Time Schedule.

MONDAY, July 13th, 1885.

Trains leave and are due to arrive at

LOS ANGELES

AS FOLLOWS:

LEAVE FOR	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE FROM
3:30 p.m.	........Colton........	12:20p.m
*2:30 p.m.	........Colton........	*10:00 a.m
15:25 p.m.	........Colton........	19:15 a.m
2:00 p.m.	Deming and East Express	12:30p.m
5:15 p.m.	Deming and East Emigrant	7:00 a.m
2:00 p.m.	....El Paso and East....	12:20p.m
12:30 p.m.	San Francisco and Sacramento Express	1:30p.m
8:00 a.m.	San Francisco and Sacramento Emigr'nt	4:15p.m
9:30 a.m.	Santa Ana and Anaheim	1:50p.m
3:20 p.m.	Santa Ana and Anaheim	8:30a.m
9:30 a.m.	....Santa Monica....	8:10 a.m
*5:10 p.m.	....Santa Monica....	*4:20p.m
15:30 p.m.	....Santa Monica....	15:30p.m
10:00 a.m.	....Wilmington....	3:20p m
4:00 p.m.	....Wilmington....	9:00 a.m
10:00 a.m.	....San Pedro....	2:20p.m
4:00 p.m.	....San Pedro....	9:00a.m

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

T. H. GOODMAN,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.
A. N. TOWNE, General Manager.
E. E. HEWITT, Ass't Sup't, Los Angeles

P. C. S. S. CO.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., General Agents, San Francisco.

SOUTHERN ROUTES.

TIME TABLE FOR JULY.

Steamers.	Coming South. Leave San Francisco.	Coming South. Arrive San Pedro.	Going North. Leave San Pedro.	Going North. Arrive San Francisco.
Santa Rosa	Jun. 30	July 2	July 3	July 5
Los Angeles	July 2	" 5	" 5	" 8
Orizaba	" 5	" 7	" 8	" 10
Eureka	" 7	" 10	" 10	" 13
Santa Rosa	" 9	" 11	" 12	" 14
Los Angeles	" 11	" 14	" 14	" 17
Orizaba	" 13	" 15	" 16	" 18
Eureka	" 15	" 17	" 18	" 21
Santa Rosa	" 17	" 19	" 20	" 22
Los Angeles	" 19	" 22	" 22	" 25
Orizaba	" 21	" 23	" 24	" 26
Eureka	" 23	" 25	" 26	" 29
Santa Rosa	" 25	" 27	" 28	" 30
Los Angeles	" 27	" 30	" 30	Aug 2
Orizaba	" 29	" 31	Aug 1	" 3
Eureka	" 31	Aug 2	" 3	" 5

Steamers Santa Rosa and Orizaba go through to San Diego, leaving San Pedro on the dates of their arrival from San Francisco.

The Santa Rosa and Orizaba call at Santa Barbara and Port Harford (San Luis Obispo) only on the route to and from San Francisco.

Cars to connect with steamers leave S. P. R. R. depot, Los Angeles, as follows:

With Santa Rosa and Orizaba, going north, at 10 o'clock a. m., going south, at 4 o'clock p.m.

With Los Angeles and Eureka, going north, at 10 o'clock a. m. railroad time.

Rates of Fare

FROM LOS ANGELES.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To San Francisco	$15 00	$10 00
FROM SAN PEDRO WHARF		
To Monterey or Santa Cruz	14 00	9 00
To San Simeon	12 00	8 00
To Cayucos	12 00	8 00
To Port Harford	10 00	8 00
To Gaviota	9 00	7 00
To Santa Barbara	6 00	4 00
To San Buenaventura	5 00	4 00
To San Diego	6 00	4 00

Plans of steamers' cabins at agent's office, where berths may be secured.

For Newport Landing, via Santa Cruz, etc., freight steamers leave San Francisco about every two weeks, as tides serve on the Newport bar.

The Company reserves the right to change the steamers or their days of sailing.

For passage or freight as above, or for tickets to and from all important points in Europe, apply to E. McLELLAN, Agent, office No. 8 Commercial street, Los Angeles. mar24 tf

Atlantic and Pacific Transfer Co.

OFFICE 241 NORTH MAIN STREET, LOS Angeles. Delivers freight, baggage and merchandise. Baggage delivered throughout the city with promptness and dispatch. Pianos moved with care. Orders by Telephone No. 30 will receive prompt attention.

C. V. BOQUEST, Proprietor.

Southern Pacific

TRANSFER COMPANY.

THE ONLY AUTHORIZED TRANSFER Company in the city. Baggage promptly attended to. Office No. 3 West First st., adjoining Natick House. jun28

Hotels, Restaurants.

ROYAL RESTAURANT,

No. 269 North Main Street,

Opposite Baker Block.

EVERYTHING NEW AND FIRST-CLASS. Private dining apartments. Good attendance. The finest restaurant in Southern California. july16 6m

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

T. W. STROBRIDGE, Prop.

FIRST-CLASS ONLY.

$1.50 to $2.50 per day. Los Angeles, Cal.
jun28

W. C. T. U. CAFE.

ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED for doing all the cooking required at the Cafe, 24 S. MAIN ST. Breakfast served from 6 to 10; lunch from 11:30 to 2:30; supper from 5 to 7:30; coffee, with light lunch and ice cream, at all hours until 9 o'clock p. m. On Sunday, breakfast from 7 to 10:30; lunch from 12 to 2:30; supper from 4 to 6. Bills can be sent to the Superintendent, Mrs. CHURCHILL. They will be settled each Saturday, between 11 and 3 o'clock. jun30 1m wlt

GO TO

—THE—

San Francisco Coffee & Lunch Parlors,

No 11 Commercial Street.

And try Edward Duggan's Blended

Coffee, with rolls, cake or pastry	10c
" with 2 eggs any style	15c
" with sandwiches any style	15c
" with cold meats	20c
Eastern ham and fresh ranch eggs	25c

Open Day and Night.

mch12-tf E. DUGGAN, Prop'r.

ST. DAVID'S. 715 HOWARD ST.,

NEAR THIRD, SAN FRANCISCO; A FIRST-class Lodging Hotel, containing 180 rooms; water and gas in each room; no better bed in the world; no guest allowed to use the linen once used by another; a large reading room; hot and cold water; baths free; price of rooms—per night, 25c and 75c; per week, from $3 upward; open all night.

R. HUGHES, Proprietor.

At Market street ferry take Omnibus line of street cars to corner of Third and Howard. ap9 tf

The Commercial Restaurant,

V. DOL, PROPRIETOR, DOWNEY BLOCK, Main street, receives alive and serves up every day the choicest fish, including Sole, Turbot and Sea Trout.

Spring Chickens, just in from the ranches, cooked in every style.

This restaurant is Los Angeles' Delmonico. oc26 tf

OPERA PARLORS,

Grand Opera House,

BISBEE & WENGER.
ap29 tf

PUT YOUR VALUABLES

Where They Are Safe!

LOS ANGELES SAFE DEPOSIT AND Trust Company, 241 N. Main st., Los Angeles, Cal. JAMES H. BLANCHARD, President, JAMES BOOTH, Superintendent. Real estate for sale in city and country. Office hours—From 8 a. m. till 5:30 p. m. jun28

Miscellaneous.

INSPECTION INVITED.

TREMENDOUS REDUCTION!

BOOTS AND SHOES.

60 DAYS ONLY,

At the Queen Shoe Store.

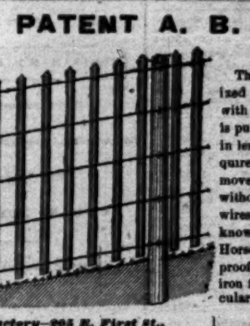
Every Shoe in the house has been lowered to such a price as will insure its immediate sale. Sale commences JULY 1st, and positively ends AUGUST 31st.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

july1 1m

COMPARE PRICES.

PATENT A. B. C. FENCE.



This fence is made of best galvanized steel wire woven with pickets with spaces as desired—1 inch to 4—is put up in rolls for handling easily in lengths of 100 feet or less, as required. It is strictly portable; can be moved in a few minutes and put up without the slightest injury. The 10 wires make it the strongest fence known. The pickets make it visible. Horse, cattle, hog, chicken, or rabbit proof. From 50 cents to $1.15 a rod; iron fence, $1.50 to $4. Send for circulars, or information, to

Factory—205 E. First St., Los Angeles.

J. L. WHEELER,

29 North Main Street.

july2

500

FOR SALE—Five hundred of the most desirable HILL LOTS, many of them perfectly level. They will be sold at

Fifty per cent. Less than Their Intrinsic Value.

As these lots were purchased many years ago from the city direct, by the acre, in large quantity, it enables me to offer this great bargain.

Many of these lots are fronting on graded streets, and they are only from five to fifteen minutes' walk from the Courthouse; all supplied by the Beaudry Water Works.

Apply to

V. BEAUDRY,

201 New High Street.

jun19 1m

Koster's Bakery,

Ice Cream, Coffee & Oyster Parlors

—ARE THE—

HANDSOMEST IN THE STATE.

Hollenbeck Block,

SPRING STREET. oc11

KERCKHOFF, CUZNER MILL AND LUMBER CO

—DEALERS IN—

LUMBER, DOORS, BLINDS,

WINDOWS, MOULDINGS, LATH, PICKETS, SHINGLES,

Corner Alameda and Macy Streets, Los Angeles, Cal.

HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA OF EASTERN HARDWOODS such as OAK, HICKORY, ASH, WALNUT and POPLAR, which we will sell at San Francisco prices. Also PARQUETRY FLOORING, made of MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD, WALNUT and ASH, in a variety of patterns. mh19

DR. U. SMITH

31 North Main Street.

Gold Fillings

From the smallest to entire crowns, made with gold guaranteed to stand the test of time and use.

Artificial Teeth Inserted

On rubber, celluloid, gutta percha, silver and gold. Gold, for health and durability, is preferable.

Painless Extraction.

DR. SMITH has recently invented and constructed an improved apparatus that will, IN THREE SECONDS make the most aching tooth and the most painful pass as insensible as it suffers the [illegible] of extracting in all cases—children and adults—absolutely painless and harmless. oc26

The Santa Monica Hotel

AND COTTAGES,

Eighty Rooms. Forty of them with Fireplaces.

Electric Bells. Telephone connection with Los Angeles. Pleasantly situated on the bluff overlooking the ocean.

Trains leave Los Angeles at 9:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.; leave Santa Monica at 7:15 a. m. and 3 p. m. Delightful drives on the beach and up the mountain canyons. At the BATH HOUSE on the beach, directly in front of the hotel, hot ocean water baths are always ready and are alone worth the trip to Santa Monica. Tourists should not fail to visit this delightful resort

J. W. SCOTT, Proprietor.
al7 tf

SAN PEDRO LUMBER COMPANY,

San Pedro, Los Angeles Co. Cal.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Lumber Dealers

MERICK REYNOLDS, Resident Partner

San Pedro Cal. sep8tf

FURNITURE AND CARPETS

Matting, Wall-Paper, Shades, Lace Curtains, Etc., Etc.

THIS IS THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN TOWN.

Second-hand Goods Bought and Sold

WM. S. ALLEN, 32 SOUTH SPRING ST.
jan11 tf

SCHALLERT-GANAHL LUMBER CO.,

Successors to Bryson & Sons.

Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Blinds,

Sash Doors, Etc., Etc.

Office and Yard, Cor. First and Alameda-Sts., Los Angeles.

E. L. ITLEY Manager. jun28

HOLMES & SCOTT, FUEL DEALERS, 157 S. SPRING ST.

Keep a well selected stock of dry wood, hard and soft; three grades of coal, Wellington, Sydney and Santa Ana; a full stock of oak charcoal and coke for tailors and laundry use. Also hay and grain of all kinds at market prices. Investigation proves that even in warm weather the old reliable fuels, wood and coal, are cheaper than any of their many substitutes. Telephone 145. Prompt deliveries to all parts of the city.

COAL. WOOD. COAL.
my8 tf

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

AN ORPHAN BOY, 13 YEARS OF AGE, desires a home where he can earn his board and go to school part of the time. Address A B C, this office. july25 2t

COOK—Situation wanted by a first-class cook; will do housework. Address F. H., Times office. july25 1t

A GERMAN, 25 YEARS OLD, WITH good references, wants a place in a store, boarding-house, hotel or any other kind of position; cheap wages. Address W 100, this office. july24 3t

BOOKKEEPER—A man of thirty, a practical bookkeeper, a good penman, an experienced clerk and not afraid of work, wants employment. Address M., Times. july23 1w

CLERK—Position wanted in a wholesale or retail grocery house, by a thoroughly competent man, 28 years old. Address B. O., this office. july19 6t

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—Intelligent young men having snap and energy and not afraid to work, can find steady employment at good pay, by calling at 1213 Downey avenue, East Los Angeles. july19 1w

WANTED—A No. 1 sober blacksmith, with $1500 capital. LAMB & GRIFFIN, 19 W. First st. july15 tf

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Young, gentle buggy mare; must be bargain. LAMOREE, 727 Spring. july25 6t

WANTED—A second-hand boiler and engine, 8 or 10-horse power. Address J. R. NEWBERRY & CO., Colton, Cal.; must be in good repair. july23 6t

WANTED—Attention, small boys! Twenty-five live squirrels wanted immediately; will pay 10 cents each. DAVIS & WHISLER. july23 3t

WANTED—At No. 41 Stern block, students to learn to operate the telegraph. Call at room 11. WM. M. THAYER. july7 1m

WANTED—PROFESSIONAL.

A DENTIST DESIRING TO SECURE A paying practice would do well to call or address Allen Block, Room 8, corner Spring and Temple streets. july25 tf

TO LET—ROOMS.

139 S. HILL ST.—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping; no children. july22 1w

225 HILL ST.—From three to five fine unfurnished rooms, pleasantly located; to parties without children. july22 1w

43 TEMPLE ST.—Board by day or week; also one large double furnished room to let. july21 1m

355 S. FORT ST.—Pleasant furnished rooms. july3 1m

501 S. SPRING—Furnished rooms, with or without board; rooms, $4 to $8 per month; board, $4.50 per week. july2 1m

400 FORT ST.—Pleasant, sunny, corner rooms, with privilege of light housekeeping. july2 tf

TO LET—August 1st; very desirable suite of rooms; handsomely furnished; suitable for gentlemen. Call at Room 50, Baker Block, from 11 to 1 p. m. july8 1m

TO LET—Two handsome rooms, with or without board, in one of the finest houses in the city. Address H. B., Times office. mr15 tf

TO LET—HOUSES.

TO LET—House of 5 rooms; 3 lots fenced; near Washington-st. cars; King st., near Charity; cheap. Apply, 119 N. Bunker Hill. july21 1w

TO LET—At Santa Monica, furnished cottage of four rooms. Apply on premises, Fourth st. and Utah ave. july21 1w

TO LET—Cottage of three rooms; $10, with water. Also furnished house; healthy location. Inquire, 632 Pearl st., bet. Seventh and Eighth sts. july16 1m

TO LET—House of six rooms, hall and bath. 123 W. Fifth st. july11 tf

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES.

TO LET—Office, No. 122 West First st., next building to Nadeau Block. Apply to PIERCE, ELLIS & WHITE, 124 W. First st. july25 1t

TO LET—Two stores on Upper Main st. KITTRIDGE & OLIVER, 111 First st. july24 2w

TO LET—Fine large store with dwelling rooms; $30 per month. Apply at Drug Store, 500 Spring st., corner Sixth. july19 tf

TO LET—Office at 23 North Spring st. jun25 tf

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—Cheap; chicken ranch in East Los Angeles; within five minutes' of Central car line; well stocked with chickens; also has every requisite for running the place. For further particulars address Box 970, Los Angeles. july28 1w

FOR SALE—Fine two-story residence; 8 rooms and bath; on Temple street; four minutes' walk from Spring; all modern improvements; lot 60x127. Address Box 1323, city. july25

FOR SALE—House and lot in the Villa tract; $350. House and lot on Ninth st.; $600. House and lot on King st.; $650. House and lot on Boyle Heights; $750. VAUGHAN, 109 Fourth street. july24 tf

FOR SALE—Two months ago I bought a new neatly furnished cottage and fixed up the surroundings neatly, expecting to spend the balance of my days in it, but unforeseen occurrences now compell me to sell. Persons wishing a neat home for a low price will please call at 20 Morris st. july23 tf

FOR SALE—Cheap, and on easy terms, one three-room house; two rooms hard-finished, with closets and pantry; lot all in fruit trees; $1000, only $350 down, the balance by instalments. Apply on premises, No. 97 S. Hays st., East Los Angeles. july22 5t

FOR SALE—A new, six-room, hard-finish cottage, closets, bath, panty, etc.; full lot, well improved; best side of street; at your own price. Inquire on premises, 1223 Hill st. july19 6t

FOR SALE—A fine tract of land, just south of the city; will be sold in 5, 10 and 20 acre tracts; has sanjas already made for conveying water for irrigation, and the right to use the water. This land is unsurpassed in quality. If sold in 20 acres, price $300 per acre; in less number of acres, $325 per acre. GRAHAM & CLARKE, Agents, No. 67 N. Spring st. july11 1m

FOR SALE—Five acres of choice land 1½ miles from Courthouse; splendid location and neighborhood; this is choice land for growing pears or will grow alfalfa without irrigation; a great bargain. Apply at Room 5, P. O. Building. jun30 tf

FOR SALE—A choice building lot on Hill street, between Tenth and Eleventh sts.; 60x150 feet, with an alley. Apply to J. C. KAYS, 241 N. Main st. jun20 1m

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—A seat in the Produce Exchange. Apply to MORFORD & SON, 110 N. Spring st. july25 3t

FOR SALE—Nearly new, $120 parlor set for $60. 29 S. Main st. july25 2t

FOR SALE—Fine top buggy, phaeton, spring wagon, and fine harness. BLUE FRONT FEED YARD, corner First and Fort streets. july25 1t

FOR SALE—An improved Eagle Hay Press; second-hand; in good working condition, and having 82 feet of chain on runners; for sale cheap, or exchange for horse. Apply, corner of San Pedro and Washington sts. july14 sod d&w tf

FOR SALE—August Magazines at OLMSTED & WALES'S, 19 W. First st. jun22

FOR SALE—One first-class 4½x9 Brunswick & Balke billiard table; table, lamps, cues, balls and strings all in first-class order. Apply to BEEBE & CAMPBELL, Pasadena, Cal. july19 1m

FOR SALE—Lodging house, furniture and lease; $3000; elaborately furnished and centrally located; twenty-seven rooms. Apply to THEO. SUMMERLAND, No. 241 N. Main st., Los Angeles, Cal. july8 tf

FOR SALE—If you want to buy or sell furniture and household goods, try the new secondhand store, 22 South Main st., a few doors below the Opera House. my1 tf

FOR SALE—Water motor, four-horse power; it is in perfect order and will be sold cheap. M. S. BAKER & CO. ap26 tf

FOR SALE—A lot of old newspapers, suitable for wrapping, for sale cheap. Apply TIMES counting room. lly24tf

FOR SALE—LIVE STOCK.

FOR SALE—Fresh cow at a bargain. First house east street car barn, Boyle Heights. july24 3t

FOR SALE—A fine fresh cow, with calf; this cow is a bargain. Second house west of Figueroa st., on Washington. july22 1w

FOR SALE—A very gentle horse, with top-buggy, at a sacrifice; also to rent a small house of two rooms, with good well and barn, and ten acres of land, on Washington st., four miles from city. Address A. B., P. O Box 86. july21 tf

FOR SALE—A few Holstein bulls; ready for service; a choice lot for sale at farmers' prices. Apply at cor. of Pearl and Seventh streets. jun30 1m

ROOMS AND BOARD

BEAUTIFUL ROOMS—Good home; board, $4 per week. Address Mrs. M., Times office. july19

211 AND 215 OLIVE HILL, BETWEEN Third and Fourth sts.—Rooms single or en suite, with board. jun20 1m

439 PEARL ST.—Private boarding; pleasant location at the end of the Sixth-st. car line. MRS. D. J. WHIPPLE. mr29

THE MAKABA HOUSE, 221 MAIN ST., near Third; pleasant sunny rooms; good table; prices reasonable; everything first-class. my6 6mo

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—In amounts over $2500. Address 46 S. Chestnut st., East Los Angeles. july21 6t

MONEY TO LOAN on mortgage in sums of $1000 and upwards. C. W. MORTIMER, attorney at law, 74 Temple block. july7 tf

$2000 TO LOAN ON FOUR OR FIVE years time. PICKIT & KELLEY, 302 North Main st. jun6 tf

MONEY TO LOAN—On first-class securities, city or country property, by F. G. EDDY & CO., No. 10 Court st., opposite Court-house. july8 tf

MONEY TO LOAN. APPLY TO BENT & BOWAN, 23 South Spring st. fe20 tf

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE—A first-class feed yard, doing a good business; for sale cheap; good reason for selling; also furniture and lease of a seven-room house. Call on W. B. HUFF & CO., 106 N. Spring st., Los Angeles, Cal. july24 1w

FOR SALE—The Palace Lunch House on the beach at Santa Monica; this is a good paying business; reason for selling, owner going East. Apply on the premises to M. E. Spalsbury. july21 1w

FOR SALE—A nice, legitimate and highly honorable business; well-located, in this city, and paying well; amount of capital required, $1,000. Call on LAMB & GRIFFIN, 19 W. First st. july15 tf

WANTED—AGENTS.

THE BOOMING BOOK FOR AGENTS—John B. Gough's wonderful new book, "Platform Echoes," thrillingly portrayed by anecdotes, incidents, personal experience, startling facts and disclosures, tragic scenes, amusing episodes, comical adventures, side-splitting stories, humorous situations, and wonderfully graphic and fascinating tales of the most touching pathos; strike quick; field will soon be taken up. A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal. july19

FOUND.

FOUND—A small gray horse. Owner can recover it by paying for this advertisement and expenses. Apply to Rev. L. D. HAPIN, Washington st., near Rosedale Cemetery. july25 1t

LOST.

LOST—On the Santa Monica road, a small brown bitch; had on a nickel collar. Return to 250 New High st. and receive a liberal reward. EUGENE LENERT. july23 3t

FOR EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—One half of a first-class manufacturing business in the East for city or country property in Los Angeles; one of the best opportunities for getting an established business ever offered. F. H. BARCLAY, 9 S. Spring st. july10 tf

Amusements.

CITY GARDENS.

G|R|A|N|D P|I|C|N|I|C

Under the Auspices of

Los Angeles Typographical Union

Will be given on

SUNDAY, JULY 26TH.

Type-Setting Contest for $50 a Side

Between

GEO. FULLMAN, of Denver,
and GEO. HIBBERT, of Boston.

Many Costly and Beautiful Prizes.

MUSIC BY THE CITY BAND.

HON. T. J. CUDDY, FLOOR MANAGER.

Free Carriages will be at the Corner of Main and First Streets.

Admission, Gentlemen, 50c; Ladies Free!

Ladies' prizes on exhibition in Preuss & Pironi's show window. Good time, good order. No improper characters. For further particulars see posters. july19 td

VIENNA GARDEN.

Spring st., bet. Second and Third.

Wyatt and Bradstreet.........Sole Proprietors

Minstrel and Vaudeville

FAMILY RESORT.

The Great and Only

GUS MILLS.

HEARNE and ROSCOE. WM. DROME

Leston Sisters, Miss Kitty Buckley, George Zaroni, Miss Hazel De Ome, Miss Estelle Wellington, Miss Annie Voss, Miss Carrie Morant.

All Under Direction of

Mr. H. C. Wyatt.

PRICES STILL LOWER.

Admission..........25c
Children..........15c
Reserved seats..........25c

New People and New Bills Weekly. july14 tf

For Sale!

DECIDED BARGAINS.

$1100—Beautiful lot on Pearl street, between Eighth and Ninth. Best bargain in this part of the city.

$350 to $475—A few splendid lots in Grover Orchard tract, 60x135, all in bearing fruit trees.

$4500—Ninety acres of splendid land for alfalfa or corn. Best of stock land, only nine miles from city. This is a great bargain; really worth $75 per acre.

$1800—New cottage of four rooms, bath and closets, hard finished; two bay windows; sliding doors; excellent neighborhood; lot set to orange trees, grapevines, black berries, etc.; very neat place and cheap.

$1550—Ten acres at Compton; very best land; two houses, barn for six horses, wagon-shed for two wagons, artesian well, etc.; two acres bearing apple orchard; best land in California for alfalfa and truly a bargain.

$4000—Five acres on Jefferson street; 300 orange trees, eight lemon, 100 apricot, 100 apples, twenty pears, few nectarines, plums, pomegranates, Japanese persimmons; 200 grape vines of good varieties. Plenty trees for fuel. Plenty water for irrigation. House of six rooms; well, windmill and tank; barn, corrals, etc. Very desirable place.

$1850—Cottage of five rooms, pantry, etc.; lot 60x150; street cars pass the door; stable; fruit trees and flowers; good well, wind-mill and tank; good location—certainly a bargain.

$10,000—Two-story double tenement house on Fort st.; fine location; 14 rooms, 2 baths, 2 china closets; 2 pantries; all in complete order.

$45 per acre—160 acres 8 miles from the city; all first-class land; fine well of water; splendid crop of grain this year.

$11,000—Highly improved place on Olive st.; ten rooms and all modern improvements; most magnificent view in the State; barn, etc.

$200 to $500 lots, 50x150, in Garey tract.
$200 to $500 lots, 50x150, in Millar tract.

Desirable property in all parts of the city and country. Property to exchange, money to loan, houses to rent, rents collected, etc.

LAMB & GRIFFIN.

jun18 tf 19 W First st., Widney Block.

Carr & Russell

REAL ESTATE.

We Make

Exchanging Property a Specialty,

20 acres of first-class land at Pasadena—10 acres in grapes five years; 10 acres in deciduous fruits; house of five rooms and stable. Good Neighborhood.

EXCHANGE FOR A

Good improved farm in Missouri, Kansas, Iowa or Illinois.

We have lands and houses and lots in all the States except China, and that other place where Sheridan preferred to go to and rent out Texas. We sometimes have property to sell, but to make room for more swaps we sell awful cheap.

$1900 will buy a nice hard-finished house of five rooms within 1500 feet of the Pico House, on the hill; the house cost more money and the lot is worth $600.

$3200 will buy three houses (two of 4 rooms and one of 5 rooms); all hard-finished and new, and will rent for $45 per month; well located and close to the center of city; will take part pay in other property.

We have one nice house in East Los Angeles, three on Boyle Heights, one nine-room on Alameda st. In fact, we have houses in different parts of the city to swap for land.

If you want to swap for Eastern lands call and see us. CARR & RUSSELL,
my31 302½ N. Main st.

McBRATNEY & HOWRY,

Funeral Directors

AND EMBALMERS,

NO. 40 NORTH MAIN STREET. apl tf

ALBERT BROWN,

Undertaker and Embalmer,

234 N. MAIN STREET,

Adjoining Baker Block, Los Angeles, Ca. apl7 tf 4p

Stanton

Photographer,

jun20 1m *Temple Block.*

House and Lot for $900.

NEW HARD-FINISHED COTTAGE OF 4 rooms, pantry, closets, porch, etc.; lot 50x100; near street cars; short distance from Pearl st.; terms, half cash, balance in instalments if desired. J. S. CALKINS, Room 6, Schumacher Block, opposite Postoffice. jun26 1m

Weather Report.

Local Bulletin.—At 4 a. m. yesterday the thermometer registered 63, at noon 80, and at 8 p. m. 64. Barometer for corresponding periods, 29.95, 30.00, 29.94. Maximum temperature, 81.0; minimum, 62.9. Weather at 8 p. m., cloudy.

Signal Service Indications.—[By telegraph from San Francisco last night.]—Weather indications for the next twenty-four hours: Fair all along the coast.

THE CITY.

Dots.

No cheaper place in the city to buy goods than the New York Bazar.

Ladies will find bargains in millinery at Mrs. Warren's, 17 South Main.

Collections promptly attended to by W. B. Huff & Co., 106 N. Spring street.

See Fox's ad., top of fourth column, first page.

The famous Arrowhead Hot Springs, in San Bernardino county, are attracting a large number of people this year. The mud baths often give relief when all other remedies have failed. See card to-day.

Every carpenter and builder should attend the auction sale of the Los Angeles Hardware Co. on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week. This is positively the last opportunity to buy first-class hardware in this way.

Money to loan, F. H. Barclay.

McMillan & Co. are the fashionable tailors of Los Angeles. They have the largest stock of fine goods to select from in the city. Their place is sought by all who desire the correct styles and the best quality of goods.

Selling millinery at cost for the next sixty days at Mrs. Warren's, 17 South Main.

Maleberry Java can be had only at the C. C. C. Grocery.

The waters of Iron Sulphur Springs are healing in their properties—excellent for rheumatism, impure blood and other ills.

Sun hats, dress hats and children's hats in all styles at first cost at 17 South Main.

PERSONALS.

Councilman D. M. McGarry is at Santa Monica.

Walter S. Moore is back from Santa Monica.

R. R. Darby, of the Arrowhead Springs, is in the city.

W. B. Abernethy will arrive from the North this noon.

A. Solano took in the Santa Barbara excursion yesterday.

Dr. C. F. Gillingham has gone on the excursion to Santa Barbara.

O. T. Barker and wife are among the excursionists to Santa Barbara.

Hon. R. F. Del Valle will leave by the noon train for the north to-day.

O. W. Childs and family sailed for San Francisco on the Santa Rosa yesterday.

Captain A. H. Wilcox and family sailed for San Francisco yesterday on the Santa Rosa.

Mrs. Cruz, wife of Constable Charles L. Cruz, died at her home yesterday morning.

N. A. Covarrubias backed the unbroken broncho Santa Rosa to Santa Barbara yesterday.

W. Jones, representing the San Diego Union, paid the TIMES a pleasant call yesterday.

John A. Preston, Boston, and Ed. Phœnix, New Orleans, are registered at the Depot Hotel.

President of Council D. E. Miles made a business round-trip to Yuma, getting home again yesterday.

Mrs. Otto Mueller left yesterday for Sacramento to visit her husband, who is spending the summer in Sacramento.

H. S. Millett, of Kansas City, who paid a brief visit to friends here and at Pasadena, sailed for San Francisco yesterday.

Peter Cooney is visiting his brother, Officer Cooney, after a seven years' roughing-it among the mining districts of Arizona.

Ralph Rogers, president of the Los Angeles Improvement Company, went to Santa Barbara yesterday, accompanied by his daughter.

Caspar Cohn *y tres amigos* start out Monday on a three weeks' camping tour to San Juan Capistrano and the country thereunto adjacent.

Miss Bertie Bush, the singer, and Miss Lydia Bell, elocutionist, now making their home in Los Angeles, will give an entertainment in San Diego next Tuesday evening.

Arthur Bent, formerly local editor of the Express, but for several years past connected with General Banning's establishment at Wilmington, has returned to this city and will reside with his parents.

Miss Ida B. Lindley, of this city, arrived home yesterday from a pleasure trip of several weeks' duration. The time of her absence has been divided between the Yosemite, Monterey and San Francisco.

Barclay Henley, Congressman of the First District of Mex—California, passed through this city yesterday on his way to San Francisco. He was besieged at the depot by a ravenous multitude of the Democratic gender, armed with an interpreter and things.

Mrs. F. S. Elder, of 15 N. Hill street, wife of F. S. Elder, with Hellman, Haas & Co., who has been for several days suffering from a dangerous attack of pneumonia, is now convalescing. Her father, C. W. Harvey, of Waterloo, Iowa, arrived in Los Angeles yesterday in response to a telegram.

At the St. Elmo: C. R. Melander, H. W. O'Melveny, E. H. Brown, F. H. Porter, H. N. Lloyd, G. O. Sutton, San Francisco; J. A. Moreland, New York; A. S. Dungan, Tucson; H. T. Rudisill, Riverside; C. A. White, Bodie; C. Weinshank, A. Burr, S. C. Tuttle, San Francisco; J. Humphreys, Santa Monica; S. Brambart, San Francisco; Geo. Stoneman, San Gabriel; J. F. Houghton, San Francisco; C. H. Low and wife, Riverside. Dr. J. C. Hill, G. M. Roe, Ohio; C. Webster, H. Mitts, Oregon; Miss Birdie Francis, San Francisco; A. G. Hall and wife, San Diego; G. N. Keeler, Fulton Wells; James H. Boyd, Elk Horn Mill; Geo. E. Baldwin, St. Petersburg; Frank Linon, Sacramento; Thos. Canon, Arizona; Alfred J. F. McKiernan, Santa Monica.

At Factory Prices.

B. W. Raymond adjusted movements $27.50 at the Diamond House.

Acorn Stoves and Ranges.

Messrs. Chapman & Paul, 12 and 14 Commercial street, have lately secured the agency of the celebrated Acorn stoves and ranges, which are the best in the world. They are guaranteed to do more work in less time, and with less fuel, and to give more general satisfaction than any other stove made. They are particularly adapted to the needs of residents of Southern California. Messrs. Chapman and Paul have a large stock of hardware, oil and gasoline stoves, and make a specialty of plumbing and tin roofing.—[Adv.

The San Diego Peninsula.

The negotiations for the purchase of the San Diego Peninsula by a Los Angeles and Omaha syndicate, for $105,000, have fallen through. One of the proposed buyers states that upon investigation of the title to the peninsula, so serious a defect in the foreclosure of a mortgage was discovered as to knock all further proceedings on the head. Another syndicate is understood to be negotiating for the land.

Fine Peaches.

Dr. J. W. Barrata, who resides on the Grover Orchard tract near Washington Gardens, brought into the TIMES office, yesterday, four peaches, the largest of which measured ten and a half inches in circumference. The four weighed together two and a half pounds.

Sales Resumed To-night.

The Diamond House sales, suspended since the sad news of Thursday, will be resumed this evening:

IN MEMORIAM.

Preparations for Fitting Observance of Grant's Funeral.

SPECIAL MEETING OF CITY COUNCIL.

The Mayor's Message—Resolutions to be Drafted—The G. A. R.—Meeting of Colored Citizens—The Board of Trade, Etc.

Preparations for a general tribute of loving and sad respect to the great hero who has just passed away, are progressing here as rapidly as may be. Upon the appointed day, there should be such a demonstration by the people as befits the occasion—the death of the greatest American that this generation has been called upon to mourn. All business men will be requested to close their places of business—and with such a request patriotic citizens will gladly comply.

SPECIAL MEETING OF COUNCIL.

The following call was sent yesterday to each Councilman:

You are hereby notified to attend a special meeting of the Council of the city of Los Angeles on the 24th day of July, 1885, at 7 p. m., to consider and take action on the matter of the death and funeral of General U. S. Grant.

D. E. MILES,
President of Council.

The special meeting of Council was called to order at 7:35 last evening, President Miles in the chair, and present Councilmen Brown, Bullis, Hamilton, Sinsabaugh, Santee, Velsir and Day.

The following message from the Mayor was read:

To the Hon. the City Council of Los Angeles—GENTLEMEN: U. S. Grant is dead: the late General of the United States Army: the ex-President of the United States: the warrior who never surrendered: the hero of many a hard-fought battle: the soldier who extended the hand of charity and friendship to a fallen foe: the statesman actuated by the broad principles of a common humanity: the friend ever faithful and true: the sturdy citizen with a heart as warm and as tender as that of a noble woman: the American with a soul as broad as our own vast domain; the loving son, husband and father, the *man* Ulysses S. Grant possessed of these and many other numberless sterling qualities, has passed away from earth; a nation, aye, the civilized world, mourns to-day. Then it becomes us, in a proper and patriotic manner as a municipality to pay a fitting tribute to his memory. I would suggest the appointment of a committee by your honorable body, to confer with the various bodies of the city, military, civic, secret and social, to make arrangements for the due observance of a day hereafter to be designated, so that all, irrespective of party, class or section, may have an opportunity to contribute their mite of appreciation, in honor of their dead friend. Yours very respectfully,

E. F. SPENCE,
Mayor.

Mr. Hamilton moved to receive the message and carry out its recommendations. Carried.

Dr. French moved that the committee consist of five, one from each ward. Carried. Committee, Councilmen French, Hamilton, Day, Bullis and Sinsabaugh.

Dr. French moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft appropriate resolutions, to be read at the next meeting of Council. Carried. Committee, Councilmen French, McGarry and Santee.

On Dr. French's motion, the Mayor was requested to act with the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Hamilton moved that Council attend the funeral exercises in a body. Carried.

Adjourned at 7:50.

THE G. A. R.

The regular meeting of Stanton Post No. 55, G. A. R., was held at post headquarters last evening, the commander and several members of Frank Bartlett Post No. 6 being present. A joint committee, headed by Governor Stoneman, was appointed on the part of the two posts to confer with the Council as to the arrangements for the proper observance of the day of burial. The committee went at once to the Council, which was sitting as a board of equalization. The Council promptly indicated its willingness to co-operate with the Grand Army and courteously agreed to leave the direction of affairs in the hands of the veterans. The committee then returned to the post in waiting and reported. The joint committee already appointed by Commanders Wells and Bell was affirmed. Frank Bartlett Post, No. 6, will meet next Tuesday evening.

As will be seen by the dispatches, Saturday, August 8th, has been fixed as the date of the funeral.

THE BOARD OF TRADE AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

A joint meeting of the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade and Produce Exchange was held yesterday afternoon to discuss what action should be taken to show proper marks of respect to the memory of General Grant. A committee of three, consisting of General Mathews, J. H. Seymour and Major Bonebrake, was appointed to act in conjunction with the city and county authorities. A resolution was adopted requesting Governor Stoneman to make the day of the funeral a legal holiday, and furthermore that the merchants be requested to suspend all business on that day. The secretary was authorized to drape the windows of the Board of Trade and Produce Exchange in mourning. At a meeting of the Directors of the Los Angeles Manufacturing Association last evening, the resolutions adopted at the above joint meeting were concurred in.

MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS.

The colored citizens of Los Angeles met in Judge Brunson's court room last evening to take appropriate action. Jacob Soares called the meeting to order and stated its object. Jacob Soares was chosen president of the meeting, James Marseilles vice president, Louis T. Jacobs secretary, Judson C. Taylor sergeant-at-arms. Mr. Soares spoke fittingly, urging the colored citizens to turn out for the procession, and it was unanimously voted to do so. A committee of eleven was appointed to confer with Major Bonebrake as to the necessary arrangements. They are as follows: J. H. Green, J. C. Taylor, J. W. Marseilles, Allen Smith, Samuel Jones, W. H. Harris, Harry Thuston, C. F. Carney, Samuel Phillips, Wm. Neal, Wm. Comer.

It was decided to turn out in full black, with the proper badge of mourning, the latter to be worn for thirty days. Messrs. Marseilles and Novell, who fought under Grant, spoke tenderly of the recollection. Speeches were also made by others.

The following resolutions were presented by the committee, Messrs. Jacob Soares, J. H. Green, L. T. Jacobs, J. W. Marseilles, Thos. Thompson, and were unanimously adopted;

WHEREAS, Our invincible General, Ulysses S. Grant, the nation's most illustrious citizen, has passed peacefully away, surrounded by his family, and revered by the civilized world,

Resolved, That we, the colored citizens of Los Angeles, mourn the loss not only of the great General, our honored fellow-citizen, but, most of all, one who, from the first day of his public service, has shown himself to be a firm friend of the colored people of the United States.

Resolved, That we shall ever cherish the memory of General Grant as the liberator of our race, for his sword made possible what the great-hearted Lincoln planned and ordered.

Resolved, That the names Lincoln and Grant will forever be inseparably associated with the freedom of our race, and that we shall ever cherish and revere their tender memory while life shall last.

Resolved, That we shall take a sad pleasure in joining with other citizens of Los Angeles in paying the last earthly honors to our dead soldier.

Resolved, That we express deepest sympathy to the bereaved wife and children in their great loss. It is all we can do.

The draping of the city continues, and already includes a large proportion of the business houses of all descriptions. Besides those noted yesterday, the emblems of mourning are now hung upon the stores and offices of Niles, Pease & Co., Book & Gillimore, Humphreys & Riggin, Joseph Barnes, Mrs. Hammond, C. E. Day, O. T. Barker & Sons, Dr. Wills, W. F. Ball, Frank Shrier, Chas. H. McNelly, C. C. Bonnell, S. Cahen, Phil. Hirschfeld, L. Harris & Co., H. Wolfstein, C. L. Susand, Geo. Basserman, Capitol Mills, Southern California Insurance Company, De Turk's stable, M. Tomich & Co., Lewis Bros., C. W. Gibson, and many others. The French Hospital flies the tricolor at half-mast.

THE CABLE CARS.

Objects of Curiosity that Already Make Trouble.

"Get off that car, please," said a sandy-haired young man with a stick in his hand, as a member of the TIMES'S smelling committee stepped upon the platform of one of the dummies standing on the track on Second street, near Fort. "Orders, you know," he added, half apologetically.

There are three dummies and three cars, which were hauled to the place Wednesday night, and which remain in unmoved procession, as idle as a painted ferry-boat in a marine landscape. The cars bear upon their sides the legends, "Second Street Cable Railroad" and "Spring, Diamond and Texas Streets."

"It will be about six weeks before they get the cars running," said the engaging young man. "Well, no; I shan't stay here six weeks to keep people off the cars. The company will haul them to the top of the hill to-night and to-morrow they are to be taken to the car-houses on the other side. A big sled has been made and the cars will be put on that, one at a time, and hauled over the fill west of Bunker Hill avenue and Hope streets."

It is a good idea that the company is not expecting to keep the cars in their place under guard, for six weeks. There was trouble yesterday, resulting in the forcible ejection of an eastern visitor from one of the cars by a too-zealous guard. Subsequently a charge of battery was preferred in Justice Austin's court against the "bouncer." The case will probably come to a hearing to-day.

Long Beach Items.

Long Beach has added to its other attractions this season a branch of the Los Angeles Conservatory, which already has proved its success by Mrs. Valentine, having nearly all of the hours at her disposal for scholars taken.

Our music-loving citizens are looking forward with interest to the first concert to be given in the Grand Pavilion, Saturday evening, July 25th, when the following programme will be given:

PART FIRST.

1. Piano Duet—Qui Vive: Grand Gallop de Concert..........Gantz
Misses Valentine and Healey.
2. Piano Solo—"Beautiful Dreamer,"..........Strabog
Master Walter Williams.
3. Piano Solo—Fifth Nocturne..Leyback
Miss Andrews.
4. Vocal Solo—"The Huntsman's Horn" Waltz Song..........White
Mrs. Beeson.
5. Piano Solo—Fantasia on Bohemian Girl..........Burgmuller
Eva Williams
6. Piano Solo—Rakoczy March .... Liszt
Mrs. Valentine.

PART SECOND.

7. Piano Duet—America: Potpourri of National Airs..........Ganter
Miss Eva and Master Walter Williams.
8. Piano Solo—"Ye Merry Birds," .Kuhe
Miss Valentine.
9. Violin Solo—Sonata, Op. 137 Schubert (Allegro and Andante Movement.)
Master Charles Valentine.
10.—Piano Solo—*a*. Nocturne, Op. 9 and 2..........Chopin
b. Polish Dance, Op. 37..........Scharwenka
Miss Ellwood.
11. Vocal Solo—"Murmuring Waves:" Concert Waltz..........Blake
Mrs. Beeson.
12. Piano Solo.."Recollections of Home"..........S. B. Mills
Mrs. Valentine.

Long Beach. SPRAY.

The Medical College.

The Calico Print says:

We have received a copy of the prospectus of the College of Medicine of the University of Southern California for 1885. This college is located in Los Angeles, and possesses all the facilities and requirements for graduation in medicine that can be found in any of the first-class colleges in the United States.

The Ventura Free Press says, editorially:

From Dr. J. P. Widney we have received a pamphlet relating to the College of Medicine of the University of Southern California. The college has been organized with a full faculty, which with other things insures its success. It will have for use for clinical purposes two hospitals containing 300 beds. The course of study has been adopted conforming in its requirements to that of leading colleges of medicine in this country. With such an institution at hand it is folly for students of medicine to go abroad for instruction.

Low Excursion Rates.

While excursion rates to Eastern cities from California points remain at $72 per head, the case when the passenger is westward-bound is quite different. A. Phillips informed a TIMES reporter yesterday that he was able to obtain a rate of $48.50 per head from Boston to Los Angeles during his last trip, and the prospect for still lower westbound rates is good.

Carpenters' Union.

Union No. 56 of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners will hold its monthly open meeting this evening in Good Templars' Hall for the discussion of the labor question. Music, essays and recitations will help to enliven the occasion. Hon. R. F. Del Valle was expected to deliver an address, but unfortunately he has been called away.

Iron Sulphur Springs.

"Many of the invalid guests at Iron Sulphur Springs have been permanently benefitted by the waters," is the testimony of one of them.

Ho for the East.

There will be party leave Los Angeles for the East July 29. Full particulars inquire at No. 39 S. Spring.

Attend To-night

the great Diamond House sale by catalogue.

BRIEFS.

Three arrests yesterday and three horses impounded by the police.

But one death in the city yesterday, and none reported from the country.

The Los Angeles brought down 35 passengers for this city yesterday. She goes north to-day.

The picnic of the Typographical Union, at the City Gardens to-morrow, promises to be a big demonstration.

The Santa Rosa took 147 passengers north yesterday, 89 for San Francisco, 15 for Port Harford, and 43 for Santa Barbara.

The scale-bugs which took refuge in the grass of the plaza must go. The surface has been covered with straw and burned over.

The fourth car and dummy for the Second street cable road arrived from San Francisco yesterday, and was hauled up onto Second street last evening.

Investigations are on foot to ferret out the person or persons who threw an explosive of some sort into Liever's gun store, night before last, wrecking the show-case.

Officer Stoermer discovered a barley-sack saturated with kerosene, and in flames, in the macaroni factory on Upper Main street, at 12:45 this morning. He put out the fire.

A burglar complimented the house of Walter S. Moore, night before last, by giving it a thorough overhauling. The sad-eyed Colonel was at Santa Monica. The burglar drank himself full and got away with a handsome brass fire-set.

The French and Spanish flags are flying at half-mast upon the buildings of such of our foreign-born population of those nationalities as possess flags. But no English flag is visible. *Porque?* We have a British Vice-Consul here, and two strong British societies.

Driver Fred C. Smith, of Confidence Engine Company, No. 2, is getting his department into real metropolitan shape. By a clever arrangement of ropes and pulleys, a single pull of a cord, when an alarm comes in, liberates the engine horses, drops a whip on each astern, and throws open the big doors.

Mr. Marasovich of Cahuenga, was in the city yesterday with several huge chunks of coal-like mineral he had dug on his place. He states that it runs about $40 per ton in silver, and is in an immense vein, which he has already uncovered twenty feet wide. He is down fifteen feet, and can take out many tons of the soft stuff daily.

A VALUABLE TABLE.

Showing the Height of Portions of the City Above the Sea.

Colonel Howland, of the Electric Light Company, has kindly furnished the TIMES with the following table, showing the location of each electric light mast in the city, the height of each place above the datum plane, or plane of reference of our city grades, and the height of each light above the level of the sea. The place of reference or starting point for our city grades is located at the corner of Sixth and Main streets, and is 265 feet above the level of the sea, according to the Los Angeles and San Pedro railroad levels. The electric masts are each 150 feet in height. The table will be handy for reference, as a person can, by comparing the data, determine the height of one portion of the city above another. The data were procured at the request of Prof. Geo. Davidson, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, to determine the distance the lights can be seen at sea.

LOCATION OF MASTS.	Height above datum plane, feet.	Below datum plane, feet.	Electric light above level of sea, feet.
Commercial and Main sts....	3	....	445
First and Vine sts....	6	....	421
Aliso and Vignes sts....	16	....	431
Temple and Bunker Hill....	140	....	555
First, bet. Hill and Olive....	148	....	563
Buena Vista and Virgin....	45	....	460
Sixth and Main (datum point)	....	....	415
Charity, bet. Fourth and Fifth	94	....	509
Alameda and Seventh....	....	12	403
Tenth and Main....	....	16	399
Washington and Main....	....	39	376
Downey ave. and Truman....	83	....	498
Aliso road and First st....	54	....	469
S. P. R. R. station, San Fernando st....	35	....	450
Pico and Figueroa....	....	27	388
Fifth and San Pedro....	4	....	411
Jefferson and Figueroa....	....	68	347

BANNING COLONY.

Some Notes from a New San Bernardino Settlement.

The annual meeting of the Banning Land Company was held at the company's office, in Riverside, July 20th. Directors elected: C. W. Filkins, G. W. Bryant, Riverside, Cal.; Wilson Hays, Colton, Cal.; Jacob Klein, T. R. Hofer, Carson City, Nev.

This colony is in a very flourishing condition, having some of the best lands and *the best* water in California, and having the advantage of being located on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, in high altitude, where the air is pure, and where fruit trees and vines can be grown absolutely free from all of the tree and vine diseases which are so prevalent in some localities, makes it one of the most desirable localities for new settlers to locate in.

Mr. Sibley, the pioneer nurseryman of Orange, is about to move his nursery to Banning.

Mr. Filkins, postmaster of Riverside (about to retire, having resigned, and named his successor), is the father of this flourishing colony, and has opened up a country to the house-seeker second to none on the Pacific coast for fruit culture.

The Banning colony has a glorious future before it.

Manufacturing Association.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Los Angeles Manufacturing Association was held last evening.

On motion 1,000 copies of Constitution and By-Laws were ordered printed, and the Secretary was requested to send a copy of same, accompanied by a circular letter to every manufacturer and prominent citizen in the city and county urging them to become members of the Association.

The Secretary was instructed to purchase books and stationery necessary.

On motion the resolutions relating to the death of General Grant, adopted at a joint meeting of the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade and Produce Exchange held yesterday afternoon were concurred in.

Adjourned.

Are You Going East?

It will pay you to call on Warner Bros. & Crosby, 302 North Main street, for low rates, choice company and pleasant trip. Next party leave for the East July 30.

High-cost Watches,

in gold and silver cases, including a splendid Howard watch, in the Diamond House sale to-night.

East Bound.

A. Phillips & Co.'s next party East leaves August 12th. Address A. Phillips & Co., 241 North Main street, Los Angeles.

Notice.

I wish to inform the public, that having the most complete jewelry manufactory in Southern California, I am prepared to do all kinds of work in the watch or jewelry line at the shortest notice and the lowest prices. A large stock always on hand. Most respectfully, Los Angeles Jewelry Manufactory, 112 N. Spring street.

Hardware at Auction.

The Los Angeles Hardware Co., 29 South Spring street, have still on hand many goods left over from last auction sales, and will offer them this week at a final sale.

This will positively be the last auction at their store, and all who wish bargains should take advantage of this opportunity.

Special sales to the trade on Wednesday and Friday of this week at 2 p. m., and general sales on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 7:30 p. m.

We will offer tools and builders' hardware at every evening sale.

Fire Insurance.

The undersigned is prepared to issue at once, policies on all desirable risks at current rates in the most substantial California, Eastern and Foreign companies, including the Ætna, of Hartford, Liverpool and London, and Globe, Union, of San Francisco, North British and Mercantile, of Edinburgh, German American, of New York, and London and Lancashire.

WM. J. BRODRICK,
No. 6 Commercial Street.

Telephone No. 34.

Natural Mineral Water.

"Genoveva," a natural German mineral water. H. J. Woolacott, sole agent for Los Angeles county.

Coal Oil for White Scale

Is sure and efficient; 12½ cents per gallon. 111 W. First st.

Passenger Movements.

TO ARRIVE BY RAIL.

By Telegraph to The Times.

MERCED, July 24.—The following passengers, bound for Los Angeles, passed here this evening:

S Kanisky, St Louis; Mrs S B Blair, Miss K Blair, New York; Miss S A Stewart, Milwaukee; W B Abernethy, A Lager, Los Angeles; Mr and Mrs Torrey, Poun; Mrs H McGinnis, Deming.

DEPARTURES BY STEAMER.

The steamer Santa Rosa sailed for the north yesterday with the following passengers from this city:

For San Francisco: O W Childs, Jr, O W Childs, wife and two children, G W Fox and wife, Geo Fox, I Rosenfeld, John States, W B Graves, C O Tuilin, Chas Glover, Miss K Casey, Miss M E Mehegan, Mrs Otto Mueller, Miss A E Dears, Miss E A Dean, Miss L A Kerr, Miss Nellie Wilcox, Miss Jeannette Wilcox, Miss Geo Haven, Miss Maudie Edwards, Miss Katie Edwards, Mrs Capt A H Wilcox and daughter, Miss Rice, J S Ballard, Granville Beauchamp, A G Cook, I Wolfskill, Miss Lucy Wolfskill, Matt Wolfskill, Miss A Rodgers, Miss A L Coffman, Mrs Emma Thuesen, A H Wilcox, Misses Mamie and Fannie Wilcox, Miss McCartney, Miss C Schmidt, Mrs Cornelia Burton, Mrs A McCartney and two children, A Suzzallo, P Suzzallo, wife and daughter, Jacob Kimerle, A Hamburger, W M Coffman, James Thomas, W F Knox, Jr, J A Ketting and wife, Miss D Thompson, C De Tiere, M L Lane and wife, Miss Sarah Watkins, B E De Hart, J T Morgan, H S Millett, Ed McDonald, R B Russell, Leopold Cohn, Mrs A Bakofsky and child, E C Thorp, Miss M Bakofsky, Miss Jennie Bakofsky and brother, and fifteen in the steerage.

For Port Harford: Mrs E Griffin, Miss C Signorit, Mrs E T McGinnis and three children, Mrs B Pico, Miss F Flasher, Mrs J H Stewart, Miss Mary Cunningham, Miss C Estudillo, E Griffin, A Marone, O N Riley, P B Derby.

For Santa Barbara: A Solano, S Rees and wife, M Pickles and wife, Mrs Wm Hammond, Thos Pascoe, E W Gillman, Mrs K Spear, Joseph Martin and wife, C F Gillingham, R H Chapman, Ralph Rogers and daughter, Miss Carrie Beck, Geo Inker and wife, W Happs, Mrs O T Barker, Mrs M Ellis, F P Witherbee, O T Barker, C P Taft, Wm W Field, Louis Mendibles, A Irwin, N A Covarrubias, G B Stilliman, J W Griffin, Miss E Crafton, B A Laws, S Bond, W H Dana, L H Dickinson, Madame Le Maire and daughter, Tom Sullivan, wife and daughter, Ed Miles, Mrs E B Dickenson.

New To-day.

ARROWHEAD HOT SPRINGS

Now offer Superior Inducements to

INVALIDS.

House new and elegantly furnished. A group of hot mineral springs with medicinal properties unsurpassed. Baths given in all forms; but the mud bath surpasses all others in giving relief, even where medical skill has failed. Located six miles north of San Bernardino and ten miles from Colton, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. Send for circulars to DARBY & LYMAN, San Bernardino, Cal. July25 1m

MacMILLAN & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
116 First Street, Nadeau Block.

Miscellaneous.

Long Beach and Wilmington Railway.

Notice to Contractors.

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE LOS Angeles National Bank on SATURDAY, AUGUST 1st, at 10 a. m., for grading roadbed of the Long Beach and Wilmington Railway.

Inquire of the undersigned at the offices of POMEROY & MILLS, Los Angeles, or A. M. HOUGH, Long Beach, or of CHARLES T. HEALEY, now engaged surveying the route, upon the ground. A. E. POMEROY, Secretary of the Long Beach Land and Water Company.

LONG BEACH, July 23, 1885. july24 8t

Land for Sale.

I have the following choice property, adjoining the thrifty town of San Gorgonio, for sale at a bargain:

513 acres of fruit and grain land, with improvements; title satisfactory; or will divide to suit purchasers, as follows: 40 acres, 133 acres, 140 acres, 200 acres; with buildings, etc.

These lands are of the best in the valley and must soon be worth many times the low price at which they are now offered.

For further information call on or address the owner,

A. A. CURTIS,
116 Nadeau Block, Los Angeles.

july22 1m

STEINWAY PIANO TUNER.

N. Borchers,

HEAD PIANO TUNER AND REGULATOR at the Steinway Factory for the past five years, has decided to make Los Angeles his home. He has manufactured pianos in Hamburg, Germany, has traveled with all the great piano artists of the world, including Joseffy, Hans Von Bulow, Rubenstein and Patti, as their special tuner, in the interest of the Steinway, and is a thorough master of all work connected with a piano, and can show the very best recommendations from Steinway, Weber and Decker Bros. Orders may be left at the agency of Steinway: BARTLETT'S, Nadeau Block, cor. Spring and First sts. july19 1m

Stone Masons.

PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION of a reservoir of 400,000 gallons capacity are called for. For particulars call on or address J. L. LANTERMAN, La Cañada, Los Angeles county. july24 tf

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR the construction of proposed school buildings, as per plans and specifications now on file at the office of John Hall, Architect. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for $300. Separate bids for painting will be received at the same time and place, each bid to be accompanied by a certified check for $100. All bids must be in the hands of the architect before 5 o'clock p. m., July 31st.

The Board of Education reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board. S. D. WADE, Secretary.
July22 5t

NOTICE.

THE LOS ANGELES CITY WATER CO. will strictly enforce the following rule: The hours for sprinkling are between 5 and 8 o'clock a. m. and 6 and 8 o'clock p. m. For a violation of the above regulation the water will be shut off and a fine of two dollars will be charged before water will be turned on again. my7tf

Army and Navy Pensions.

THE BOARD OF UNITED STATES EXAMINING Surgeons hold regular meetings for the examination of applicants for pensions, at 10:30 a. m. on the first Wednesday of each month, in Widney Block, First street, between Main and Spring.

J. P. WIDNEY, M. D., President.
H. H. MAYNARD, M. D., Treasurer.
WALTER LINDLEY, M. D., Secretary.
ja24

Livery, Feed and Sale Stable

J. H. MYERS & CO.,

At 119 East First Street.

The best of care given to stock. Good livery teams. july3 1m

N. STANBURRY'S

Fort street Wood and Coal Yard.

Dealer in wood and coal, hay and grain. Delivered to any part of the city. Orders promptly attended to. Patronage solicited. 320 Fort st., bet. Fourth and Fifth. ja13 tf

CLEMENT & GAY

NEW AND SECOND-HAND

FURNITURE DEALERS.

FURNITURE BOUGHT AND SOLD, PICTURE frames and furniture renewed. Pictures enlarged to any size in any grade desired. Also sewing machines for sale cheap. Open day and evening. 33 Aliso street. no19tf

PICKET & KELLY,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS, EXAMINERS of Titles and Conveyancers, 302 North Main street, Los Angeles, Cal. Mr. Picket having had fifteen years experience in the practice of real estate law and the investigation of titles to real estate, will hereafter give special attention to examining titles, preparing abstracts and conveyancing. Mr. Kelly will give his undivided attention to the real estate department. mr6 tf 1stp

Stanton

Photographer,

jun30 1m *Temple Block.*

Acorn Stoves and Ranges

A IS for Acorn, the best of all Stoves.
C FOR the Comfort they're sure to send;
O IS for Ovens which take in big loaves;
R IS for Ranges in ...
N FOR a Name to ... should ... chance to ...

Having secured the sale of these celebrated Stoves and Ranges we ... have you call and convince yourselves of the fact that they ... Quality, Durability and Economy in operation. We guarantee them to ... time and with less fuel, and to give more general satisfaction than any other ... See and you will buy.

CHAPMAN & PAUL, Agents, 12 and 14 Commercial St.

The best assortment in the city of Gasoline or Oil Stoves ... Oil and Gasoline. Plumbing and Tinware a specialty.

It is easier for a Needle to go through the Eye of a Camel than it is for a Camel to go through the Eye of a Needle, and it easier for

J. T. SHEWARD

To Draw a Crowd than it is for

"Them Other Fellars"

To Catch a Customer.

Years of Experience in the Eastern ...

Selling goods on close margins is something the average California ... realize. They laugh at the pennies, but the pennies make the dollars, and ... want them.

Cents for Ball's Health Corsets,

Which is a saving of 35 of those bright pennies, and it will buy a ... TON. A great many of these little items go to make up a ... end of the year.

Handsome Lace Curtains and Cornice Poles ...

Another Item Worth Saving.

12 Yds. Paisley Ginghams for $1 80, and Dock Worth $...

All through our Hosiery Stock, and almost every item in our ... a nice little saving to the prudent purchaser, while our ... wonderful saving.

NOTIONS

In California have always commanded an exorbitant profit, and ... they should. We are cutting and slashing in Notions, Laces and ... our present prices they bring good profits. We are showing

Bright Handsome New Designs in Lawns,

And styles that will please you in Percales, Cambrics and ... port Scarfs, and fine Cashmere Shawls, for light wraps ... now have a full and complete line of the very latest designs.

Recent Large Purchases

Places us in a position to offer the most complete stock ever ... This is specially so in

Parasols, Fans, Lawns, Ginghams, White Goods, L...

D EMBROIDERIES.

All Seasonable and the Best Selling Articles of Trade.

Mail Orders will Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

ONWARD AND UPWARD

Progression and Prosperity!

A BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR FUTURE USEFULNESS

It is just a year ago since we moved into our present quarters ... well wishes of our friends—the maledictions of our enemies. We ... grow, continue to flourish, and serve the public, as our prices ... cate. Our efforts to sustain the reputation of selling cheaper than ... California are being appreciated, and it is only a matter of time ... housewife in Los Angeles will reiterate the merit and worth of the PEOPLE'S STORE.

SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR THIS WEEK.

96c.

An elegant line of Colored Dress Silks, never before opened ... lowest, $1.50 a yard.

98c.

Handsome Black Satin Rhadama, 24 inches wide; ... be cheap at $1.75.

$1.

A "Guinet" Black Dress Silk; for wear and beauty incomparable ... at a low figure $2. (While we always have bargains in these goods ... pay you specially to inspect the quality and compare it with the price.)

39c.

Our entire line of Summer Dress Silks without any reserve ... been selling these goods cheap at 65c.

50c.

10 pieces of Satin Cloth, 44 inches wide. These goods are cheap at ...

10c.

25 pieces of Cashmere de Beige Suitings; sold for 15, 20 and 25c.

20c.

100 pieces of American, English and French Satines, regardless of ... prices—50, 37½ and 25c.

15c.

Our entire stock of Linen Lawns; former prices, 25, 35 and 40c.

8c.

The best Dress Ginghams in the American market. Don't let ... lous dealers palm the same goods on you for Scotch, English or ... and 16⅔c a yard.

10c.

Sateen Finish Lace Check and Striped White Goods. These goods ... arrive Monday morning, new and fresh; sold here in town for 15c.

We are selling all our Spring and Summer goods ... The word has been given to close out and all lines ... It is difficult to put in our small space what we would ... vite you to call and see for yourself.

PEOPLE'S STORE

B 4 U BUY A HOME

COME TO PASADENA AND ...

WE ARE

10 acres set out to the choicest varieties of deciduous and citrus fruit trees; also wine and table grapes; comfortable house; barn; water piped to premises. Price $3600.

10 acres of fine fruit land; choice location; corner lot; water piped to land. Price $1660.

5 39-100 acres ... bearing orange ... ment of deciduous fruit ...

10 acres ... piped.

20 acres ... land; well-located.

WE CAN BE SEEN AT ANY TIME BY CALLING ON

WARD BROS.,

POSTOFFICE BUILDING, PASADENA,

Who also have a large list of Desirable property, improved and ... at reasonable prices.

Attention! Bug Fighters

OIL FOR SPRAYING

12 1-2c PER GALLON

OIL BURNING AND SUPPLY CO.,

111 West First St., - - - Los Angeles.

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Final Closing Out Sale

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29 SOUTH SPRING ST.

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Wednesday and Friday, July 22d and 24th, at 2 P.M.

GENERAL SALES ON

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 7:30 P.M.

July19 1w

LOS ANGELES

WEEKLY MIRROR

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

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PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.

H. G. OTIS. H. H. BOYCE.

Yearly Subscription, - $2.00.

CHEAPEST PAPER IN CALIFORNIA.

WE...

Devoted ...

VOL. XIII.

BROADBRIM'S GOSSIP.

A Cold Month for the Seaside Resorts.

MILLIONAIRES WEARING THE STRIPES.

Yesult Dudley's Black in the Lottery of Life—Disgusted Brooklyn Mugwumps.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK CITY, July 1, 1885.—The first day of July, and the thermometer at 58°; hardly in the memory of living man has there been such a month as the June just past. There has not been a night in the past thirty days when it would have been safe to venture out without an overcoat. A change of a few degrees in the thermometer may seem to be a very small affair, but it carries with it calamity and ruin to thousands. Around New York millions are invested in our watering places and seaside resorts and so far they have proved a delusion and a snare, and the balance has been, for the landlords, on the wrong side of the ledger. Once or twice in the course of the month Coney Island has seen a boom; the thermometer crawled up to 75° or 80°, and the rush became tremendous. Brighton, West Brighton and Manhattan beaches were black with the pleasure-seeking multitude. For hours at a time it was impossible to get a mouthful to eat at any of the hotels. All the tables were occupied, and once a party got hold of a table they showed no disposition to let go. Saturday last was simply immense, but the happy tourists shivered and shook as they strolled along the beach, as if it had been March instead of June. The fellows who had gone down with their girls to enjoy a "Meet me by moonlight alone" by the seaside, were almost frozen to death; only here and there some level-headed woman had provided herself with a wrap, and the only wonder is that nine-tenths of them were not thrown into a galloping consumption. Saturday was such a success financially, that the hotel-keepers at the sea beach laid in an immense stock of provisions to feed the expected multitude of Sunday. Sunday came, and with it a cold, miserable fog; the thermometer fell almost to freezing point. Being summer hotels, there was no provision for keeping warm. Everybody was shivering and everybody was miserable; bad language was the rule and good language was the exception; nobody asked his lady to take ice-cream, but he said, "My dear, won't you take something warm?" and to do her justice, she did. The demand for hot Scotch and other caloric drinks was terrific, and even men of moderate temperance views took their whisky straight without a wink, owing, of course, to the demoralized state of the thermometer. The number of visitors fell off twenty or thirty thousand, and this fact brought consternation to the hotel-keepers. The immense piles of provisions on which they expected to realize 500 or 1000 per cent., were spoiling on their hands, and the result was that the disaster of Sunday completely swamped the success of Saturday, and more money has been sunk in this unhappy June than July and August, if favorable, can retrieve.

The big caravansary at Rockaway, which is one of the most tremendous seaside hotels on the whole Atlantic coast, was sold out last week, after ruining everybody that had anything to do with it, except the Bald Eagle of Westchester, who was the post-mortem receiver of its effects. The summer, so far, has been a regular Black Friday to every one in the hotel business at the out-of-town resorts.

The blessings of living in a Republic and under a free government were admirably illustrated by a case which occurred here this week. The captain of an American ship shipped a Chinese steward and cook in the East Indies. They performed their duty well, and in the course of time they arrived in New York, where the voyage was ended. These poor fellows had committed no offence against our laws, but they were seized and cast into jail, simply because they had the ill-luck to be born in China. Their captain gave them both an excellent character, and would have given security for them if he had been able; but the question was finally settled by sending them back to China.

As we all anticipated, Yesult Dudley was acquitted of shooting O'Donovan Rossa. From the first, nobody doubted but that the woman was mad as a March hare. God knows she has had enough to make her mad—betrayed, deserted, ruined, forsaken, deprived of her only child by death; what wonder that her brain reeled and her heart-strings cracked, and that she became a wanderer distraught. From what we know of her life, she owes the world nothing, life has been a wretched blank to her. Time and again she appears to have made an honest and earnest effort to sustain herself, when the mad taint in her blood cropped out, and hurried her down to ruin. One link alone bound her to life, her little girl; she was taken from her, and after that she had nothing left to live for. No sane jury could have arrived at any other conclusion; and even the valiant O'Donovan Rossa is satisfied by this time that Miss Dudley is not an emissary of the hated Sassanach, hired be British goold.

The imprisonment of Boyd, the glass importer, for defrauding the Government, is another terrible lesson. No other merchant has been imprisoned in New York for this offence for fifty years. Mr. Boyd had no excuse for his theft. He was worth a million—he has risen from abject poverty up to his great estate, and the bulk of his property was the result of his dishonesty. By his swindling practices he not only robbed the Government, but he robbed his fellow merchants, and ruined them by scores. Not satisfied with stealing himself, he brought his son up to the business of thieving, and it is only owing to a merciful judge, that the young man is not to-day wearing a convict suit beside his father. What lessons have we had in the last two weeks—Fish, Boyd and Buddensiek. Fish was worth $700,000; Boyd a million; Buddensiek half a million. The eager lust of gain has proved the ruin of them all, and now, instead of enjoying their ill-gotten gain in their magnificent homes, in line to the lock-step they march to their cells in the company of murderers and thieves. Will some of the dishonest merchants, bankers and builders, who are still out of prison, pause and think—will the young men who are coming up, and who have been taught that it was the proper thing to be fast, and to have lots of money, no matter how it was got or who it belonged to? If you ruined your dearest friend by foisting on him a lot of worthless stocks or fraudulent securities, you were called smart. To lie and cozen and cheat, was to be keen in business; to be rich was to be great and successful; to be poor was worthy of social and financial damnation. Halt! halt! Young man take a round turn and fetch up. It is not disgraceful to be poor after straightforward honest endeavor. It is not honorable to be rich if the riches are got by dishonesty and theft. The one may mean an humble home with honor, self-respect and peace, and the other end with the execrations of your fellow man and a convict's cell.

The late New York appointments fell like a wet blanket on Brooklyn. Everybody on the east side of the Big Bridge thought a Brooklyn man would get the rich plum of the Collectorship, or failing that, at least, the Surveyor of the Port. It was said with apparent reason, if Kings county had done as New York county did, that Mr. Cleveland would still have been Governor of New York with small chance of re-election, but Kings county rolled off between 12,000 and 13,000 majority, and that in a city with a Republican mayor, and a majority of Republican officers. Brooklyn nominated Mr. Cleveland for Governor; for it was only by the sacrifice of her favorite son, General Slocum, that the nomination of Mr. Cleveland was obtained. Brooklyn claims that the President has forgotten his obligation to the City of Churches, and there is much grumbling thereat. What good things there may be in store for them, only the President knows; the realizations, so far, have not been satisfactory, and unless some of the patriots are provided for, it is safe to say if Mr. Cleveland runs again he will not get 12,000 in the county of Kings.

The shameful inefficiency of our criminal laws finds a notable illustration in the case of Carpenter the wife-murderer. This miserable wretch has been saved from the gallows for over a year, and yet a more deserving ruffian never stretched a halter. He has always been a brute and an outlaw; as a boy he was in with the worst gangs in the city, and he culminated a life of crime and shame by murdering his own brother. By a technicality which never should have been allowed he was permitted to plead guilty to manslaughter in the third degree, and got off with a few years' imprisonment. On the trial his wife was a witness against him, and while in prison he swore he would kill her. When he got out he followed a woman whom he mistook for his wife into a church, and stabbed her in the back right in the midst of the congregation. He was again imprisoned, and as soon as he was out, found his wife and butchered her in open day. The poor creature, attacked by this fiend in the street, ran into a saloon bleeding from a dozen wounds. The barroom was filled with cowardly men who stood by while he chopped her to pieces. It is an outrage on justice that such a wretch should be allowed to live—his worthless neck is not worth the rope that breaks it; and after every resort has failed—the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals and Executive clemency, they are trying to prove him insane. It is safe to hang just such lunatics as Carpenter every time; he has already killed two, and that he did not kill the third is no fault of his, for he left the knife sticking in her back as he ran out of the church. Nobody ever thought Carpenter was insane before, and it is too late to begin now. But the last hope of this desperate criminal is gone. The jury have declared he was sane, and he is again sentenced to be hung.

We are getting on nicely with our fashions, and as an evidence of our perfect Republican simplicity, I see advertised on the fences Her Majesty's Corsets, Princess of Wales Bustles, Lady Churchill Slippers, and Duchess of Edinburgh Hats—no wonder we are forgetting all about the Fourth of July. By the way, it passed off very quietly this year. Fireworks tabooed, pistols and guns were under edict. No noise, no hurrah, no soldiers, no nothing. I wonder if we ever did have a revolution and if there ever was such a man as G. Washington. I'll try and find out between this and the next Fourth of July. Yours truly,

BROADBRIM.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

We are all of us interested in the great men that history tells us of, and I presume that all of us feel that we should like to know more of their boyhood, and in what respect they were different from other children. There is one thing which I think you will usually find true of those who have become both great and good, and it is this: As boys they were obedient to their parents, and kind and obliging to their playmates.

Some years ago I visited Mount Vernon, which, as you doubtless all know, used to be the home of General Washington, the first President of the United States. The house stands on high ground some little distance back, yet in sight of the beautiful Potomac river. Landing from the steamer at the wharf, we climbed the high grassy banks, and made our way under the shade of beautiful fruit trees to the old mansion. I should have recognized the house at once, it is so like the pictures which we see of it everywhere. The house is painted white, and in front there is a wide veranda extending its entire length, with tall round pillars reaching to the roof. It is two stories high. I went into the wide old hall, on the left of which is the great reception room where General and Mrs. Washington used to receive their guests. The walls are, if I remember rightly, painted in frescoes, the room is large and high, and in it still remains some of the furniture used in Washington's day. I sat down in a large arm chair in which Washington used to sit. It was not upholstered like those we have in these modern days, but it was a plain, stiff backed, woven bottom chair, and looked very quaint to me. But as I sat there I tried to fancy how the room must have looked when it was filled with beautiful women and the grand men of those old times. On the wall hung an oil painting of Washington which was painted from life when he was about thirty-five or forty years old. If it was like him, Washington must have been a very handsome man at that age. I thought it the noblest and handsomest face that I had ever seen.

They took us into "Lafayette's chamber," the room where that brave man who loved America so well always used to sleep when he was a guest at Mount Vernon. The room looks now just as it did on the morning of his last stay there, a hundred years ago, after the old colored servants had come in and put everything to rights. Everything looked so quaint and old. The bedstead was high and narrow, and on it was the feather bed, and a quilt which I think Martha Washing-

To-day.

D HOT SPRINGS

ALIDS.

elegantly furnished. A springs with medicinal

DARBY & LYMAN, San Bernardino, Cal.

Acorn Stoves and Ranges.

A is for Acorn, the best of all Stoves.
C FOR the Comfort they're sure to send;
O is for Ovens which take in big loaves;
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N FOR a Name to such honorable should these magic five letters be chance to meet.

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Years of Experience in the Eastern States.

Selling goods on close margins is something the average California merchant does not realize. They laugh at the pennies, but the pennies make the dollars, and everybody wants them.

Cents for Ball's Health Corsets,

Which is a saving of 35 of those bright pennies, and it will buy 9 spools of COTTON. A great many of these little items go to make up a vast amount of saving at the end of the year.

Handsome Lace Curtains and Cornice Poles Free,

Another Item Worth Saving.

12 Yds. Paisley Ginghams for $1 80, and Book Worth $1 F

All through our Hosiery Stock, and almost every item in our Underwear Stock will be a nice little saving to the prudent purchaser, while our Dress Goods Department offers wonderful saving.

NOTIONS

In California have always commanded an exorbitant profit, and there is no good reason they should. We are cutting and slashing in Notions, Laces and Handkerchiefs, and at our present prices they bring good profits. We are showing

Bright Handsome New Designs in Lawns,

And styles that will please you in Percales, Cambrics and Satteens. Shetland Shawls, Lace Scarfs, and fine Cashmere Shawls, for light wraps, are having a splendid sale. We now have a full and complete line of the very latest designs.

Recent Large Purchases

Places us in a position to offer the most complete stock ever seen at this season of the year. This is specially so in

Parasols, Fans, Lawns, Ginghams, White Goods, La D EMBROIDERIES.

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96c.

An elegant line of Colored Dress Silks, never before opened, worth at the lowest, $1.50 a yard.

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The best Dress Ginghams in the American market. Don't let unscrupulous dealers palm the same goods on you for Scotch, English or other, at 15c and 16⅔c a yard.

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Sateen Finish Lace Check and Striped White Goods. These goods will arrive Monday morning, new and fresh; sold here in town for 25c.

We are selling all our Spring and Summer goods in the same proportion. The word has been given to close out and all lines and columns topple over. It is difficult to put in our small space what we would wish to, hence we invite you to call and see for yourself.

PEOPLE'S STORE

B 4 U BUY A HOME

COME TO PASADENA AND SEE US

WE ARE

10 acres set out to the choicest varieties of deciduous and citrus fruit trees; also wine and table grapes; comfortable house; barn; water piped to premises. Price $3800.

10 acres of fine fruit land; choice location; corner lot; water piped to land. Price $1600.

5 39-100 acres on leading avenue, bearing orange, lemon and complete assortment of deciduous fruit trees.

10 acres near Raymond Hotel, water piped.

20 acres with 20 shares of water; land; well-located.

WE CAN BE SEEN AT ANY TIME BY CALLING ON

WARD BROS.,

POSTOFFICE BUILDING, PASADENA,

Who also have a large list of Desirable property, improved and unimproved, at reasonable prices.

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Devoted to the Family, the Farm, the Development and the Business Interests of Southern California.

VOL. XIII. LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1885. NO. 30.

JOB PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS.

—AND—

BOOK BINDING

Executed at the MIRROR office, will compete in style, workmanship and price with the best establishments on the Coast.

ADVERTISING at reasonable rates. Legal advertising will receive prompt attention.

Local notices in reading matter type, 25 cents per line each insertion; same in nonpareil, 15 cents per line each insertion.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau, (10 Spruce street), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

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SILLIMANS WEARING THE STRIPES.

Boodle Boyd's Place in the Lottery of Life—Disgusted Brooklyn Surveyors.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK CITY, July 1, 1885.—The first day of July, and the thermometer at 58°; hardly in the memory of living man has there been such a month as the June just past. There has not been a night in the past thirty days when it would have been safe to venture out without an overcoat. A change of a few degrees in the thermometer may seem to be a very small affair, but it carries with it calamity and ruin to thousands. Around New York millions are invested in our watering places and seaside resorts, but so far they have proved a delusion and a snare, and the balance has been, for the landlords, on the wrong side of the ledger. Once or twice in the course of the month Coney Island has had a boom; the thermometer crawled up to 75° or 80°, and the rush became tremendous. Brighton, West Brighton and Manhattan beaches were black with the pleasure-seeking multitude. For hours at a time it was impossible to get a mouthful to eat at any of the hotels. All the tables were occupied, and once a party got hold of a table they showed no disposition to let go. Saturday last was simply immense, but the happy tourists shivered and shook as they strolled along the beach, as if it had been March instead of June. The fellows who had gone down with their girls to enjoy a "Meet me by moonlight alone" by the seaside, were almost frozen to death; only here and there some level-headed woman had provided herself with a wrap, and the only wonder is that nine-tenths of them were not thrown into a galloping consumption. Saturday was such a success financially, that the hotel-keepers at the sea beach laid in an immense stock of provisions to feed the expected multitude of Sunday. Sunday came, and with it a cold, miserable fog; the thermometer fell almost to freezing point. Being summer time, there was no provision for keeping warm. Everybody was shivering and everybody was miserable; bad language was the rule and good language the exception; nobody asked his lady to take ice-cream, but he said, "My dear, won't you take something warm?" and to do her justice, she did. The demand for hot Scotch and other caloric drinks was terrific, and even men of moderate temperance views took their whisky straight without a wink, owing, of course, to the demoralized state of the thermometer. The number of visitors fell off twenty or thirty thousand, and the fact brought consternation to the hotel-keepers. The immense piles of provisions on which they expected to realize 500 or 1000 per cent., were spoiling on their hands, and the result was that the disaster of Sunday completely swamped the success of Saturday, and more money has been sunk in this unhappy June than July and August, if favorable, can retrieve.

The big caravansary at Rockaway, which is one of the most tremendous seaside hotels on the whole Atlantic coast, was sold out last week, after ruining everybody that had anything to do with it, except the Bald Eagle of Westchester, who was the post-mortem receiver of its effects. The summer, so far, has been a regular Black Friday to every one in the hotel business at the out-of-town resorts.

The blessings of living in a Republic and under a free government were admirably illustrated by a case which occurred here this week. The captain of an American ship shipped a Chinese steward and cook in the East Indies. They performed their duty well, and in the course of time they arrived in New York, where the voyage was ended. These poor fellows had committed no offence against our laws, but they were seized and cast into jail, simply because they had the ill-luck to be born in China. Their captain gave them both an excellent character, and would have given security for them if he had been able; but the question was finally settled by sending them back to China.

As we all anticipated, Yseult Dudley was acquitted of shooting O'Donovan Rossa. From the first, nobody doubted but that the woman was mad as a March hare. God knows she has had enough to make her mad—betrayed, deserted, ruined, forsaken, deprived of her only child by death; what wonder that her brain reeled and her heart-strings cracked, and that she became a wanderer distraught. From what we know of her life, she owes the world nothing, life has been a wretched blank to her. Time and again she appears to have made an honest and earnest effort to sustain herself, when the mad taint in her blood cropped out, and hurried her down to ruin. One link alone bound her to life, her little girl; she was taken from her, and after that she had nothing left to live for. No sane jury could have arrived at any other conclusion; and even the valiant O'Donovan Rossa is satisfied by this time that Miss Dudley is not an emissary of the hated Sassenach, hired be British gold.

The imprisonment of Boyd, the glass importer, for defrauding the Government, is another terrible lesson. No other merchant has been imprisoned in New York for this offence for fifty years. Mr. Boyd had no excuse for his theft. He was worth a million—he has risen from abject poverty up to his great estate, and the bulk of his property was the result of his dishonesty. By his swindling practices he not only robbed the Government, but he robbed his fellow merchants, and ruined them by scores. Not satisfied with stealing himself, he brought his son up to the business of thieving, and it is only owing to a merciful judge, that the young man is not to-day wearing a convict suit beside his father. What lessons have we had in the last two weeks—Fish, Boyd and Buddensick. Fish was worth $700,000; Boyd a million; Buddensick half a million. The eager lust of gain has proved the ruin of them all, and now, instead of enjoying their ill-gotten gain in their magnificent homes, in line to the lock-step they march to their cells in the company of murderers and thieves. Will none of the dishonest merchants, bankers and builders, who are still out of prison, pause and think—will the young men who are coming up, and who have been taught that it was the proper thing to be fast, and to have lots of money, no matter how it was got or who it belonged to? If you robbed your dearest friend by foisting on him a lot of worthless stocks or fraudulent securities, you were called smart. To lie and cozzen and cheat, was to be keen in business; to be rich was to be great and successful; to be poor was worthy of social and financial damnation. Halt! halt! Young man take a round turn and fetch up. It is not disgraceful to be poor after straightforward honest endeavor. It is not honorable to be rich if the riches are got by dishonesty and theft. The one may mean an humble home with honor, self-respect and peace, and the other end with the execrations of your fellow men and a convict's cell.

The late New York appointments fell like a wet blanket on Brooklyn. Everybody on the east side of the Big Bridge thought a Brooklyn man would get the rich plum of the Collectorship; or failing that, at least, the Surveyor of the Port. It was said with apparent reason, if Kings county had done as New York county did, that Mr. Cleveland would still have been Governor of New York with small chance of re-election, but Kings county reeled off between 12,000 and 13,000 majority, and that in a city with a Republican mayor, and a majority of Republican officers. Brooklyn nominated Mr. Cleveland for Governor; for it was only by the sacrifice of her favorite son, General Slocum, that the nomination of Mr. Cleveland was obtained. Brooklyn claims that the President has forgotten his obligation to the City of Churches, and there is much grumbling thereat. What good things there may be in store for them, only the President knows; the realizations, so far, have not been satisfactory, and unless some of the patriots are provided for, it is safe to say if Mr. Cleveland runs again he will not get 12,000 in the county of Kings.

The shameful inefficiency of our criminal laws finds a notable illustration in the case of Carpenter the wife-murderer. This miserable wretch has been saved from the gallows for over a year, and yet a more deserving ruffian never stretched a halter. He has always been a brute and an outlaw; as a boy he was in with the worst gangs in the city, and he culminated a life of crime and shame by murdering his own brother. By a technicality which never should have been allowed he was permitted to plead guilty to manslaughter in the third degree, and got off with a few years' imprisonment. On the trial his wife was a witness against him, and while in prison he swore he would kill her. When he got out he followed a woman whom he mistook for his wife into a church, and stabbed her in the back right in the midst of the congregation. He was again imprisoned, and as soon as he was out, found his wife and butchered her in open day. The poor creature, attacked by this fiend in the street, ran into a saloon bleeding from a dozen wounds. The barroom was filled with cowardly men who stood by while he chopped her to pieces. It is an outrage on justice that such a wretch should be allowed to live—his worthless neck is not worth the rope that breaks it; and after every resort has failed—the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals and Executive clemency, they are trying to prove him insane. It is safe to hang just such lunatics as Carpenter every time; he has already killed two, and that he did not kill the third is not his fault, for he left the knife sticking in her back as he ran out of the church. Nobody ever thought Carpenter was insane before, and it is too late to begin now. But the last hope of this desperate criminal is gone. The jury have declared he was sane, and he was again sentenced to be hung.

We are getting on nicely with our fashions, and as an evidence of our perfect Republican simplicity, I see advertised on the fence Her Majesty's Corsets, Princess of Wales Bustles, Lady Churchill Slippers, and Duchess of Edinburgh Hats—no wonder we are forgetting all about the Fourth of July. By the way, it passed off very quietly this year. Fireworks tabooed, pistols and guns were under edict. No noise, no hurrah, no soldiers, no nothing. I wonder if we ever did have a revolution and if there ever was such a man as G. Washington. I'll try and find out between this and the next Fourth of July. Yours truly,

BROADBRIM.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

We are all of us interested in the great men that history tells us of, and I presume that all of us feel that we should like to know more of their boyhood, and in what respect they were different from other children. There is one thing which I think you will usually find true of those who have become both great and good, and it is this: As boys they were obedient to their parents, and kind and obliging to their playmates.

Some years ago I visited Mount Vernon, which, as you doubtless all know, used to be the home of General Washington, the first President of the United States. The house stands on high ground some little distance back, yet in sight of the beautiful Potomac river. Landing from the steamer at the wharf, we climbed the high grassy banks, and made our way under the shade of beautiful fruit trees to the old mansion. I should have recognized the house at once, it is so like the pictures which we see of it everywhere. The house is painted white, and in front there is a wide verandah extending its entire length, with tall round pillars reaching to the roof. It is two stories high. I went into the wide old hall, on the left of which is the great reception room where General and Mrs. Washington used to receive their guests. The walls are, if I remember rightly, painted in frescoes, the room is large and high, and in it still remains some of the furniture used in Washington's day. I sat down in a large arm chair in which Washington used to sit. It was not upholstered like those we have in these modern days, but it was a plain, stiff backed, woven bottom chair, and looked very quaint to me. But as I sat there I tried to fancy how the room must have looked when it was filled with beautiful women and the grand men of those old times. On the wall hung an oil painting of Washington which was painted from life when he was about thirty-five or forty years old. If it was like him, Washington must have been a very handsome man at that age. I thought it the noblest and handsomest face that I had ever seen.

They took us into "Lafayette's chamber," the room where that brave man who loved America so well always used to sleep when he was a guest at Mount Vernon. The room looks now just as it did on the morning of his last stay there, a hundred years ago, after the old colored servants had come in and put everything to rights. Everything looked so quaint and old. The bedstead was high and narrow, and on it was the feather bed, and a quilt which I think Martha Washington pieced with her own fingers. The washstand was none to large to hold the earthern washbowl with its stiff, old-fashioned pitcher; the chairs were high and straight-backed and looked as if they must be exceedingly uncomfortable. But I expect that the generous and hospitable welcome which General Washington and his noble wife extended to Lafayette always made the whole house seem beautiful to him.

I went into the room also where Washington died, where everything stands as he left it, and into the room where Martha Washington slept after her husband's death. It is a rather low room in the attic, and from its small windows she could look out upon his tomb, and there every night, they told me, she used to stand for awhile, before retiring, looking out with loving eyes to the low-arched tomb where his coffin was placed. A new tomb has been built since then, a little farther from the house. It is in a beautiful spot, surrounded by tall forest trees, upon the summit of a grassy knoll overlooking the river. Here the birds sing through the summer and the wild flowers blossom, and here the coffins of George and Martha Washington are placed side by side.

The day that I was there I looked in through the door which is formed of slender iron rods, and I saw two little birds in the tomb. They were building their summer nest there, right over the head where Washington sleeps. How they twittered and chirped, as if they were talking to one another of the fine place they had found for their nest, and how safe their little birdlies would be from the storm and the rain. But what led me to tell you all this was a little article that I came across from the St. Nicholas, and it contained two "nice little letters by two nice little cousins who became famous." They will give you some idea of what kind of boys they were. They were kind to each other, I am sure, and generous and obliging:

WASHINGTON AS A BOY.

"Here are two letters that were written by two boys who became great and good men. Now, while we are about to commemorate the anniversary of our nation's birth, it is pleasant to look back to the days when those two great patriots were only boys like the rest of us. The first letter is from Richard Henry Lee, who spoke so boldly and acted so bravely for our country in the time of her great peril and need:

"Pa brought me two pretty books full of pictures, he got them in Alexandria they have pictures of dogs and cats and tigers and elefants and ever so many pretty things cousin bids me send you one of them it has a picture of an elefant and a little indian boy on his back like uncle jo's sam pa says if I learn my tasks good he will let uncle jo bring me to see you will you ask your ma to let you come to see me.

"RICHARD HENRY LEE."

"To the letter Washington sent the following reply:

"Dear Dickey, I thank you very much for the pretty picture-book you gave me. Sam asked me to show him the pictures and I showed him all the pictures in it; and I read to him how the tame elephant took care of the master's little boy, and put him on his back and would not let anybody touch his master's little son. I can read three or four pages sometimes without missing a word. Ma says I may go to see you and stay all day next week if it be not rainy. She says I may ride my pony Hero if Uncle Ben will go with me and lead Hero. I have a little piece of poetry about the picture-book you gave me, but I mustn't tell you who wrote the poetry:

"'G. W.'s compliments to R. H. L.,
And likes his book full well,
Henceforth will count him his friend,
And hopes many happy days he may end.'

"Your good friend,
"GEORGE WASHINGTON."

"I am going to get a whip-top soon and you may see it and whip it."

I think George wrote rather the best letter, don't you? And he spelled rather better than Henry, and did not make mistakes with his capital letters and commas and periods. I hope, when that day came, a hundred years ago, that George was to make his visit, that it was not rainy.

It seems strange and wonderful to think how much has happened here in America since then. The great war for national independence has been fought, which we call the war of the Revolution, and of which that little George was the brave and noble leader on the American side—the grand General of our armies. Other wars have happened, as your histories will tell you, among which were the war of 1812, the Mexican war and the war of the Rebellion. In all of these the stars and stripes were victorious, and now our flag waves from ocean to ocean, and from the northern lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. There is no flag in the world that is so full of promise to the lovers of freedom as the starry banner of these United States of America. Learn to love it and to honor it, and

"Long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

E. A. O.

Ochiltree Surrenders the Belt.

[S. F. Post.]

Tom Ochiltree, of Texas, has written a letter of congratulations to Nellie Brackett. He says he has carried the belt as "champion liar" for many years, but he is now willing to abdicate in Nellie's favor.

The Star Spangled Banner.

[From the Ohio State Journal.]

[Revised edition suggested by the action of those in power at Washington (Secretary Lamar and Attorney-General Garland, both ex-Confederates) and at Columbus in not displaying the American flag on the Fourth of July.]

Oh! say can you see by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars thro' the perilous night,
O'er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly streaming.
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.
Oh, say, does that star spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

Oh! no we don't see, from the dawn to the night,
What so proudly we've hailed since the birth of our nation,
The stripes and bright stars on our Capitols' height,
Where gathered our fathers for just legislation.
For coal oil's been there, corruption in air—
Rebel sympathy—that's why our flag was not there.
They don't let our star spangled banner now wave,
Where Buckeyes once rallied the nation to save.

Oh! yes we do see on each store, shop and home,
What so gladly we hail with affection so tender.
The stripes and bright stars—but they're not on the dome,
For the Fourth of July was the Vicksburg surrender.
Don't the staffs white and bare all standing in air,
Give proof that our boys ought all soon to get there.
And then will the star spangled banner yet wave,
Where Buckeyes once rallied the nation to save.

SHELLS.

One of the Valuable Industries of the Coast.

MATERIAL FOR BUTTONS AND GEW-GAWS.

A Large Business that is Prosecuted All Along the Southern Coast, and that Centers at Los Angeles.

[San Diego Californian.]

The sea-shell business of California is but little known to the general public. In fact, aside from those actually engaged in the traffic, but few persons know anything of its magnitude or minutiæ.

Los Angeles is the center of this trade. There the principal firm is located and managed by Simon Levy, a French Israelite.

The Pacific Coast and Coast Islands, from Monterey in California to Acapulco in Mexico, with contributions from China, Japan and the South Seas, furnish the product, and Europe is the market.

France is the largest buyer, and next in the order named follow Germany, Belgium, Holland and England. The product consists of mother-of-pearl, pearl oyster, brilliant or curious shells from Japan, China and the South Seas, the several varieties of abalone and a conchological medley known in business parlance as "small shells."

Small shells command from $50 to $70 per one hundred pounds, and are found along the shores of the South Coast and on the outlying islands. They reach California in sacks, and in sacks they are shipped to Europe, where they are used in the manufacture of many curious and ornamental things.

MOTHER-OF-PEARL.

The mother-of-pearl known to the trade as "the Tahiti shell," is the most valuable of all shells. It is exquisitely beautiful, five to eight inches in diameter, round and flat and overlaid with a tender milk-white gleaming surface that immediately challenges admiration.

Specimens of "the Tahiti shell" may be seen in some of the art windows of this city and New York. They are usually displayed with a sunburst, sunset, or landscape painted upon them, but the finest and most perfect shells find their way to Europe.

Tahiti shells are worth in lump, wholesale, $1.50 to $4 each, and the finest selected shells are valued at $50 per pair. In America Tahiti shells are marketed solely as articles of vertu, bric-a-brac and curios. In Europe, however, they find additional use and value in the manufacture of rare and elegant articles of fancy, fashion, toilet and jewelry, and in the creation of the most costly and artistic inlaid work. Thus metamorphosed, the shells of the ocean find their way back to America, form a distinct trade, command fabulous prices, and become the special prey of the tariff demon.

PEARL OYSTER.

Pearl oyster shells are next in value and importance. They are found along the Mexican coast and their gathering and shipment form quite an industry at La Paz. The pearl oyster is never larger than an Eastern "middling," but differs very perceptibly in its conformation. It is flatter and more regular, and rows of ray-like grooves radiate from the thicker portion.

These shells are used in the manufacture of pearl buttons—a trade confined almost exclusively to France. The value of the pearl oyster depends upon the vagaries of fashion. When fashion fawns on pearl buttons Paris is brighter, Mexican oyster shells command a better price and business is brisk at La Paz.

MEXICAN ABALONE.

Of abalone shells there are three distinct varieties known to commerce—the blue-green of Mexico, the black of California and the gray abalone common to the whole coast.

Of these the Mexican variety is the most valuable. It is found clinging to cliffs, reefs and submarine rocks throughout the coast of Mexico from San Tomas, close to the American line, as far south as Acapulco. Blue-green abalones are gathered by mestizos and brought to Wilmington (San Pedro) by traders and fishermen.

The Mexican abalone approximates in value the shells of Tahiti. They are shipped to the same market and are used in the same industries. The firm of which Mr. Levy is the head has a standing order from Paris for all the shells of this variety that can be procured.

CALIFORNIA ABALONE.

The black abalone of California is the next most desirable of sea-shells. To some minds it is the richest and most gorgeous of all the shells of the sea. It is of a fine velvety black and possesses the same soft glimmering lustre that distinguishes the mother-of-pearl, and sometimes it is found variegated by lines and bars the most delicate imaginable, the bars seeming to float in a mellowing prism of colors; brown, azure, saffron and maroon shot by an indescribable golden scarlet.

This shell is used in the same industries as the two before-mentioned varieties and is worth, wholesale, $1000 per ton.

THE GRAY ABALONE.

The common gray abalone has a market value of $700 per ton. It is used in bordering and varying inlaid work, in the mounting of costly furniture and harness, and in the manufacture of knife-handles, shawl-clasps, and broches. It is also used by silversmiths and upholsterers, and enters into the make-up of numberless articles of use and ornament.

The shells are stored at San Diego, San Pedro, Los Angeles and Santa Barbara, and are shipped as the trade demands. All shipments are for Europe and mainly to France.

VALUE OF THE TRADE.

Though so little known to the public, the sea-shell business of California has already assumed large proportions. Its annual value runs into the hundreds of thousands. Forty tons of shells are shipped every sixty days by the Los Angeles firm, a three-years' contract to that effect having been made with a Paris manufacturing company in 1882.

The shells of the ocean form the basis of a great European industry, and for the product of that industry America pays millions annually to France, Germany, Belgium, Holland and England.

This industry might be largely transferred to our own shores were it not for the wide difference existing in the cost of transportation as between New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and Paris, Brussels and Hamburg.

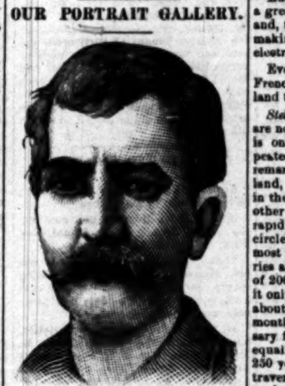
Advice to Young Married People.

[The Quiver.]

Appearances should not be disregarded in home life; husbands attach much importance to what others think of their wives and their homes. It is a part of the science of home life to present a good face to the world; it argues bad housekeeping to be seen at a disadvantage. At the same time, the young wife must never dwindle down into a mere housekeeper and head nurse, with a spice of the dress-maker. She must keep her place as a companion.

A good wife is a priceless treasure, and the husband is none the worse that he is made to realize she is a lady and to be treated as such. Surround your lord with tender care and tender thought for his comfort, but it does not become you to fetch and carry and wait on him hand and foot, or he will come to expect it as a right, and think the less of you rather than the more therefor. From the very first, expect and demand respect and you will get it.

OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY.



HENRY M. STANLEY.

It would take volumes to fittingly describe the life of Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, whose book, "The Congo and its Free State," has appeared, and we will therefore simply touch on some of his most notable achievements with a brief mention of some of his literary works, that those who desire may go into the subject more fully. He was born near Denbigh, in Wales, in 1840, and at three years of age was placed in the poor-house of St. Asaph, where he received an education which enabled him to teach in a school. At fifteen he sailed as a cabin boy in a vessel bound for New Orleans, and was there adopted by a merchant named Stanley, whose name he took instead of his own of John Rowlands. After the death of his patron he enlisted in the Confederate service, but afterwards entered the Federal army. In 1867 he was sent as a correspondent of the New York Herald to Abyssinia, and subsequently to Spain and other countries. His service as a correspondent were so excellent that he was chosen by Mr. Bennett to find Livingstone, and after innumerable hardships accomplished his purpose on the 28th of October, 1871. His success caused him to be sent by the Herald and London Telegraph on a mission of his own. He explored Lakes Albert and Victoria N'Yanza, and traced the Congo river from its source to its mouth. He describes his experiences in "Through the Dark Continent." Returning to Europe he was a member of various geographical societies. From 1879–82 he was engaged by the African International Society to develope the resources of the Congo, and despite the adverse actions of M. de Brazza, did much to form the Congo Free State. His latest work, "The Congo and Its Free State," describes the resources and character of the natives of that region, and he predicts that an enormous trade will be developed.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Cultivated Plants.—Of some 130,000 known species of plants, Prof. De Candolle finds that only about 250 species—certainly less than 300—are cultivated. The American continent has yielded about one-fifth of these cultivated plants, Patagonia and the Cape of Good Hope have furnished none, and Australia and New Zealand have contributed two less important ones only. The original homes of the remainder were very unequally distributed. From temperate Europe have come cabbages, turnips, carrots, hops, oats, raspberries, etc.; from warmer Europe and Western Asia, cherries, plums and apples; and from the Mediterranean district, grapes, almonds and poppies. The apricot, peach, sugar-cane and sweet orange originated in China. Tea was furnished by China, Assam and Manchuria; and coffee was given us by Africa. The olive is a native of Syria. India has yielded the citron, the lemon, the mango, the cucumber, a kidney bean, rice, cotton, and black pepper. Wheat is a product of the Euphrates region; and barley, of Western Asia. The misnamed Jerusalem artichoke came from North America. The tomato was given us by Peru; the potato by Peru and Chili; and quinine by Peru and Bolivia. Tobacco came from Ecuador; the pineapple, from Central America; arrow-root from tropical parts of America.

Effects of Cold.—In the experiments of Coleman and McKendrick, as reported to the Glasgow Philosophical Society, a live rabbit survived an hour's exposure to a temperature of 100 degrees below zero. It was not frozen, its body heat being reduced only to 43 degrees. Live frogs became quite solid in half an hour at 20 to 30 degrees below zero, and in two instances recovered from the freezing. Intense cold for many hours failed to destroy microscopic organisms, whose vitality was simply arrested by freezing, and was resumed when a suitable temperature was restored.

The researches of Fol, a French anatomist, have satisfied him that during the fifth and sixth weeks of its development the human embryo is furnished with a genuine tail.

Prolific Plants.—An English botanist, Mr. W. B. Hemsley, refers to the astonishing yield of seeds by orchids. Darwin calculated that a single capsule of *orchis maculata* contained 6,200 seeds, and a single plant 186,300; so that, after deducting 12,000 as bad, there would remain sufficient to cover an acre of ground, six inches apart. By the same computation, the next generation would cover a space larger than the isle of Anglesea; and the fourth generation would yield sufficient seeds to carpet the entire land surface of the globe. And yet the seeds of some orchids are much more numerous, those in a single capsule of one species being estimated at 1,756,440.

A New Fruit Tree.—Attention has been called to a hitherto unknown fruit tree which has been found in the southeastern part of the island of New Guinea. It grows to a height of sixty feet, and bears a large globose fruit, wholesome and palatable, with a flavor resembling that of the pear. Baron von Mueller, the Australian botanist, has named the tree *Bassia Erskineana*, and the fruit is known to the natives as Posi-Posi.

In recent experiments in Paris it was shown that a human body of average size could be entirely burned in a common stove in forty hours without disagreeable smell. This is taken as an argument in favor of cremation, as it shows that the process need not be expensive.

It appears that climate is regarded as having so much effect upon hearing that English physicians sometimes seek to lessen the deafness of patients by sending them to the dry parts of New Zealand.

Europeans find the heat of Algeria a great obstacle to agricultural work, and, to avoid much of it, they propose making harvests at night by aid of electric light.

Every spring the eels of certain French lakes cross several miles of land to reach the Seine and the Marne.

Stellar Motion.—The "fixed" stars are not at rest, but their proper motion is only revealed by accurate and repeated observations. In some cases, remarks the Astronomer Royal for Ireland, the star hardly appears to move in the course of centuries, although in other cases the motion is sufficiently rapid to be detected with the meridian circle in a year or even less. Even the most rapidly-moving star, which hurries along with the stupendous speed of 200 miles a second, is so far off that it only changes its apparent position about seven seconds of arc in a twelve-month. Nine years would be necessary for this star to pass across an arc equal to a single minute, while about 250 years must elapse before it would traverse a distance equal to that subtended by the apparent diameter of the moon. One of the greatest discoveries of modern astronomy is that of a means of studying the movements of the stars in the line of sight. With the advent of the spectroscope it was conceived that the dark lines of a stellar spectrum should be shifted more or less to one side or the other of the place of the corresponding lines of the solar spectrum, according to the star's motion to or from the earth; and that the amount of the displacement, considered with reference to the wave theory of light, should show the speed of advance or retreat. The theory has proven to be correct. Its application has shown that Sirius was receding from our system before 1875 about twenty miles a second, while in 1881 the retreat was only two miles a second—and the star has since commenced to approach us.

A microscopist, Mr. Spencer Moore, has shown that the bacteria, which produce or accompany "sweating of the feet," are identical with those producing chemical action in the soil. In the latter situation they reduce the sulphates to sulphites, and the phosphates to phosphites, and in both situations are instrumental in setting free ammonia.

The grasses of the United States, according to Dr. Vasey, number 120 genera, embracing 675 species.

Sea Bathing to Reduce One's Size.

[S. F. Alta-California.]

"I thought only a few men up to the winter bathing mark," observed the reporter.

The bath man laughed scornfully. "When a lady makes up her mind to bathe every day in the year," he said, "nothing can stand her off. I've seen men who would come here on cold mornings, undress and walk to the water's edge, but the minute it touched their toes, race back and get into their clothes again. Not so with women. When they are in bathing trim it means bathing, and nothing short of a tidal wave will stop them. Here comes the daisy bather of the lot. I've seen that girl here when it was so cold that to even look at the water used to give me the shakes."

The daisy bather was particularly neat looking and blooming. She was not more than five minutes in the bath house before emerging in the regulation costume. Unlike the majority of her sex, she made no experimental test of the temperature of the water, but plunged in boldly and struck out like a mermaid. The bathman looked admiringly on.

"Ain't she too nice for anything?" he said. "Just get onto her style. No scream or squawk about her, but business all the time. Now some of these girls lallygag about the sands for ten minutes before they get into the water, and when they do strike it they yell so you could most hear them at Alcatraz. Then they go no further than their knees, and to hear them talk afterwards you'd think they had swam to Black Point and were almost drowned on the way. Now, what do you think first induced that lady to bathe all the time? For the pure love of it? No, sir. She was getting too fat. She tried everything—dieting, exercise and medicine, but nothing would take her down. At last she dropped on sea bathing, and it fetched her. She is nice and slim now, though plump enough, but when she came here first she was fat as a butter ball. I wish all the fat ladies in the city would have her courage, and our winter business would be worth something. The bay is the place for them to slim down in. Good morning, miss, did you have a nice dip to-day?"

The fair bather bowed assent, and as she stepped briskly homeward the reporter concluded that unless the morning beefsteak was of unusual proportions, the rest of her family would go on short rations.

The Mountains.

In the dust and glare of the city's streets,
When the fainting breezes have stopped their play,
And the July sun on the pavement beats,
Then my wandering thoughts to the mountains stray;
Where in trail-threaded forests the glimmering ray
Through the thick boughs doubts of its right to shine,
While the murmuring waterfall croons its lay,
And the free wind sings in the swaying pine.

There are some who delight in the waving field,
As it rustles its promise of scented hay;
But the troubles that gnaw at my heart are healed
When my wandering thoughts to the mountains stray.
There the tingling air in the dawning gray
Pours its glow-giving draughts of ethereal wine;
There the sun's last kiss ends the long, soft day,
And the free wind sings in the swaying pine.

There are some who would dive in the surf's long roll,
And with rocking boats toss the stinging spray;
But a calm, fresh gladness steals on my soul
When my wandering thoughts to the mountains stray.
Through the sage-clad slopes, up the rock-strewn way,
I would climb to rest in the secret shrine,
Where the shuddering aspens in whispers pray,
And the free wind sings in the swaying pine.

ENVOY.

Then I'll follow fancy and speed away
When my wandering thoughts to the mountains stray;
There the spirit of Nature is all divine,
And the free wind sings in the swaying pine.

—H. G. Dulog, in Forest and Stream.

HUMOR.

"Why We Laugh," with Diagrams and Specifications.

ALLEGED HUMOR AND SUSPECTED WIT.

A Budget of Light Reading that May Drive Dull Care Away and Thereby Do the Mind and Heart Good.

Typical Western Fertility.

[Siftings.]

The following story of an engineer on a Western railroad shows how fast the country is growing. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the truth of the story, but we do not hesitate to say that it is "not much of a story" compared with that of the Western man who makes an effort:

"One day I was driving my engine over the prairie at the rate of forty miles an hour, without a house in sight, and supposing the nearest town to be thirty miles distant. But as I glanced ahead I was astonished to see that I was approaching a large city. I rubbed my eyes, thinking it was a miracle.

"'Jim,' says I to the fireman, 'what's this place?'

"'Blamed if I know,' says Jim, staring out of the cab. 'I declare, if there ain't a new town growed up here since we went over the line yesterday.'

"'I believe you are right, Jim. Ring the bell, or we shall run over somebody!'

"So I slowed up, and we pulled into a large depot where more than five hundred people were waiting to see the first train come into the place. The conductor learned the name of the town, put it down on the schedule, and we went on.

"'Jim,' says I, as we pulled out, 'keep your eyes open for new towns. First thing you know we'll be running by some strange place.'

"'That's so,' said Jim. 'And hadn't we better get one of the brakemen to watch out on the rear platform for towns that are springing up after the engine gets by?'"

A Boy With a Bulge.

[Detroit Free Press.]

"No, my son," he replied, as he put on his hat, "you can't go to the circus."

"But why, father?"

"Well, in the first place, I can't fool away my money on such things."

"Yes, but I have enough of my own."

"And in the next place it is a rough crowd, the sentiment is unhealthy, and no respectable person can countenance such things."

"But, fath—"

"That's enough, sir. You can't go. I want you to enjoy yourself, but you must seek some more respectable amusement."

An hour later a curious thing happened in the circus tent. A boy climbed to the top flight of seats and sat down beside a man who had just finished a glass of lemonade and was lighting a cigar. He had his plug hat on the back of his head and seemed to be enjoying himself hugely. It was father and son. The father had gone straight to the grounds from dinner, and the boy had run away. They looked at each other for half a minute, and then the boy got in the first blow by whispering:

"Say, dad, if you won't lick me, I won't tell ma you was here."

The father nodded his head to the agreement, and the great spectacular parade in the ring began.

The Gal Was Safe.

[Detroit Free Press.]

They sat in a doorway on Monroe avenue, yesterday, and while their inside hands were clasped, each outside one held a banana. Now and then, at regular intervals, up went their hands in unison, and a straight inch of banana, peel and all, was cut off by their front teeth and passed along back to be reduced to pulp and swallowed.

Once or twice the young man sighed: "yum! yum!"

"Yum! yum!" promptly echoed the girl, squinting her left eye as the peelings swallowed hard.

By and by a pedestrian with a bald head and a faded look came along, and as he caught sight of the pair he stopped and surveyed them, and finally said:

"Young man, don't you know enough to shuck a banana?"

The young man let go of her hand, rose up and advancing close to the inquirer he whispered in his ear:

"Durn your buttons, but when ten cents has got to buy a luncheon for two, d'ye 'spose I'm going to stand by and see half of it wasted! A gal as kin crack a walnut in her teeth and eat potatoes with the hides on ain't going to connipition over no banana-shucks, and don't you forget it! Go on!"

Bob Ingersoll's Perquisite.

[New York Tribune.]

A paper tells a good story of "Bob" Ingersoll and Secretary Lamar. "Bob" called at the Interior Department and asked to see the Secretary. "De Sectary am occupied, sah, with Members and Senatahs only. Won't see nobody else, sah," said the colored messenger at the door. "Bob" waited for a moment with his hands in his pockets. Then he pulled out a half dollar and dropped it into the janitor's hand after giving a few whispered instructions. A moment later the messenger walked into the Secretary's room, where a large number of Senators and Members were assembled, and addressed the Secretary: "Mr. Sectary, Mr. Bob Ingersoll am at de doah. He says he understands dat dis am de time when you won't see any but Members and Senatah's, an' he wants to know when you receive gentlemens."

"Show the Colonel in," said the Secretary.

A Courting Incident.

[N. Y. Mail and Express.]

An old country gentleman, returning home rather late, discovered a yokel with a lantern under his kitchen window, who, when asked his business there, stated that he had only come a-courting.

"Come a-what?" said the irate gentleman.

"A-courting. I'se courting Mary."

"It's a lie! What do you want a lantern for? I never used one when I was a young man."

"No, sir!" was the yokel's reply; "I didn't think yer 'ad, judging by the missis."

Lincoln's Economy.

[Ben-Perley Poore.]

President Lincoln, reared in the lap of poverty, was very economical. When he came to Washington he had saved from his professional earnings $20,000, and he did not owe a dime. During his Presidential term he saved from his salary of $25,000 a year $60,000, which Henry D. Cook invested for him in Government securities. He was not a slovenly man, but he bought cheap clothes, and cared little whether they fitted him or not. After he came to Washington Mrs. Lincoln used to see that he was always presentable, but he often rebelled and regarded white kid gloves as an unmitigated nuisance. While clothes to Mr. Lincoln were only something to cover him, he only ate because it was a duty, and did not know what was good to eat any more than he knew what was good to wear. He never drank intoxicating liquors or used tobacco in any form. Neither did he know how to play any game respectively well. His Illinois friends said that it was as good as a circus to see him play a game of billiards. While he occasionally told stories which were "off color," no one ever charged him with an immoral act, and the most accomplished sirens of the capital failed in their attempts to beguile him.

HOUSE AND HOME.

Susan Sunshine's House and Home Papers.

Husbands do not like to be kept in leading strings, and I do not blame them. A man is a big animal who chooses to be considered "lord of creation," just a little wiser, a little more capable, and a good deal more fit to decide matters and things than is his wife. But then there are men and there are women, and "there's as much difference in folks as there is in anybody," as a gray-haired old gentleman used to say to me when I was a child. I have seen women who have really made me feel thankful that I was not a man, so that I would need to marry a woman—women, fretful, unreasoning, exacting and exasperating, whom I do not believe that even Moses, the meekest of men, could have lived with without quarreling. I remember a woman whom I used to know as a child. Her memory makes me shiver even now. She married an amiable, kind-hearted, yielding sort of a man, and she made their home a purgatory on a small scale, such as I never saw equaled. They had two pretty little children—the youngest a babe of a few months. This sickened and died. It was to be buried in the old home some ten miles away. They invited me to ride up with them, as they were strangers in the place where the baby died. So the tiny coffin was placed in the carriage in front beside the father, while I rode behind with the mother. I do not think that mother mourned for her child, for she was not capable of any womanly sorrow, but she did manage to keep up a most aggravating exhibit of whining talk that I ever listened to. "O, it is *such* a loss! My beautiful baby!" A father don't know anything about such a sorrow. He cannot feel as a mother does. The child is not so near to him. He cannot understand anything about a mother's grief." And all the while the great, tender-hearted father sat with strained, sorrowful face, with his hand on the little coffin, without a word. Young as I was, I was able to discern the false and selfish display of sorrow made by the mother, so shallow beside the deep, unspoken grief of the patient father.

But then there are noble women—women who are the crown of their husbands, women who exalt wifehood, and who bind their husbands with silken chains that are never galling. Such a bondage we all love. It is dearer than liberty. Fretfulness is an enemy to be guarded against in the home. When the mother is addicted to this habit, woe to the peace of the household. The habit is contagious, and spreads quickly, and the utmost watchfulness is necessary to guard against it. It is the worst enemy of domestic happiness. It is a good thing never to take into consideration who shall rule. A spirit of mutual concession and mutual affection will make the agitation of that question wholly unnecessary, and when we come to the stony places in life, mutual forbearance will take the domestic coach safely across them, and there will be no upsetting.

* * *

I read a little extract the other day from Vick's Magazine, which I think is worthy of woman's consideration, particularly so in this climate, where a large out-of-door-life is possible. I submit it to your thoughtful attention:

"The redemption of woman's health, I am more and more convinced, depends on their taking to outdoor life and activities. Reading the high-class memoirs which are in everyone's hands nowadays, of the Carlyles, the Sterlings and F. D. Maurice, one is distressed to hear the continual story of weak health, and women who, brought face to face with the realities of life, immediately droop, languish, and are a long time dying. If they have a house to keep and a share of the actual work, like Mrs. Carlyle, at Craigenputtock and Chelsea, they sicken mysteriously, and their life is a time of wrestling with household affairs, alternating with refuge on the sofa, or months in the doctor's hands, in that wretched unimprovable state which justifies the sigh of a much-tried husband, who 'wishes his wife would get better, or something!' Have I not in my day and generation, wasted life enough in the attacks of the familiar household demon, nervous prostration, which only vanishes on turning the patient out of doors. Twice and again friends have looked pityingly on me as good as gone, but taken out of doors ten hours a day, as good for nothing else, sun and wind wrought their spell of healing, and health came again. Henceforth no more indoor life than must be for me, and I would urge other women to fashion their lives so as to spend them more in the open air."

* * *

At this season of the year ants are apt to be troublesome. The following suggestions I clip from an exchange:

N. B. C. says: "Put in a saucer a teaspoonful of tartar emetic; mix with an equal quantity of sugar; moisten it; set it where the ants come. They will fill the saucer for one day and then leave the spot. Put it in different places where they come."

B. R. says: "I succeeded in clearing my lawn of black ants by the use of Paris green; about two tablespoonfuls of the powder to one gallon of water, well stirred. An old watering-pot with a sprinkler is the best method of applying it."

K. says: "To ten quarts of quite warm water add two tablespoonfuls of powdered hellebore. Stir well, and apply with a common water-pot. This for all ants out of door. For inside, take one-third hellebore and two-thirds ground plaster dry, and sift around the crack or hole they enter."

Mrs. H. says: "Fresh sage leaves will drive away black ants."

* * *

An exchange says: For "greasing" the griddle, cut a white turnip in halves, and rub the griddle with it. It causes no smoke, taste or adhesion, and is better than butter or grease.

For those fond of oatmeal gems, the following is a good rule for making them: Take one cup of oatmeal and soak it over night in one cup of water; in the morning, add one cup of sour milk, one tablespoonful of saleratus, one cup of flour and a little salt. They are baked in irons, as other gems and muffins. If on first trial you find them moist and sticky, add a little more flour, as some brands of flour thicken more than others.

* * *

And now a word for our daughters in matters of dress:

On full-dress occasions lace bonnets are more fashionable than any others, and roses are their garniture.

All styles of pendants are now worn for evening suspended to narrow bands or ribbons of tulle, which are tied in a little bow on one side of the neck.

Pale nun's gray is still in high favor in fashionable circles, and a favorite combination seems to be an exquisitely fine French cashmere, and moire Francaise—silk watered in fine waves.

A pretty variation on the perfectly straight skirt has the deep flounce of lace or embroidery cut with a yard or so of extra length, and this is brought up diagonally across one side of the front, with the upper end caught in folds far back on the hip, where the folds are hidden under the loops of the baby bow.

* * *

In these cholera times people read eagerly all published preventions of the great scourge. Here is something which I clip from an exchange. Of its value I cannot speak from personal knowledge:

Thieves' Vinegar: Marseilles, or Thieves' Vinegar, as it is called, is pronounced infallible as a preventive of cholera. It was invented during a season of pestilence, by four thieves, who spent their time plundering the dying and the dead, with no fear of infection, the vinegar with which they supplied themselves being a successful disinfectant. Their recipe, which is in use to-day, was as follows: Dried tops of large and small wormwood, rosemary, sage, mint, rue, lavender flowers, two ounces of each; calamus root, cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, garlic, one-fourth of an ounce each; camphor, one-half ounce; concentrated acetic acid, two ounces; strong vinegar, eight pounds. Macerate the herbs in the vinegar for two weeks, strain, press, and add the camphor dissolved in the acetic acid. Thieves' Vinegar is used as a perfume about the person, or dropped in the water for bathing purposes. A little of it burned on a shovel will deodorize a room.

* * *

During this warm weather—exceptionally warm for this climate—I would suggest the importance of simple diet, and the value of good, ripe, *fresh* fruits. The dietary value of these can hardly be overestimated. But little meat should be eaten, clothing should be light, and due attention given to frequent bathing. Good food, cleanliness, and good water are the best safeguards against epidemics.

SUSAN SUNSHINE.

The New York English Girl.

[N. Y. Letter to S. F. Argonaut.]

I was very much amused by the antics of a would-be English girl and an unquestionably British bull terrier, on Fifth avenue, yesterday afternoon. She came out of the front door of her house with a good deal of a swing—tall, slim, well-formed and composed. Her costume was of black and white material—I have a dim sort of a suspicion that it was either silk or satin—and she wore small, square-toed boots, a jaunty hat, gloves of tan color, and a rather refined "horsey" look in general. She carried a riding-whip in one hand, and clutched a silver chain in the other. To the other end of the chain was reluctantly attached a black-muzzled and supercilious bull-pup, with a bad eye. His fore legs were bowed; his tail and ears stuck aloft, his chest was broad, and he had almost no nose at all. His under jaw was held forward, and his mouth had the peculiarly insolent look of a pup of thoroughbred blood. The girl had an indescribable starched appearance, was extremely straight, and her manner was haughty. She descended the steps with an admirable affectation of carelessness, considering that at least a score of men were staring at her, and turned up Fifth avenue. Perhaps it would be more proper to say that she attempted to turn up Fifth avenue. At all events the maneuvre was not a success. The dog suddenly shot around in another direction and wound the tall girl up in his chain. She struck him smartly with her whip and he growled; then she struck him again, and the brute started to jump at her, when a man who was passing shouted at him sharply. The girl went at him pluckily again, whipped him into perfunctory obedience, said "I am greatly obliged" to the man who had attempted to rescue her, and started up the avenue. Even during the excitement her accent was irreproachably English, and she was altogether as full blown and complete a specimen of an Anglomaniac as I have ever seen. The girls here have a peculiarly English walk, or one that passes for English now, and this particular beauty practised it to perfection.

A Posthumous Work by Col. Burnaby.

Col. Fred Burnaby, who was killed at the battle of Abu-Klea last January, left the complete manuscript of a political novel, which his executors have finally determined to publish. The work contains fierce and merciless criticisms upon certain of the author's political adversaries, and its bitter arraignment of the liberal policy in Egypt has an additional sting now that its author has been killed in one of the useless battles caused by that policy. The removal of the liberals from power is said to have caused the executors to decide upon the publication of the book, which is sure to cause both a political and literary sensation.

Mrs. Brownlee Sherwood's War Poems.

In a long and thoroughly appreciative review of Mrs. Sherwood's poems, the Ohio State Journal tells this story:

"One of Mrs. Sherwood's war poems, was once sent to General John Beatty. He perused it silently, but with heightened color and glittering eye. 'Yes,' said he, when he had finished, 'that is genuine poetry.' One who stood by and probably had no great confidence in Beatty's ability to judge of poetry, asked, 'How do you know it is?' 'Because,' replied the General, 'it made my hair rise while I was reading it!' Perhaps that was as good a test of the genuineness of the poetry as any one could well name."

A Tragedy on Lookout Mountain.

A shocking tragedy occured recently on Lookout mountain, a few miles below the city of Chattanooga. Two cattle dealers, named Ellison and Taylor, between whom there had been an old grudge, met on the mountain that day to settle their feud, and fought with knives. Taylor's throat was cut from ear to ear and his head almost severed from his body. Ellison escaped.

Weekly Mirror.

THE TIMES AND THE MIRROR.

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Manning's Confession.

In a reported interview with Secretary Manning that officer is quoted as saying: "I'm very much surprised to find so many bright, capable men in the Treasury Department. Why, I meet them by the score every day, sharp as briars, energetic, and with the details of their duties at their tongues' and fingers' ends. From what I have heard I really expected to see a great deal of incompetency and corruption in this place. It appears, however, that the efficiency of the service has been growing better and better every year, until it is astonishing how perfect the machinery is."

Whether the Secretary was accurately quoted or not, we cannot say, but we can say that his alleged utterances are closely true to the facts in the case. It has been the fashion for years among the Democrats to denounce the departments at Washington as corrupt and idle. No doubt the Albany Argus, Secretary Manning's own newspaper, has had columns on columns of eloquent denunciation of this sort. We have heard much of "official rottenness," of "Augean stables," and the like, all of which is very fine party rhetoric, but very false and absurd.

Secretary Manning's confession, which has been extorted from him by the evidence of his own senses and by a decent regard for the simple truth which he has been unable to suppress, even under party pressure, should be enough to put to the blush the reckless libelers of the Democratic press and party, whose unqualified denunciations of the Republican administration of the Government would, if true, be a lasting disgrace to the country and to humanity.

The Washington Star, an independent paper of high character and superior means of information, speaking of Manning's confession, says: "Not only is the civil service of this Government the most honest, most capable and most courteous of any public service in the world, but there is no private business of equal magnitude where the honesty and efficiency of the service is on such a high level. If the Democrats intend to upset the service, as a reward for political activity, let them say so, honestly. To mask a grab for salary under a lofty regard for "reform" is a very cowardly kind of cant. Of course, in such a great multitude there are some drones and some rascals, and they should be weeded out; but the charge that the service, as such, is on a low level is as false and almost as wicked a libel as that other which assails the character of the ladies who are in the employ of the Government."

Freight Rates Again.

On the 30th of June the TIMES published a statement of comparative freight rates of the Southern Pacific Railroad between San Francisco and Arizona and New Mexican points, and between Los Angeles and same points. That table showed that Los Angeles, enjoying the advantage of 482 miles in distance, was able to ship freight to Territorial points cheaper than San Francisco. Of course, there was nothing particularly astounding about that; albeit there was some satisfaction in knowing that our merchants were allowed their natural advantages of commercial position. A railroad company like the Southern Pacific, which has tried so hard to pervert the natural channels of trade, is perhaps entitled to some recognition when it lets nature alone. At the time these statistics were published we felt that it was not fair to dismiss the subject without again recurring to it, with figures readily deducible therefrom. While we are disposed to give the great corporation credit for all its fair actions, we are not willing to chalk up any white marks that are not its due. The Southern Pacific corporation, which began by grossly discriminating against Los Angeles, has modified its tariff measurably to our good, but it still stops short of doing us justice. Owing to the diversity in distance the only way to make a comparison between the rates charged Los Angeles and those charged San Francisco, is to reduce them to the common standard of "per ton per mile." By this process we arrive at the following:

	1st Class.	5th Class
San Francisco to Yuma.....	.03262	.01223
Los Angeles to Yuma.....	.057	.02625
San Francisco to Maricopa, Tucson and Casa Grande...	.03215	.00186
Los Angeles to Maricopa, Tucson and Casa Grande...	.06446	.00326
San Francisco to Benson.....	.03262	.00146
Los Angeles to Benson.....	.06443	.00277
San Francisco to Deming and El Paso.....	.00264	.00155
Los Angeles to Deming and El Paso.....	.00260	.00224

Thus it appears that, on Yuma freight, Los Angeles pays nearly or quite twice as much per ton per mile as San Francisco. On Maricopa, Tucson, Casa Grande and Benson freight, Los Angeles pays one-half more than San Francisco. On Deming and El Paso freight, Los Angeles pays nearly one-half more than San Francisco.

The principles of railroad traffic, of course, require that more should be charged proportionately for a short haul than for a long one. We do not seek to gainsay or belittle this law of transportation, but we hold that the railroad company makes too much of a discrimination against Los Angeles in charging us from fifty to one hundred per cent. more per ton per mile than it charges San Francisco.

In eastward traffic the discrimination is still more maked as the railroad company lays down eastern freight in San Francisco as cheap as in Los Angeles, hauling it 482 miles beyond this city for nothing.

We shall never be satisfied with the great aforetime monopoly until it concedes Los Angeles even-handed justice. Probably nothing will induce it to do that but business reasons; and business reasons depend on competition. When the Southern Pacific is obliged to do right it will do right as easily as though it were no task at all.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean has this comforting paragraph for our raisin men: "Not a box of Valencia oranges or Malaga raisins should be imported this year from the cholera districts. The California raisin is a superior article and can be furnished as cheaply. There is thus good reason to give home products a chance." Since Dr. Nixon made his visit to California, last winter, he has kept an intelligent eye out in this direction, and printed many a kindly word about the Golden Shore.

The editor of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette had just observed that his shaded thermometer was passing the line of 110, and his celluloid collar had a wrinkle on its front, when the old subscriber drifted in by mail with the query: "How can an ice-yacht sail faster than the wind?" That's why his answer was tinted with doubt and sarcasm: "We do not believe an ice yacht can sail faster than the wind. It is not the season of ice yachts. The topic is untimely."

Secretary Manning acquits himself of some vigorous special pleading, according to a Washington dispatch which we publish to-day. The three hundred and sixty men already dismissed in his department are not sufficient to render it in perfect harmony with his reform ideas, and he asks to be allowed a further swing of the axe. He is bound to have harmony, even though he is obliged to shed buckets of blood to get it.

The Board of Trade and Produce Exchange have elected A. M. Lawrence as their secretary, vice J. M. Davies, resigned. The change is a good one. Mr. Lawrence has been a resident of Los Angeles eleven years, most of the time in business. He is thoroughly familiar with the mercantile progress of the city, and appreciates its present requirements and future prospects. He ought make a good secretary.

The report on the "Mineral Resources of the United States," by Albert Williams, Jr., shows that the total value of coal mined in 1884 was $143,768,578, and of coke burned $7,242,878. The total value of crude petroleum for the year was $20,476,294, which was greatly increased by refining. The iron ore amounted to $22,550,000, and the pig iron to $73,761,624. Of copper there was taken out $17,789,567 worth.

Of the sixty-nine candidates before the County Board of Examiners last week, only twenty-two emerged from the ordeal with teachers' certificates. This is a veritable slaughter of the innocents. Yet the members of the Board claim that they made their questions as general as possible, avoiding technicalities when feasible. It is just to the profession, of course, that the standard should be high.

In the English House of Parliament on the 17th, Parnell denounced Bolton, Crown Solicitor of the late government, as a murderer who deserves to be tried and executed. Strong language from the Irish agitator! A few weeks ago he would not have dared to say that. As it was, Sir Michael Hicks Beach merely replied that the present government had no defense to make of the former government.

A sale of fifteen yearling colts of aristocratic lineage, which took place in Sacramento Wednesday, yielded an aggregate of $13,662.50—an average of $910 per head. The range of pacers was from $330 to $3625. Following the general sale, Captain A. J. Huchinson, of this county, sold a colt to John Mackey for $500.

Erastus Brooks says that he has seen 120 daily newspapers established in New York, and of these only six are now in existence. He estimates that $25,000,000 have been sunk during that time upon daily newspapers, and yet every other college graduate thinks he can run a newspaper.

Ex-Governor Perkins, who has just returned from the East, reports that the matter which impressed him most, was the general hard times. Markets are overstocked. American mill hands are being supplanted by cheap foreign labor. California fruits are creating a sensation.

The California Christian Advocate has an idea that it is possible to have too many religious journals, for it rises in meetin' to remark on the subject of starting r ligious papers: "Very few of them pay; therefore, start more. That seems to be the prevailing argument."

A simple plan of setting a broken bank upon its feet has been hatched out in Ireland in connection with the Munster smash-up. It is to borrow sufficient money to pay the bank's debts. The commercial world has been groping in darkness many a century.

The failure of the Munster Bank as precipitated a financial panic in Ireland. There is a run on the Hibernian Bank of Dublin, and the directors have taken advantage of the law to require thirty days' notice for the withdrawal of funds.

The Ameer of Afghanistan celebrates his decoration with the star of India. That is all right for a beginning. But wait till the Czar comes along with his broadsword and decorates him with the star of Russia.

China is about to borrow $100,000,000 from Germany with which to build railways, telegraphs and wharves. American engineers, mechanics and manufacturers ought to get some of that money.

There is a good deal of meaning in the brief assertion of the Chicago Tribune that "the most substantial item of improvement of business is the sentence of James D. Fish to ten years in prison."

The assessed valuation of taxable property in New York City is $1,175,052,885, which is about twenty times the total valuation of property in each of several of the smaller States.

The English government announces an Egyptian loan of $450,000,000, and Russia orders the permanent military occupation of Grodna. Put this and that together.

Long-range and Short-range Heats.

When the thermometer reaches 90 degrees above zero or a little more in New York, people begin to die of sunstroke and exhaustion, and some of those who don't die wish they could. In fact a world of suffering, besides some mortality, is entailed by this extreme temperature. In Southern California we are very slightly inconvenienced by a temperature of 90 degrees, and even when on rare occasions the thermometer climbs to 110 degrees, there is no such thing as sunstroke. On the Colorado desert it is possible to see trackmen working over the glaring sand when the thermometer in a shady place scores 130 degrees. There men do not die of sunstroke either. Occasionally one who injudiciously drinks ice water or brings about a sudden reaction of the system in some other way dies from the effect, but even these cases are rare. Why is it that the hot weather of New York kills at 90 degrees and the hot weather of the Colorado desert does not kill at 130 degrees? The answer is found in the difference in humidity between the two atmospheres. The atmosphere of New York is damp; that of the Colorado, and of Southern California, is dry.

The newly appointed Governor of New Mexico seems to be, as he himself avers that he is, "full of poetry and romance." In fact, he's "as full as a tick." He aroused the retiring Governor and the Judge before whom he was to take the oath of office before daylight, so as "to swear as the sun rose over the mountains." The great statesman explained it to an American citizen thus: "You know it is the custom among the Pueblo Indians to stand on the housetops at about this hour and watch for the coming of Montezuma, who is some day to appear at sunrise. I have thought that this would be an appropriate hour for the new Democratic Montezuma to take the oath of office." "Kansas" Ross in the role of Montezuma would be a grotesque spectacle, indeed.

People are dying from heat on the Atlantic seaboard. Five children perished from this cause in Jersey City yesterday.

THE SAUNTERER.

As an illustration of the logical tendencies of childhood let me cite an instance that came to my knowledge the other evening.

"Father," asked a small boy, "what makes it rain?"

"O," said the father, "God makes it rain in order to make the trees, the grain and the flowers grow."

"Well, does it rain up in heaven," pursued the child.

"I don't know whether it does or not. The Bible doesn't say anything about that. But I don't think it does."

After a thoughtful pause the child said: "But, I think it does, father."

"What makes you think so, my son?"

"Why, there are flowers there, ain't there?"

"Yes."

"Well, then it would have to rain to make them grow."

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In talking with people I often hear this question asked: "Why can't our Library be made free, or else one dollar a year, as is the fee in some larger towns? Four bits a month is too much, and there are many who would gladly patronize the Library, but do not feel able to while the fee is so high?"

I would suggest that the changes be redressed in matter of public benefit. Santa Barbara, with one-sixth the population of Los Angeles, has her free library, and it is in a flourishing condition. The Bank of Brooklyn is also generous in that which tends to the advancement of community and the quickening of its intellectual life. A free library would be a great boon to Los Angeles and one that should be pushed on. Or, if that cannot be done at present, make the rates of subscription lower. The increased patronage will more than make amends for the reduction.

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"My dear Saunterer," said an individual to me a short time ago, "won't you suggest that the sanitary condition of our dwellings and yards be looked into? There is much sickness about town, and East and West a thorough cleansing is going on as a preventative of epidemics. I went down town the other morning and passed a good many places where the odors were sickening, and where the yards at nightfall send out bad perfume. Please go for the health officers and stir them up."

The health officers will please consider themselves "gone for." It is a work that should not be neglected. The language of this hot weather is, "Keep clean! keep clean!"

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I met recently a young lady who was formerly employed in one of the stores of this city. She is deeply interested in the success of the Home for Working Girls recently established here. For three years she was a member of a similar home in St. Louis. The home there has proved in every way a success. It was originally opened in a small building, with limited patronage, but from the outset it has been se lf-sustaining. At the expiration of three years it had eighty permanent guests, gathered from the ranks of school teachers, music teachers, type writers, shorthand reporters, sales women, milliners, dressmakers and others. It was the home of refinement and intelligence. It opened its doors, as it still does, to young women coming as strangers to the city to make purchases or in search of employment. All of the different churches are interested in the home, and here the young ladies have a home worthy of the name. They frequently give pleasant entertainments, musical and dramatic, and their social life is most highly appreciated and enjoyed by the favored inmates. There are now fifty rooms in this institution, and a movement is on foot to build an addition of twenty-five more. The Home stands high in the community as a centre of womanly intelligence and refinement, and is one of the institutions of which St. Louis is justly proud. It is to be desired that the future of our Los Angeles "Home" may be no less successful and no less a credit to our city than the one in St. Louis is to that city. More than this could not be desired.

FAMILIAR WAR TALKS.

I met, a few day since, a gentleman who was in the Confederate army during the war. He was a surgeon. He had a fund of incident to relate. Among other battles, he was in the terrible slaughter of Fort Donelson. He stated that the general impression that the rebels had a large force at command there is a mistaken one. That there were actually only about 18,000 Confederates in the vicinity, and in the fort proper but 1000. The remaining 12,000 were stretched out for a distance of three miles behind their hastily-constructed breastworks. The army was in poor condition for fortifying themselves against the Unionists. They were without shovels or spades, and the only implements they had for digging were the spades improvised from split canteens. The w rk of building the breastworks was done almost entirely in a single night. For four days and three nights these rebel soldiers fought against great odds with unconquerable determination. On the second day about sixty-one guns were brought to bear upon them by the Union forces, and they were mown down in heaps. The dead and the dying were everywhere. The surgeons were kept constantly employed. For four days and three nights this surgeon, among others, was without rest or sleep. On the last night of the battle exhausted nature demanded rest. He lay down, with many others, in the last line of rifle-pits, wrapped in his blankets. It had been raining and the floor of the pits was soft mud. During the night it turned exceedingly cold. The ground froze solid. When the surgeon was called, towards morning, he made the effort to get up, but found his blankets and his hair frozen fast in the thick mud. He could not move until his outer blanket was cut away from him, and his hair upon the side on which he had lain shaved off close to his head. It was a painful ordeal. Then, when he was placed upon his feet, he was so stiff and nearly frozen it was some time before he could walk.

"But, in spite of all this," said he "I was one of the fortunate ones."

"One of the *fortunate* ones," I exclaimed, "how's that?"

"Why," he replied, "a large number of soldiers had gone to sleep holding their guns with both hands, and their hands were frozen to them, so that when they took them away the skin peeled off—and there were over a thousand poor fellows with frozen feet, perfectly raw, so that they could not touch them to the ground. Later I saw many of them sitting propped up with rails under their knees, and their feet hanging over just clear of the ground,—and O, how they did suffer!"

As to the numbers engaged on the Confederate side in the battle of Fort Donelson, I believe that is a matter of history. Some 13,000 prisoners were taken, and a couple of thousand got away with Floyd.

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"Something happened here," continued the surgeon, "that made me think a great deal of General Grant. We had got our poor fellows into the hospital after the battle was over, and fixed up as comfortably as we could, when a lot of stragglers, the roughs and offscouring from the Union army, came in and commenced tearing off the bandages from some of our wounded. This exasperated me, and as I could not get them to desist from their murderous work, I started up, determined to find General Grant. Instead of a gray uniform I met one in the dark blue of a Union officer. So I started out, and I was terribly excited. I met a Union officer and I asked him where General Grant's headquarters were. 'Down there on the boat,' he said. So I made my way there as quickly as possible, and sending a sentinel to say 'Where's Grant? I'm in a great hurry to see him on important business.' I suppose he thought me a Union officer and so he didn't challenge me, but said, 'It is in there,' pointing to the cabin where he was to be found. So I rushed on and met another soldier near his door to whom I put the same question. 'He's in there,' said he, pointing to the door. I rushed past him without his making any effort to stop me, and entered the room. General Grant was sitting before a small table, busy with some papers. As I hastily approached him he looked up at me in great surprise, and exclaimed: 'Who in hell are you?' 'I'm a Confederate surgeon sir.' 'What do you want?' 'There are a lot of soldiers from your army, sir, who have entered our hospital and are tearing off the bandages from our wounded, and they are now bleeding to death, and I've come here to protest against it!' I never saw a man more indignant in my life than Grant was at this. He wheeled around, called an officer, and sent him at once with a squad of soldiers, ordering him to clean out every one of the intruders, and by the time I got back to the hospital (I walked slowly, for I was pretty nearly used up) I found the ground cleared, and General's orders being most promptly carried into execution. Of course I understood that, made up as our armies on both sides were from every class and rank in life, there must be some lawless and undisciplined ones among them, but General Grant was indignant enough over the outrage to content me, and to show summarily that bottom of the kind would have his sanction."

I suspect my Confederate friend's rather hard story about the alleged inhuman action of Union soldiers will meet with denial from our side. As to General Grant's swearing, it is the popular belief that he was always free from that habit, though it is possible that the exigencies of war provoked him, sometimes, to pass the limit.

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"And now I want to tell you," continued the gentleman, "about a colored boy who went with me all through the war. I speak of him as an example of the self-sacrificing devotion that need sometimes to be manifested by the slave for his master."

"Was the boy one raised on your father's plantation?" I inquired.

"No, but he belonged to an intimate friend of mine, who was into the army, and I, of course, disagreed with him, so we could find no trace of him. So the boy came to me as the friend of his master and staid with me as if he belonged to me. Well, after the battle of Donelson, I was a prisoner of war, and was taken with others to Indianapolis. The private soldiers were here sent to Camp Morton, while a temporary prison was fitted up in a new building for the officers, among whom were General Buckner and his staff. As I entered my temporary prison, my colored boy essayed to go in with me, but was stopped by an officer, who said: 'Here you can't go in here. This place is for officers only. You need not be held as a prisoner, you better go,' &c.

"'But mass'r going in here, and I want to go with him.'

"'But you don't want to be a prisoner,' said the other. 'You don't know what it means. They'll have a hard time, and they don't know how long they'll be kept as prisoners. You better go while you have your freedom.'

"'No, I want to go with mass'r. If he's going to hab a hard time he needs me all de mo'.'

"'Well, you can't go with him here. If you are determined to be a prisoner you must go down to camp there with the soldiers.'

"'Berry well, mass'r, I'll go,'" said the faithful black, and go he did. The Confederate officers were sent on to Camp Chase, Columbus, and the colored boy was left behind at Indianapolis, where he remained for some months. Finally, hearing that there was to be an exchange of officers, and that those of the Confederates thus exchanged would be sent to City Point, he made his way thither, and was there in waiting to give his master welcome upon his arrival. Such instances of devotion redeem humanity.

A Summer Song in Sections.

Jull at It Is.

Now the wealthy merchant weareth
On his head a common straw,
While his junior clerk appeareth
In a nobby Macintaw.

Hit Him with a Brick.

Now the sun his furnace feeds,
Causing human flesh to stew,
And the summer fiend inquireth,
"Is this hot enough for you?"

"Sons of the Same Old Brand."

Now the customer who winketh,
As the druggist's eye meets his,
Shows he something stronger drinketh
Than the ordinary ass.

He Never Sleeps.

Now the pate at mover waketh
Sleepers from their peaceful rest,
Ere the golden morning breaketh
Or the robin leaves his nest.

The Deceitful Husband.

Now the festive husband sendeth
To the beach his trusting wife;
While she's absent he pretendeth
His will be a lonely life.
Tearfully with her he parteth,
Gladly he would go but can't—
When she's gone he gaily starteth
Out to see the elephant.

The Hose Pipe.

Now the idiot who getteth
Twenty feet of garden hose,
Squirts from morn till night and wetteth
Skillfully each passer's clothes.

—[Boston Courier.

SUMMER FASHIONS.

The Jersey is now worn for demi-toilet only.

In some very stylish costumes gray is blended with yellow, the effect being very soft and pleasing.

Mitts are rigidly excluded from dressy toilets this summer. They are worn only with house or negligee toilets.

The Charlotte Corday dress is made with a full skirt that opens in front, displaying a petticoat of harmonizing color. These dresses reach to the ground.

Dust cloaks are made of mohair or ponges. Redingotes of light weight navy blue woolen material have the hood lined with red silk.

Girls' and children's costumes are trimmed with elegant but ons, buckles and embroidery. The skirts of all dresses for young children are made full and pretty long, which is a most sensible mode, as it enables the little wearers to move freely without catching cold.

At garden parties and out-door fetes it is very usual now to see hats and bonnets trimmed with bouquets of real flowers, generally nature's field favorites, while another fastens the collar, fichu or plastron, or even corsage together, and a third is attached to the tip and handle of the parasol.

Tan colored kid gloves, a rough-and-ready hat or bonnet trimmed with a canvas scarf striped in Roman colors, a parasol large enough to do duty as an umbrella and devoid of fripperies, an inexpensive chatelaine watch, a gauze or silk grenadine veil, long enough to cover the face, cross in the back and tie in front in short ends, a closing straw fan, which can be slipped into the pocket, are the proper accessories to a lady's traveling outfit.

Folds of canvas are basted in the neck and sleeves of traveling dresses. Any color may be used that best suits the wearer's complexion. Cotton canvas can be bought at forty cents the yard, and these folds can be made at home at very small expense. The fold should be cut a true bias, about an inch wide, one fold being usually enough, although some ladies prefer two. The rough edges should be bound with thin silk ribbon.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Aimee sailed for Paris on the 16th. She will return in September.

Maggie Mitchell begins her new season at the Grand Opera House, New York, September 17.

Theodore Thomas's orchestra has just closed a three months' traveling season, during which seventy-five concerts were given. The only bad business was in San Francisco.

M. Cooper, of the Paris Varieties, has signed a contract in Paris with M. Maurice Grau to come to this country with Mme. Judic. They will sail on August 30. Cooper will play the parts of M. Dupuis. He returns next year to the Varieties.

Offenbach's "Robinson Crusoe" was produced for the first time in the United States at the Tivoli Opera House, San Francisco, on June 29.

Miss Mary Anderson is ruralizing at Stratford upon-Avon with Mr. William Winter and other friends, and is studying the part of "Rosalind" in *As You Like It.*

One of Bret Harte's sons, Francis B. Harte, named for his father, is an actor of great promise, and has taken Dion Boucicault's place in his most famous Irish parts with success. His father, and elder, is in business, and prefers its comparatively sure methods of success to the precarious ways of literature and the drama.

Minnie Hauk has been granted by Emperor William the honorary title of "imperial chamber singer," a distinction shared by only three other foreign prima donnas—Adelina Patti, Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt and Artot Padilla.

Clara Morris has a beautiful home on the Hudson within a short distance of Greystone, Mr. Tilden's residence. She still uses the copy of Shakespeare which she bought and studied when she played minor parts at $5 per week. Miss Morris is said to be one of the most rapid of readers, having in a day read, as that much was remembered, the "Life and Letters of George Eliot."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The revival at Rome, Ga., is still in progress, and over one hundred accessions are reported at the Methodist and Baptist churches.

The American Sunday School Union, in its sixty years' history, has distributed of religious literature.

Rev. Dr. S. Irenæus Prime, of the New York Observer, who was ordained to the ministry at Ballston Spa Presbyterian church on June 3, 1835, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination by preaching there.

The Princess of Wales has sent an "altar cross" to St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church, St. Louis, Mo. It was interpreted by the Secretary of the Navy, for the construction of three steel cruisers, known, respectively, as the Boston, Atlanta and Chicago, and the dispatch boat Dolphin, and the lawful claims of the estate of Levi Kerr against assignor.

A River Convention Called.

St. Paul, July 18.—A call for a river convention of unusual magnitude to be held at St. Paul, September 8d, was issued by a day addressed by the Governor of Minnesota to the Governors of Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin, Dakota and Montana. The document declares that people of the Upper Mississippi and Missouri are in need of immediate relief from exorbitant transportation charges. A congressional appropriation that will open water ways to the sea is the object of the convention. The Governor, Congressmen and ten delegates-at-large from each State and Territory mentioned are invited, with three delegates for each of their Congressional Districts, five from each commercial organization and five from each municipality.

All Quiet at Cleveland.

Cleveland, July 18.—All is quiet at the scene of the strike to-day. The day has been devoted to the payment of the strikers' wages—an event anxiously looked forward to in some quarters; but there are no indications of trouble. The men began to assemble early, but have indulged in no warlike demonstrations. Those employed at the wire-mill, about 1500 in number, are being paid their stipends at the mill office.

The Cheyennes in Check.

Fort Reno, July 17.—Nothing of especial interest has developed here. General Sheridan talked with a number of Indians, including Stone Calf, one of the leading dissatisfied chiefs. They are divided on the question of lease to cattlemen. The Indians appear to realize that if the Government undertakes to disarm them they must submit, and all danger of an outbreak is practically ended.

Albert Bierstadt, the artist, will sail for Europe in a few days to make studies in Switzerland. He has several large commissions to execute for wealthy patrons.

Governor Hoadley has rented the finest residence in Columbus, Ohio, and will take possession October 1. This indicates that the Governor is figuring for a re-election.

Joseph Tulvar, Chief Clerk in the New York Custom House, although a Democrat, has held his office continuously for thirty-two years and has survived twelve changes of Collectors. His salary is $5,000 per year.

Ex-President Hayes has written a letter to the mother of R. E. Odlum, who recently was killed in jumping from the Brooklyn bridge, expressing the regrets of himself, Mrs. Hayes, and the children. Odlum taught the Hayes children, and the ex-President says he was a most excellent teacher, to whom the children were warmly attached.

FRESH LITERATURE.

Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant.—An inspection of a canvasser's copy of this eagerly-expected work does little more than give an idea of the style of binding, the text and illustrations. It is enough, however, to show that in mechanical execution the work will be first-class. In the cloth and morocco binding the outsides of the cover are decorated with gilt illustrations of the medal voted to General Grant by Congress on December 17th, 1863, in recognition of his Mississippi river campaign. A picture of Grant as Brevet Second Lieutenant of the Fourth Infantry at the age of twenty-one occupies the place of frontispiece in the first volume. The second volume presents a portrait taken in maturer life, and with which the public is more familiar. There are many other illustrations of a most interesting character. The little that is given of the text in the canvasser's copy shows it to be written in a clear, incisive style and without attempt at rhetorical effect; in fact, like General Grant himself, with no nonsense about it. The book will find an immense sale. (J. C. Oliver is the canvassing agent for Los Angeles.)

The Southern Bivouac, a literary and historical magazine, is published at Louisville, Kentucky, and has much to commend it, in its literary excellence, to public favor. It is published by B. F. Avery & Sons, and conducted by Basil W. Duke and Richard W. Knott. Of course it reflects Southern sentiment in matters relating to the war. Among the contents of the July number is a pleasant article entitled "Custer at the Surrender," by a Confederate Soldier; "Our Heroic Birds;" "What American Art Exhibitions are Doing;" "More of General Morgan's Escape;" "Some Generals I Have Known," etc. It is beautifully printed and its illustrations are good.

ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S VISIT.

A Scrap of Family History, and an Explanation.

San Francisco Chronicle, July 16.]

Yesterday's issue of the Chronicle contained a dispatch from Chicago announcing Arthur Sullivan's passage through that city on his way to Los Angeles, where, to quote his own words, he is about "to pay a sad visit." The visit referred to involves a little family history. In December, 1883, the passenger list of the Cunard steamship Pavonia included the names of Captain and Mrs. Hutchinson and the Sullivan family to the number of eight. It soon became known that Mrs. Hutchinson and her family were relatives of the composer of "Pinafore," and the musical ability of his nephews and nieces and their mother not only entertained the passengers, but very much contributed considerably to the cause of charity. Mrs. Hutchinson sang many of her brother-in-law's songs; one only she invariably declined to sing, the pathetic ballad, "Thou Art Passing Hence, Brother," was too closely associated with her personal feelings, for the inspiration of the composer of that song was drawn from the deathbed of his brother, Mrs. Hutchinson's husband.

During the journey the prospective visit of Sir Arthur to the new home of the emigrants was often referred to with great pleasure, he having been, in England, a constant visitor at his sister-in-law's house. Captain Hutchinson had bought a share in an extensive business in Los Angeles, and accompanied by his wife and step-children, had determined to pass his life among the orange groves.

Everything went well with the Hutchinson party until the time of Arthur Sullivan's visit was rapidly approaching, when the drop of gall fell into the cup of joy, and the anticipated visit was clouded with sorrow. Only four weeks ago the mother passed away with painful suddenness, and the absence of that expected welcome is what caused the composer to state that he was about "to pay a sad visit."

JOHN ROACH.

The Great Shipbuilder, Makes an Assignment.

New York, July 18.—John Roach, the ship builder who built the dispatch boat Dolphin, and who has been doing business under the name of John Roach & Son, made an assignment to George W. Quintard of this city, and George L. Weed of Stanford, Conn. The assignor first directs that the wages and salaries of all employes be paid and then he prefers Wm. Rowland of New Brunswick, N. J., for money loaned, work and labor done and material furnished $62,217, for a part of which he holds four promissory notes made by Mr. Roach. The promissory note made by the assignor, bearing date of June 10th, 1885, and payable in three months for $30,000, which was discounted by the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank of Brooklyn is also preferred. P. W. Gallaudet & Company for money loaned and advanced, are also preferred to the extent of $30,000. The assignment then directs the payment of all other debts and liabilities due or to become due, together with all interest on money due, including all lawful claims against John Roach by W. R. Pitney, Thos. Frowland, James E. Ward, George W. Quintard and Wm. Rowland for indemnity against expenses and liabilities incurred by them by reason of their having become sureties and having executed bonds in the instance of assignor, and for his benefit, upon certain contracts entered into by assignor, on or about the month of July, 1883, with the United States, represented by the Secretary of the Navy, for the construction of three steel cruisers, known, respectively, as the Boston, Atlanta and Chicago, and the dispatch boat Dolphin, and the lawful claims of the estate of Levi Kerr against assignor.

ENGLAND.

More Gossip About War Prospects.

ANXIOUS ABOUT ENGLAND'S DEFENSES.

The Government Promises to Look into the Navy — Russians Occupying Disputed Territory—Hot Words of Parnell.

New York, July 17.—The Sun's London special says: Few believe that there is any serious cause for alarm in the new phase of the Afghan boundary question. The special Russian commission in London expresses confidence that Salisbury would never fight for the miserable strip of territory now in dispute.

Military experts declare that the territory will give absolute command of Zulfikar Pass and thence of Herat. These officers insist that a conflict is inevitable, but the war talk is almost wholly confined to army circles, and their wish is understood to be father to the thought. It is noticed that naval officers are less belligerent in their talk, and it is suggested that the change of tone may be due to recent exposures of defective armor on war vessels, the proved inefficiency of torpedo boats and the practical failure of ordnance.

AN EGYPTIAN LOAN.

London, July 17.—The Standard believes that the government has received such assurances from European powers as to the probability of the Egyptian loan immediately. Germany is desirous that one-third of the loan be raised in that country.

THE EGYPTIAN LOAN ANNOUNCED.

London, July 17.—Robert Bourke, Under Foreign Secretary, stated in the Commons this afternoon that the Government would do its best to obtain an early issue of an Egyptian loan of $450,000,000. Negotiations with interested powers are being carried on with that end in view now, Mr. Bourke said, and the Government is unable to make any further statement at present.

WHAT THE RUSSIANS SAY.

St. Petersburg, July 17.—The Journal de St. Petersburg comments on the erroneous views held by the British press on the Zulfikar Pass question. It says that Russia understood that England had pledged to the Ameer the Zulfikar valley between Heri-Rud and the mountains, and agreed on the principle of leaving the position to him. It is not supposable that England has also promised to the Ameer the easterly mountain passes which are now the subject of negotiation between that country and Russia.

THE EMPIRE DEFENSE LEAGUE ANXIOUS.

London, July 17.—A conference of the Empire Defence League was held this morning in the Mansion House. Lord Lennox presided. The mayors of many provincial towns were present. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the defensive resources of the empire were inadequate, and urge the government to strengthen the navy for the purpose of protection to the coast, and to fortify colonial ports and coaling stations, and appoint a commission to inquire into the relative strength of the British and foreign navies.

Under the strengthening of the Nile, London, July 17.—A deputation of important citizens, headed by the Lord Mayor, called upon Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, to-day and urged the necessity of strengthening the British navy. Lord George, in reply, said that the government intended to secure the best professional opinion as to the actual situation of the navy. If the advisers judged that the navy was at present efficient, the government would state that assurance to the public to allay alarm. If, on the other hand, it should be found by the advisers that the navy was in efficiency and that active steps were necessary to strengthen it, the government would not hesitate to ask Parliament for funds necessary to place England foremost among maritime powers.

NO FURTHER INFORMATION.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach stated that the government had no further information from the Afghan frontier than that made public yesterday.

THE PARNELL SPECIAL INQUIRY.

London, July 17.—Parnell moved this afternoon in the Commons that the government order a special inquiry into the Maamstrasna murder case.

A COMPACT.

London, July 17.—The News, in a leading editorial to-day, says the signs of an alliance between the Marqu's of Salisbury and Parnell are obvious. "We know of no compact," continues the News, "but a schism between the orthodox saints and Dollar Mormons, as men of this class are called, will be almost inevitable. If they decide to fight, it will signify that the church is still solid and will back its fight against the wars with all the money the Mormons have.

A PROPHETESS.

A Suspected Murder to Maintain Her Reputation.

Modesto, July 17.—Mariana Muriata, prophetess and leader of the bandit Joaquin, who created so much excitement last year among the Spanish residents of this county, causing them to assemble at her rendezvous in the mountains to await the judgment day, which, according to her prophecies, was close at hand, has turned up again, and in a manner that seems likely to bring her before the courts as defendant in a criminal suit. News reaches here to the effect that Dolphino Carona was on a visit to the rocks with his wife and children, and during their stay Mariana made a prophecy that they would start home and come back crying. They started home shortly afterwards, but they had proceeded only a short distance on their journey when a child was taken violently ill and they returned, truly enough in tears, for the child died half an hour afterwards. Those who learned of the matter at once assumed that Mariana had poisoned the child, in order to establish her reputation as a prophetess among ignorant people. This afternoon Coroner King, N. F. Duncan and Detective Fanning went from Fresno to Cambria to hold a post-mortem examination of the body.

SHOCKING.

A House and Six Children Burned —Incendiarism.

Pittsburg, July 17.—Last night the residence of Josiah Evans, a two-story log hut, three miles from Grahampton, Clearfield County, was destroyed by fire, and six of his children, ranging in age from six to fifteen years, were cremated. Evans was awakened by strange noises, and, under the impression that burglars were about, took his gun and went outside. To his horror he discovered the dwelling in flames. Before he could reach the children, who were sleeping on the second floor, the roof fell in, and in a few minutes the building was all ablaze. Mrs. Evans, wife and three younger children, sleeping on the lower floor were taken out safely, but the parents were forced to see their children perish in the flames. This morning hundreds of people were drawn to the scene. The remains of the four children, charred and unrecognizable, were found this day and buried in one coffin. The other two were apparently reduced to ashes, as no trace of them was found. The parents are prostrated with grief, and the whole community is exercised over the horror. The father insists that the fire was the work of an incendiary, and in this opinion others share.

IN HOT WATER.

Prominent Mormons who Must Plead in Court.

Salt Lake, July 18. — On Monday Bishop John Sharp, one of the Union Pacific Directors, Bishop H. B. Clawson, Brigham's double son-in-law, and Henry Dinwood, a leading Mormon merchant, will all be brought into court to plead to indictments charging unlawful cohabitation. The two first named were arrested some time ago; the latter only to-day, though he had been under indictment several months. The Federal authorities have not forced these men to plead, because the Mormons are influential, and are understood to be anxious to have this church come within the law to avoid conflict. They were given time and opportunity to use their influence to that end. It is not known how they will plead, but whatever plea may be entered will be unanimous. If they plead guilty and promise to obey the law in future, a schism between the orthodox saints

Weekly Mirror.

Coast Development—A Sound View.

The San Francisco Chronicle prints an editorial of which the following is the closing paragraph:

It is a fact, and a very curious one, that the Oregonian Pacific road by the completion of the Northern Pacific and by the competition of Los Angeles for the trade of the South; but the latter has built up the cities of Portland and Los Angeles, and we can-not help sharing their prosperity. Whatever benefits them must benefit us in one way or another; there can be no reform on the Pacific coast in which the great city of the coast will not participate. The Oregonian will profit if it patiently examines the press of the day, that the dullness of trade and merchants complain is not peculiar to San Francisco, but is common, not only to all the cities of the East, but to the great centers of European trade as well. All over the world money is low, labor is cheap, profits are small, the rate of interest is nominal, and working people are underselling more privileged. This condition of things comes every few years, with curious regularity, and lasts until new outlets for industry or new opportunities for enterprise are discovered.

This is an exceptionally candid utterance for a San Francisco paper to make, and it is true as it is candid. It is in harmony, however, with preceding utterances of the same journal on kindred topics. The idea of the Chronicle, that building up the various parts of the Pacific Coast is the most effective way of building up San Francisco, the great metropolis, is one idea, and the carrying out of it to its logical conclusion will surely be great fruits for the Bay City. For San Francisco journals, merchants or citizens to entertain jealousy of Los Angeles, Portland or any other coast town, lest them as "dangerous rivals," and such their injury instead of their advancement, is narrow, selfish and unwise. San Francisco occupies a commanding commercial position on the western shore—a position which can never be taken away or eclipsed by any rival—and she can afford to pursue a liberal policy towards the whole country that is tributary to her, from Alaska to Panama. In fact, it would be stupid not to pursue any other policy, commercially. Her merchants, however, do not all appreciate this truth, as witness the occasion when they formally and strenuously sought to induce the railroad company to adopt a policy of discrimination against Los Angeles in the matter of overland freights, for the benefit of San Francisco. The railroad company had intelligent self interest enough to refuse the demand, and the narrow-contracted merchants have been dissatisfied ever since.

So, the larger and general interests of the coast are one; we are all in the same boat, and must sail or sink together.

It is a grand thing to know that Call fornia is a country where great vices are prohibited as well as punished. The following statement, taken from the San José Mercury, while a little on the Pantheistic, hither-than-thou order, is yet gratifying to State pride. Of course the accuracy of the declaration cannot be questioned. The Mercury says:

"California is in advance of England and is respect of laws protecting the virtue of young girls. The evils for which the laws of England have as yet made no provision constitute felony under the statute of this State. The age of female maturity and consent is 18 years in California and 13 in England. The crimes committed in London with impunity would land wealthy debauchees in the State prison in this portion of the wild and unistured West."

Now we wonder what Senator Sharon and Lesky Baldwin think, looking through the grated windows of their prison cells and reading these emblazoned truths upon the pages of the Mercury!

Rheumatics have exceptional freaks of not being suggestful, as the following case goes to show: In the late war, Charles S. Kingsley, a Union soldier from Mansfield, Pa., was so badly wounded that his head had to be patched up with silver plates. He became insane and was sent to the government asylum in Washington. After twenty years one of the plates was readjusted and the man's reason returned like a flash. But he had no recollection of what had occurred since the day when he was wounded in battle. He was released, and steps were taken to secure for him the $20,000 back pension to which he is entitled. In addition to that he will draw $73 a month as long as he lives. The veteran found his family all right at Mansfield, but in destitute circumstances. The restoration of the husband and father in his right mind and with a snug little fortune, must have made that family one of the happiest in the land.

A prominent Democrat of Los Angeles, who is much interested in the affairs of Uncle Asa Ellis, and who naturally applies to his local organ, the TIMES, wants to know, you know, why Uncle Asa has not appointed as one of his deputies the brother of Judge Wallace, who is now in Los Angeles. This inquiring Democrat says that as Uncle Asa owes his own appointment to Judge Wallace, he ought to reciprocate by helping out his patron's poor relatives wherever found. This is a lovely problem, which we feel hardly authorized to answer for Uncle Asa, and we must beg our Democratic applicant to hold his horses till we refer the matter to headquarters. The Monte ezuma is going up in a week or two to dine with Uncle Asa and Judge Wallace at the Baldwin Hotel, as announced in the authentic interview which the TIMES published yesterday, and he can then submit this important question.

It is a pretty thing to see and hear and read the sentimental and pointed paragraph: "It has been announced, in the name of reform, that the system of bookkeeping in the Navy Department is to be patterned hereafter on that in use in the English Admiralty. Rather awkwardly for this scheme, however, it has just been discovered that by a series of blunders in the Admiralty accounts the English fund is in error to the extent of $3,-000,000, and explanations from the late government are in request. Without wishing to be dogmatic on a technical question, we have a belief that American systems of bookkeeping are quite as modern and scientific as any employed in the English circumlocution office."

Saint Thomas Porcher, of Utah, did not stop at polygamy alone, but committed incest as well, by taking a niece for one of his plural wives. There is no law against incest in Utah. But what the laws of men overlooked, the laws of nature punished. Of ten children born of this unholy alliance all are dead.

Health and Population Statistics.

The Sacramento Record-Union prints a leading editorial, from which we extract the following:

The monthly circular of the State Board of Health for June, for cities and towns, contains a tabulated mortality statement. This is made up from reports furnished to the secretary, who gives the name of his authority in each case. There are in the table some figures that we consider grave errors. Thus the aggregate deaths in Sacramento for June give the figure 30. The rate of mortality for each 1,000 is arrived at, of course, upon the basis of total population. This is given as 25,-000. It is a fair figure, since we had, by the census report in 1880, 21,340, and it is notorious that the local marshals took the census indifferently. Twenty-five thousand is a fair figure, we say, but the true figure is probably higher, as is derivable from our school census and our voting strength. However, at 25,000, the rate of mortality for June was 1 1-5 for each 1,000 of people, or 1 death in every 833⅓ population. But in Los Angeles given a population of 35,000, and a death total of 32, or but two more than in Sacramento, while the claim is made for 10,000 more population. This is simply absurd. It gives but one death in 1,097⅕ for Los Angeles, or but 32 35 for each 1000. In 1880 the census report gave Los Angeles 11,183 of population. She has multiplied in less than five years, though she has largely increased her population. We do not believe she has doubled in number of people. But if there is allowed her even an equal population to Sacramento city, she has then a higher mortality rate.

The TIMES is not inclined, in this sultry weather, to argue very hotly with its Sacramento colleague over the questions here raised. We do not care to go into a discussion of the above statistics further than to maintain—which we can do successfully, we think—that our population is in fact not less than 30,000. (We do not stand for the figures 35,000, and never have, nor do our best-informed and more conservative authorities, though some of our enthusiastic people stick for the higher figure.) In the absence of any exact census since 1880, the basis upon which our later calculations have been made are the Great Register of voters, the school census and the water company's registration; and these fairly bear out our claim to the possession of not less than 30,000 population. Our growth within the last five years has been really remarkable—greater, indeed, than some rival cities are willing to acknowledge.

Touching the question of the relative death-rate, as compared with Sacramento, for instance, we think the claim of superior healthfulness can be set up in behalf of Los Angeles with good reason, and without necessarily involving anything in the nature of invidious comparison. The reasons are obvious. Los Angeles is nearer both the mountains and the sea than Sacramento, and has a more saline and salubrious atmosphere than the Capital City. The weather is cooler here than there. The conditions producing malaria are not present here in the same degree as in the moist and hot climate of the Sacramento valley. It is not strange, therefore that the health reports should be comparatively favorably to Los Angeles. The conditions as well as the records justify such a conclusion.

An Ohio Idea.

Several sons of the Buckeye State, resident in Los Angeles, have been quietly and informally discussing among themselves the expediency of forming an Ohio association here. Considering the large number of Ohio men and women who now count Los Angeles county as their home, the idea suggested is perfectly feasible, and such an association could be made to possess undoubted advantages. The central idea and chief aim would probably be social, but in addition to this feature it would be easy to incorporate other features, as might be found desirable, from time to time. The pleasant task of meeting, greeting and looking after newcomers from the old State, upon their arrival here, would doubtless be one of the works of the association. The dissemination of reliable information about their new home among their friends left behind them would be another. A monthly social could be held and made a nice affair. And so forth.

The suggestion is made that Ohio people talk the matter over when they meet, and then, if they agree to go ahead with an organization, call a meeting for that purpose. The TIMES approves the suggestion, and will report progress.

The Santa Barbara Press, with more candor and less jealousy than have been manifested by some of our "esteemed contrumperies" of the outside bailiwicks, when speaking of Los Angeles, prints the following open-handed editorial paragraph:

Los Angeles transfers of real estate for the past six months, according to an item made by the TIMES, have amounted to the enormous sum of four millions three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Figures cannot lie, and that amount of money or property does not change hands in any new district without signifying progress of the solid kind, especially when more than one item of that size is reported in a single week. Los Angeles, and indeed the whole of Southern California, is certainly passing through a remarkable era of growth and improvement.

* We expect to see, after the present temporary dull season has retired into the limbo of things past, a revival of immigration, business, and development in Southern California beyond precedent—a movement that will send the whole country booming forward on the road of prosperity, which has no such word as fail in the bright lexicon of its signboards.

The boisterous proceedings reported in St. Mary's Episcopal church at Kansas City last Sunday amounted to a travesty on religion. Of course if this supposably "Reverend" Mr. Jardine had any respect for the cause of Christ, he would not attempt to conduct his services before such a howling mob. This is the same dominie with whom the Kansas City Times had a tilt not long ago. Jardine sued the Times for libel, laying heavy damages, and the Times, in maintaining its case, delved into the preacher's early history, showing that he had served a term in the New York State Prison. More recent moral lapses—some of them with women—are set down as the immediate causes of the Rector's unpopularity. He had better be born again, and, meantime, quit preaching.

The Mexican editors left Boston impressed with the importance of baked beans as a source of eloquence. It will not be strange if Mexico should turn out a great bean-growing district when the returning editors get a chance to properly lay their merits before their constituents.

The Boston Traveler scents danger in a coalition between free-traders and silverites in Congress to push a tariff reduction through next winter. It says: "It would seem as if the two years or more of business depression, directly traceable in large measure to tariff agitation, should have made even the most reckless of the free-traders hesitate, but, on the contrary, it seems to have inspired them with greater determination, and it may be with perfect safety predicted that every influence hostile to the American tariff system will be rallied for a herculean assault at Washington."

Some highly important and strictly accurate information concerning the Honorable Asa Ellis and "one of them offices"—the one that he has got his gigantic grangef grip onto in San Francisco—appears on the local page of today's issue. It was procured from a special commissioner of the TIMES, a kid Democrat, at enormous expense, and is published exclusively in the Honorable Asa's home organ.

Barnum, the great showman, gets in his usually able puff this time by the slaughter of a ten thousand dollar elephant. Fifteen members of the Keene Life Guards pour a volley of bullets into the animal's heart, and the Associated Press tells the story. Barnum could afford to sacrifice an elephant each summer, or fall, with such recognition.

M. Lesbar, a Russian authority, now says openly that the possession of Herat has become a necessity to Russia, and the taking of it by that power ought not to cause war. It seems like a well-defined case of "Fifty-four forty or fight."

One of the most deplorable results of John Roach's failure is the throwing of twenty-four hundred workmen out of employment. All were paid off, however, before operations were curtailed.

Twenty-five thousand cotton operatives at Oldham, England, are on a strike.

THE WORM.

An Enemy Which Destroys in Sericulture.

Sacramento Record-Union.]

The friends of silk culture in California will very likely feel that they have been injured in the eyes of their friends by an assault from an American writer upon the business of raising silkworms. The New York Tribune denominates that business as petty, degrading and "fit only for persons of half-animal peasants," it simply speaks from the volume of its ignorance of the subject. A very large number of families are engaged in that business in California, and do not find it to be a degrading labor. Ladies of culture and refinement, rich and poor, have been and for years cultivated the silk-worm without losing caste. Wonderful processes of evolution by which the silk thread is produced, from the hatching of the egg, to the worm through its five ages, to the spinning period, to the cocoon, to the formation of the chrysalid, the birth of the moth, and finally the reproduction of the egg. Silk culture is taught in all the schools of France, from the primary to the grammar grades, and in the private and convent schools. The question of its profitableness is as yet not settled in America, but a writer in the Tribune charges that the labor involved is "degrading." It speaks, we repeat, either from the wealth of its ignorance of the subject, or in the interest of foreign silk culturists, who view the establishment of filatures here with great jealousy. We are not ready to believe that the Tribune is under any such influence, and therefore charitably ascribe its singular position to the lack of correct information. Provided silk can be made sufficiently remunerative, we in California think the raising of silk-worms will be a specially appropriate industry for the home, to employ the labors of children and the members of the household without serious interference with their other domestic duties. We agree with Rossiter that "there are hundreds of thousands of families in the United States to-day who would be materially helped to add a few dollars to their annual income by giving light and easy employment for a few months each year to the more aged, to the young, and more especially to the women of the family, who may have no other means of profitably employing their time."

Orange Crop.

Santa Ana Herald.]

Since the commencement of the shipping season there have been forwarded to market from the Santa Ana depot 53,703 boxes of oranges. It is estimated that an equal number of boxes have been shipped from the Orange depot. If this is so the shipments from the valley would foot up the handsome total of 107,406 boxes. The Herald estimated, before shipping commenced, that the orange crop of the Santa Ana valley would foot up 50,000 boxes, which was considered too high by many. The bulk of the crop has been marketed in the East. Some of the growers have received very fair prices, a few good prices and some lost money. The fruit that shipped before it was in good condition, poured into the Chicago market instead of being properly distributed throughout the numerous towns of the great West. The sawdust barrel proved also caused a heavy loss, much of the fruit spoiling. The vigorous rubbing and scrubbing process will also, especially where oranges are sent to market three thousand miles distant. The experience gained this year will prove valuable.

English Wars.

From the Philadelphia Press.]

The wars which have been waged by Great Britain since the throne of Victoria ascended the throne number twenty-six, of which twenty were due to the Liberals and five to the Conservatives:

LIBERAL WARS.	CONSERVATIVE WARS.
1839—Afghan war.	1841—Scinde war.
1839—Aden rebellion	1845—Sikh war.
1840—Syrian war.	1867—Abyssinian war.
1840—China war.	1879—Zulu war.
1841—Cabul insurrection.	1879—Afghan war.
1847—Second Sikh war.	
1850—Kaffir war.	
1851—Burmese war.	
1854—Crimean war.	
1856—China war.	
1857—Persian war.	
1857—Indian mutiny.	
1860—China war.	
LIBERAL WARS.	
1860—New Zealand war.	
1865—New Zealand war.	
1863—Ashantee war.	
1873—Ashantee war.	
1881—Transvaal war.	
1882—Egyptian war.	
1884—Soudan war.	

Oilvenhain Colony.

Union, July 16.]

President York, of Oilvenhain, reports the affairs of the colony as taking a better shape since their land troubles were adjusted. All the indebtedness of the colony has been settled, either by payment in full or by payment in part and provision for paying the residue at future times. A few, perhaps a dozen, have left the colony and settled upon government land. Efforts will be at once directed to getting a proper water supply for the colony lands. Some are selling their small tracts to members who are able to buy, as they have discovered that it is folly to think of making a living from five acres of land in this section. The colony will reorganize and abandon the co-operative. Each land owner will operate for himself.

Thrown From His Buggy.

San Leandro, Cal., July 21.—W. P. McCoy, a contractor and builder of San Lorenzo, was thrown from his buggy in this place this morning by his horse shying. He struck the curbing with his head, making two very deep wounds at the back of the head, producing concussion of the brain. He was also injured very badly internally. At this hour, 8 P. m., he has not recovered consciousness, and small hopes are entertained of his recovery.

ROACH'S FAILURE.

His Physical Condition Considered Precarious.

THE SMASH-UP A NATIONAL CALAMITY,

But Some People Call it a Blind, and Say It Is Intended to "Head Off" the Government.

Associated Press Dispatches to The Times.

New York, July 20.—The Tribune prints a long interview with John Roach, in reference to his failure. After denying the correctness of statements previously published, he says: "Now, as to the cause which led up to my assignment: Strictly speaking, it is not a failure; that is to say, my solvency will be able to pay two dollars for every one dollar of liabilities if they realize anything like the real value of my property. I cannot now say what the exact amount of my liabilities is, nor what the sum of my assets will be. But if I were not so old a man, and I could have my health a while longer, I could pull things straight again. If people understood the matter—if the associations free-trade press had not so extensively deceived them—the failure of John Roach would be recognized from ocean to ocean as a national calamity. Twenty-four hundred workmen—800 in the Morgan Iron Works and twice that number at Chester—went out of my shops on Saturday night, who will not be back to-morrow. In those hard times that is a serious matter. This is not a party question. I have been a Republican, but ahead of that I have first, last and ever been an American."

THE WORKMEN PAID.

New York, July 20.—The workmen employed at John Roach's shop in this city were to-day paid off in full the wages due them. Until the present financial troubles of Roach are settled, only sufficient force will be retained to complete existing contracts.

SYMPATHY FOR ROACH.

New York, July 20.—The Sun says: Roach has received telegrams from prominent Republicans in different parts of the country, offering sympathy and financial assistance. His physician said yesterday: "You may say as emphatically as you please that Roach is in a broken-down condition. He is suffering from great mental and physical prostration, and his family are in great anxiety about him. His case is not absolutely instance of the overthrow of health by care and worry. Roach is in no condition to attend to business, and I have advised his family to keep him from all excitement. I have suggested to him the advisability of going away for a while for rest."

IN IT A RUSH?

Washington, July 20.—Fifty for Roach is in a measure suspended, still it appears more clearly whether it is a strategic movement engineered by Chandler or a bona fide failure. It is generally thought that the government will be embarrassed by the failure of the master will be that it will take the Dolphin as the easiest disposition of the matter.

AT THE SHIP YARDS.

Chester, Pa., July 20.—The workmen at Roach's ship yard are feeling about the same as they were when the news of the failure of the firm first reached them. All of the 1,322 were given employment. About 200, employed in the engineering department, had to go home. Most of these retained were sent to the steamer Comal. It is the intention of the firm to finish the Comal by August 15th, as she is expected to go to New York at that time. The yard will close down. The government cruisers look deserted and not a sound of a hammer is heard about them. Roach says that work will not be resumed on the vessels ordered by the government. It is stated that men who went to work this morning did so with the understanding that they would submit to a reduction of wages. All who were laid off were paid in full this afternoon. The streets all day have been crowded with idle people discussing the gloomy outlook.

THE SACK-DOOR OPEN.

How the Chinese Swarm in From British Columbia—Leaders Waking Up.

La Francisco, July 20.—N. Shakespeare, representative of the city of Victoria in the Dominion Parliament, who is at present in San Francisco, on his way home from Ottawa, was interviewed on the subject of the passage of the Chinese from British Columbia into the United States territory. He said that immigration across the border is constantly increasing. There are men who own sloops and make a regular and profitable business of taking loads of coolies from Victoria territory to New Dungeness Spit, Fort Discovery or San Juan. Numbers of Chinese also secrete themselves on steamers and slip ashore at Fort Townsend, or, of course, being detected, but not many. He thinks concerted action, if it is possible between both governments, is the best way. People in Canada, he states, are finally awaking to the matter of Chinese immigration. The completion of the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway will open a thoroughfare over which Chinese immigrants can travel direct to the eastern provinces without letting the inhabitants to consider ing what will be the effect on the condition of a large number of boys and girls now employed there in factories and other work, which the Chinese will undoubtedly take out of their hands. Mr. Shakespeare and others have need every opportunity to bring these facts before their fellow-citizens, and these meetings are being held, and a general agitation has been inaugurated.

TWELVE HUNDRED MORE CHINESE.

San Francisco, July 20.—The steamer Arabic, which arrived yesterday from Hong Kong, brought 1200 Chinese passengers.

A REGATTA.

Some Good Sculling at Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, July 20.—Seven thousand people assembled at McKee's Rocks this afternoon to witness the final heats in the Tourney regatta. The weather was oppressively hot, but the water as smooth as glass. The event was a three-mile professional scull for a purse of $800. The entries were Teemer, Gaudaur, Teemyer, McKay, Hamm and Hosmer. As the word go all took water together, but Teemer, with the fastest stroke, quickly went to the front. Before the contestants had gone thirty yards, however, Gaudaur drew up to Teemer and passed him at the end of the first mile, turning the buoy three lengths in the lead with Teemer second, Teemyer third, Hamm and McKay a tie for fourth, and Hosmer bringing up the rear. On the home-stretch Teemer made an effort to close the gap, but Gaudaur pulled away from him and finished the four lengths in the lead; time, 19:32; Teemer second in 19:35, and Teemyer third in 19:54.

In the double scull, Gaudaur and Hosmer against Hamm and McKay, Gaudaur and Hosmer took the lead at the start and maintained it till the finish in 18:41½, Teemyer in the professional single race is the fastest ever made, beating Teemer's record of 20:01½ made on New Orleans last year. At the conclusion of the contests the police raided the gamblers, who were operating all kinds of games along the course. Their goods were seized and a large number were arrested.

A SAGACIOUS DOG.

He Shows Where His Master Lost His Life.

Truckee, July 20.—Last Friday night M. Houlihan, a well-known saloon-keeper, mysteriously disappeared. Houlihan had been drinking freely of late, and it was supposed that he had gone away from town for a few days. His favorite dog acted so strangely yesterday that universal attention was attracted to him. The dog would go to a bridge and whine and look into the water and then return, making the trip several times. As Houlihan did not return, a force of men turned out to-day and searched the Truckee River, influenced by the dog's conduct, when his body was found about three hundred yards below the bridge. He had $114 in coin in his pocket and no marks of violence on his person. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from drowning.

A HIGH OLD TIME.

How Rector Jardine Preached to a Demonstrative Congregation.

Kansas City, July 21.—A most extraordinary and dramatic scene was enacted at St. Mary's Episcopal Church, one of the oldest and formerly the most fashionable in the city, Sunday, when the Rector, the Rev. Henry D. Jardine, attempted to conduct the services. He has been rector of St. Mary's for the past six years and has been one of the most advanced men in the Episcopal church. Public sentiment has been immensely wrought up against Jardine, owing to charges made against him of immoral practices. But for the presence of policemen in large numbers in the church, he would undoubtedly have been dragged from the pulpit and tarred and feathered. When Jardine appeared at the altar, the congregation became a howling mob. In repeating the decalogue he read the seventh commandment, when he was greeted with a storm of derisive laughter, the stamping of feet and cries of "Rats!" "Rats!" As soon as quiet had been in a measure restored he proceeded in a firm voice and read, "Thou shalt not bear false witness." This did not have the desired effect and was received with hisses. The commandment, "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife," called forth thunderous applause, which exceeded in volume the demonstration which had preceded it. As the rector ceased speaking and turned to the altar, another demonstration was made by the audience. All through the sermon the speaker was constantly interrupted by stamping and shouting. The exhibitions of disapproval being most pronounced when those present who believed him guilty as "ignorant, prejudiced louts," and when he posed as a martyr in a good cause. Scenes of the wildest confusion were kept up until the close of the services. At the evening services the same riotous conduct was repealed. Indignation is widespread and trouble is feared.

RACING.

Great Preparations for the Saratoga Affair.

New York, July 20.—Dispatches received from Saratoga say that no previous meeting of the Saratoga Association ever began under such favorable promises as that beginning to-morrow. Over four hundred head of horses are stabled at the track and vicinity. The programme for the first day begins with an introductory scramble of five furlongs, for which Jim Berwick, Jim Douglass, Mono and others will start, and a great race between the California pair, Jim is expected. The second race is Wheatley's first steeplechase, the distance being one mile at weight for age, with allowances. Among the probable starters is Volante. The third race is Travers' stakes for three-year-olds, mile and three-quarters, $100 entrance each; $1000 added by the Association and elegant punch-bowl by W. R. Travers. The World announces that Bison, Tyrant, Hidalgo and Volante are already entered. Fifteen others are expected.

BRIGHTON BEACH, July 20.—Attendance good. Track fast. In the three-quarter mile for two-year-olds, Frank Ward won, Lulu second, Beadle B. third. Time 1:17¾. In the mile and an eighth, Nimblefoot won, Miss Daly third. Time 1:58. In the mile and a quarter, for all ages, Ella Wren won, Brewster second, Islette third. Time 2:15¾. In the prize mile and a quarter for maiden two-year-olds, Tar Heel won, Unique second, Lizzie Walter third. Time 1:18¾. In the mile, for all ages, Frankie B. won, Perides second, Lucy Lewis third. Time 1:45. In the mile and eighths of a mile, Judge Griffith won, Wellington second, Hazard third. Time 1:33.

HOPS OR NO HOPS.

An Interesting Discussion as to What Makes the Beer.

New York, July 20.—The statement recently made by some hop-growers that the present glut in their market was owing in part to the use of substitutes for hops by brewers, is emphatically denied by those gentlemen. Hop dealers now show by statistics that if there were the same amount of hops put in each barrel of beer as formerly—namely, one and a half pounds—the entire crop of the world would not have been sufficient for the amount of beer that has been brewed in recent years. A well-known brewer denied this, saying, "A few years ago this firm used nearly all the hops that were raised in this country. The growers were comparatively few in number and had a regular monopoly of the business. They dictated prices and we had to conform to them, for, owing to the heavy tariff, the importations of them were too high for the higher grades of beer, was out of the question. But now immense crops are raised in California, Oregon and Washington Territory, and owing to the greater fertility of soil on the Pacific coast they can be produced much cheaper there than in the East, and will stand the use of a fine quality in every respect. It is that this makes them so cheap at present; not because we use any less of them, for we do not. There are too many rivals in the brewery business for a man to put an inferior article on the market, and he dare not make anything deleterious to health, even if he be so disposed.

WASHINGTON.

Sheridan Ordered to Keep the Trail Open—Appointments.

Washington, July 20.—The President to-day appointed to be special agents for the General Land Office James A. Munday, of Kentucky, and Clay Taylor, of Missouri.

DECREASE IN IMMIGRATION.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports the number of immigrants who arrived in the United States, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, as 327,621, being 123,018 less than the immigration during the preceding fiscal year, and 401,171 less than during the fiscal year June 30, 1882.

KEEP THE TRAIL OPEN.

The following is a copy of the telegram in relation to the opening of the cattle trail in the Indian territory, which was sent from the War Department: "You are instructed by the Secretary of War to keep by such means as will carry out the decision of the Secretary of the Interior to open and keep open the cattle trail and highways leading into Indian Territory and Southern to and upon public lands, for the purpose of unobstructed passage of cattle and other purposes of interstate commerce."

WHISKY DID IT.

The Awful Death of a Drunkard—Sad Consequences.

Pittsburg, July 20.—At 1:30 o'clock this morning, Patrick Flaherty, residing on Diamond street, McKeesport, after drinking to excess with several companions, started for home. Entering the house, he took a lighted lamp from the table and started up stairs. In some manner the lamp was knocked from his hand and exploded, saturating his clothes with oil and setting them on fire. He started out of the house and ran up the street for several blocks, when he fell exhausted and was slowly roasted to death. His screams for help being unheard owing to the deserted neighborhood. His body was found at daylight with it burned to a crisp. News of his death was sent to Mrs. Flaherty and her five children and they ran immediately to the spot where he was lying. When Mrs. Flaherty beheld her husband she gave one piercing scream and fell prostrate across his body. When lifted up life had gone. The scene presented by the five orphaned children weeping at the side of their dead parents was heartrending.

THE BOLDEST YET.

A Street Car Conductor Garroted in Broad Daylight.

San Francisco, July 20.—A surprisingly bold outrage occurred here yesterday afternoon, when four hoodlums garroted and robbed Conductor Hearne while riding in one of the cars of the Union street cable line. There were a number of passengers in the car, but no interference with the robbers' work was attempted. Several ladies fainted. About $15 in small change was obtained. As the thieves left the car one of the male passengers yelled to the bystanders, "Stop the fleeing villains!" One of them was captured, and from information obtained from him two others were arrested. Hearne was severely injured in the attack made on him and was carried to the company's engine house, where he was given medical attention.

An Egyptian Rebellion.

Cairo, July 21.—News has reached here from Kassala to the effect that a large force of rebels attacked that place and made several desperate attempts to carry it by assault. They were finally repulsed, and the garrison at Kassala, following up their victory, captured the rebel camp, with 2000 oxen and sheep and 700 rifles. The enemy lost 800 men killed and wounded, while the garrison's casualties were small.

A Long Sentence.

Sterling, Ky., July 20.—Mrs. Strickline, charged with complicity in the murder of her husband, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for ninety-nine years. Floyd Williams, who committed the crime, is here awaiting execution.

FOREIGN TRADE.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce Speaks Up,

AND READS THE GOVERNMENT A LECTURE

What the Trade with Australia and New Zealand Amounts to—What the Trade with South America Might Be.

Associated Press Dispatches to The Times.

San Francisco, July 21.—At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day a resolution was adopted favoring the payment of subsidies to American steamship companies for carrying mail, and protesting against the action of Postmaster-General Vilas in withholding the payment of subsidies from money appropriated for that purpose by Congress, which action may cause the withdrawal of the steamers plying between San Francisco and Australia.

Following is the full text of the resolutions:

That the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco respectfully urges upon the Postmaster-General the desirability of immediate settlement of the question as to the proportion of the appropriation for the maintenance of American steam mail service that can be devoted to the continuance of the New Zealand and Australian line, which has been running for fourteen years as a mail line of the New South Wales and New Zealand governments, and during the current year at the expense of the New Zealand government, at a cost of $120,000 per annum.

Col. Bee, Chinese Consul, when interviewed on the subject, said that since the establishment of the Pacific Mail line, exports from the United States have exceeded imports by two hundred and fifty per cent., and that, of this percentage, the great bulk of profit has gone to Pacific Coast traders. Consul Bee said that the abandonment of the Pacific Mail steamers to Australia would be one of the greatest misfortunes that could happen to the Pacific Coast.

The report of the committee stated that during the period under review, business between Australia, New Zealand and the United States, promoted by this service, has increased 50 per cent., and in exports 240 per cent., exclusive of specie. We do not find such a rate of increase in our domestic exports to any of the rest of the world during ten years. The exports of these countries are of a nature that comprises very articles manufactured in America. The commission appointed by Congress is now working up statistics and visiting the countries of Central and South America, and in their preliminary report they show that, while manufacturers of the United States have been compelled to work on half time or shut down entirely, England is selling millions of dollars' worth of goods (that we can produce quite as cheaply) under our very noses. The same goods, the report says, are nearly always better in quality, might have been made in the United States, were it not for the fact that the carrying trade has been in the hands of Englishmen who have brought raw products of South America to ports of the United States to sell for gold, and have gone to Liverpool to buy a return cargo. This unfair trade has resulted in a balance against the United States during the last twenty years equal to almost the entire of our national debt. The commission has been, giving the trade for Independent nations of Central and South America, and have shown that the excess of imports has been nearly $600,000,000 during that time. Last year the Government "encouraged" commerce in this direction to the extent of $1,000,000, in the form of compensation for the transportation of mails to Central and South America, stating St. Thomas. The Commissioners are of opinion that this Economy goes a great way toward an explanation of the $600,000,000 excess of imports, contrasting this state of affairs with New Zealand and Australian colonies, we find that the balances of trade are continually and increasingly in our favor, in spite of the wealthiest and most populous of the seaboard cities on the face of the earth, speaking our own language and rapidly assimilating to us in the mode of government and social institutions, and by geographical position and ties of blood, France and Germany have recently established a mail line between European points and Adelaid, Australia, and that Sydney. The consequence has been a direct line between these continental nations and colonies of 6000 miles, and, as an instance of the avalanche of trade and facilities for trade, French steamers during the present war are carried large amounts of specie thence to the United Kingdom via Marseilles. In April last, when imminent between Russia and England, the English steamer Zealandia was then leaving Sydney for San Francisco with many passengers intending to come to the United States waited until next month to avail themselves of the next American steamer City of Sydney, and at the end of March, or in the early part of May last, a number of through passengers by the Zealandia left her to follow by the American steamer Mariposa, fearing the consequences of traveling on a British steamer if war were declared. Some days ago an English war ship departed from this city to the assistance of certain Australian colonies for the establishment of steam communication between that country and Fiji. The result was the granting of a subsidy to the following under the American flag, which has been in operation from that time until now. The proposed line is to be established at once on the old lines of the New Zealand government, at a cost of $120,000 per annum.

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Weekly Mirror.

Largest Circulation

Of any Paper in Southern California.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, $2.00

CHEAPEST PAPER IN CALIFORNIA.

Ulysses S. Grant.

With bated breath and with millions of loyal hearts throbbing as one in their sympathy for the great, heroic, silent sufferer, the nation has watched and waited through these last days for every word that should reach it from the chamber of the dauntless, yet dying, hero. Through all the long and painful struggle with his insidious disease, General Grant was not deceived. He knew what the end would be. But with a courage and determination characteristic of himself, an unyielding fortitude that gave to him the mastery of himself while standing face to face with the inevitable which was so near, he worked calmly, patiently and unfalteringly to finish the task which he had set himself to do. The world never witnessed a more pathetic spectacle than that of the great General whose invincible courage, calm foresight and matchless military skill had led our armies on to victory, financially overwhelmed himself at last—by no fault of his own, but through the criminal treachery of one whom he had trusted—stricken by mortal disease, yet bravely, uncomplainingly and steadfastly from day to day toiling through the long and painful hours, silent and uncomplaining to the end.

The nation's heart was touched by this as it could have been in no other way. It took a new measure of its hero. It read the man as it had never read him before. It went back with an added feeling of tenderness and of reverence to the battlefields of Shiloh, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and Big Black, to The Wilderness, Cold Harbor and Petersburg, to Richmond and to Appomattox, which shed their splendid and undying lustre upon the arms of the Republic and the name of Grant, the victorious General. It pondered anew the debt of gratitude that not only the nation itself owed, but which freedom through all coming ages will owe to the conquering leader of our loyal armies.

But while the Nation's heart was stirred by these memories, the feeling grew to be almost universal that in the splendor of those achievements the grandeur of the man was not more fully unfolded and understood than in the darker and later hours when he, though fully conscious of the swift, inexorable ebbing of his life's tide, left no duty undone, enduring without a murmur his burden of suffering, and with a calmness that was without fear awaited the end.

But still again, and yet again we turn backward to the hour of our nation's peril, when defeat and disaster attended our arms in the East; when the confidence of loyal hearts had begun to falter, and men were almost ready to despair, when the command of all our armies was given to the silent soldier whose signal successes in the West had already given him national renown. It was at the very consummation of that struggle when the responsibility of command was assumed by Grant. On that great theater of action, where the war surged around the Nation's capital, disaster had followed disaster; defeat had succeeded defeat. No plan was successful. The anxious, careworn face of our great-hearted President became seamed more deeply, from day to day, with its pathetic lines of sorrowful anxiety as the ranks of the Union soldiers were thinned and no decided advantage to our arms was achieved.

Then came the great leader for whom the nation had unknowingly waited. With a foresight remarkable for its clearness and wisdom he planned his campaigns. With characteristic self-reliance and determination he arranged his plans. In the face of opposition, jealousy and disapproval he adhered to them and won. He was the nation's military head, and his courage, his self-reliance and his sagacity were commensurate with his devotion to the country's cause. There were no more drawn battles; no more uncertain victories or defeats. A new era had commenced. The man for the hour had arrived. He built on no man's foundation. He carved his own way to success. With a steady and immovable determination he adhered to his own plans in spite of all hindrances, marked out the great campaigns of the war; directed, guided and controlled the vast armies of the Republic until the rebellion was crushed and the Union restored.

Remembering the magnanimity shown by the great commander to his fallen foe at Appomattox in his terms of surrender—terms so honorable and humane that they touched to the quick the hearts of all appreciative Southern soldiers—the South, too, will deeply mourn our common country's great loss. Over the open grave of General Grant, the first soldier of the Republic, and twice its President, the once divided, discordant, belligerent sections may mourn sincerely and with mutual sorrow.

And as the years go by, and party and sectional animosities are forgotten, the greatness of his deeds will be the pride of the whole country and the whole people, for these immortal deeds will shed a growing luster upon the history of this Republic. He will be remembered as one of the greatest military leaders of modern times—renowned not alone for his marvelous military success and skill, but for the beautiful simplicity of his character, his magnanimity as a conqueror, his unswerving devotion to his country, and his uncomplaining, patient endurance.

Noble soldier! Matchless leader! Patient sufferer, pass on! The gates have swung open wide for thee! Immortality is before thee, while behind thee Freedom shall keep thy imperishable deeds crowned with the bay and laurel of unfading memory.

The Custody of the Grant Valuables.

In another part of the TIMES we print a list of General Grant's trophies which were turned over to the United States Government by Mrs. Grant, under an arrangement made with Vanderbilt, with which the public is already familiar. Now that these valuables are in possession of the Government there will be a large demand for their exhibition at the earliest moment practicable. We indorse the suggestion of a correspondent who asks: "Why not have a room set apart for the collection in the National Museum *immediately*, the presumption being that the articles will be exhibited in that establishment in accordance with the law establishing the Smithsonian Institution— that " " all objects of art and of foreign and curious research belonging or hereafter to belong to the United States which may be in the city of Washington, *in whose soever custody they may be*, shall be delivered to such persons as may be authorized by the Board of Regents (of the Smithsonian Institution) to receive them, and shall be arranged in such order and so classed as best to facilitate the examination and study of them in the building " " " to be erected for the institution," &c. Professor Baird is the Curator of the National Museum as well as Director (or Secretary) of the Smithsonian Institution, and it is to be presumed that he would do everything in his power to make the exhibition of the Grant relics as attractive as possible. Of course, greater facilities than the Museum now possesses would be required to insure the safety of the articles; but Congress would doubtless gladly vote the appropriation necessary for fire and burglar-proof cases for this interesting and valuable exhibit.

Grant & Ward.

Behind the deadly disease to which General Grant finally succumbed was another enemy hardly less terrible. That enemy was the penury of man. The fact that the General's financial troubles, brought upon him by the dishonesty and treachery of others, had much to do with bringing him down to the grave, is now admitted. General Badeau, in a recent interview upon the causes of the General's prostration, said: "I consider Ferdinand Ward morally responsible for this. He is a murderer. Had he not trapped the General into his financial peculations, and thus brought upon his old shoulders the only sorrow and shame of his life, he would be as well as I am to-day. The local trouble would have been held in abeyance for years yet. This is the saddest chapter in the sad history of the firm of Grant & Ward."

An intimate friend of the Grant family who was a constant visitor at the house for years, said, in talking of the same topic: "General Grant's weakness and inability to stand the pressure attack undoubtedly came from the shock which the humiliating failure of Grant & Ward caused him. He is not a demonstrative man, and at the time did not show the grief and worry which it caused him. In this respect he is like Horace Greeley. The secret grief has borne him down. Shortly after the failure he told General Frye that he had not slept for a month, and I myself have seen him sitting in his parlor with his head sunk on his breast, a picture of despondency and despair."

First in the Nation's Heart.

In the affections of his countrymen General Grant has occupied the first place since the beginning of his fatal illness. At times the attention of the people has been temporarily attracted from the sick man's bed by the exciting events transpiring in the old world, but when the news of a relapse came, how quickly was all else forgotten and the name of Grant replaced at the headings of the telegraphic columns of every paper in the country, so giving sure proof that he was the idol of his country! When General Grant's condition was so critical last Spring, the Boston Herald indicated this sentiment by relating a trifling incident:

It was painful yesterday when Grant's life was hanging by a thread to see what the fire alarm from box 52 caused. Rough, plain men, pretty much such men as Grant himself was, not so many years ago, started out of shops and basements and engine rooms. "Is Grant dead?" was the question. No. It was only a fire alarm. Let it burn. What cared they? If Grant could have known how many men were waiting, some with tears in their eyes, to see whether the bells were tolling for him, the abuse under which he suffered for so many years would all have been forgotten.

It is announced in a Washington dispatch that the Secretary of the Interior has determined to turn over to the War Department the complete control of the Cheyenne-Arrapahoe reservation. This is a step that General Sheridan has long advised. If it works well in the present instance the Indians may all be commended to the tender mercies of the army. If the Indian agents were generally eliminated it would probably be a good thing.

THE Chicago Inter-Ocean has the following: "In the LOS ANGELES TIMES we notice a mortage of $600,000 upon the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Valley Railroad. This will place the road in funds, and the beautiful valley will soon have quick transportation. Much of the expensive work has been done. It will open up for residence one of the most beautiful valleys in the world."

The Blue, the Gray, and Grant.

BY T. C. HARBAUGH.

They sat together side by side
In the shade of an orange tree;
One had followed the flag of Grant,
The other had fought with Lee.

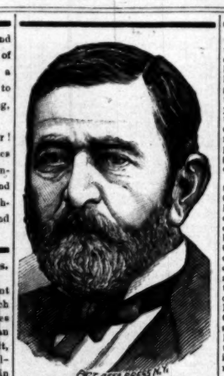
The boy in blue had an empty sleeve,
A crutch had the boy in gray;
They talked of the long and dreary march,
They talked of the bloody fray.

"My chief is dead," the Johnny said,
"A leader brave was he;
And shouted forth at Lexington,
Doth hang the sword of Lee."

"My leader lives"—the boy in blue
Spoke low and with a sigh—
"But all the country safe in fear
That he to-day may die."

"God bless our Grant!" the veteran said,
And dropped a tear, and then
In heartfelt tones the answer came,
For the rebel said—"Amen!"

Cantwell, Ohio. —*Commercial Gazette.*



PHOT. ASST. PRESS N.Y.

GEN. GRANT IS DEAD!

The Grand Old Hero's Sufferings Ended at Last.

A NATION'S GREAT LOSS.

Last Sad Scenes at Mount McGregor—The Group About the Death-Bed.

A FEW MOMENTS OF SUSPENSE

Then He Passed Away with a Deep Breath, Like One Relieved from Long and Anxious Tension.

Associated Press Dispatches to The Times.

MOUNT MCGREGOR, Wednesday, July 22, 1885.—During the evening the extremities of the sick man have been cold, and in the visible symptoms are the signs that nature puts out when death is chilling the powers. The General, as the night passes, seems suffering no pain, though the lines of his face are intensely drawn and the furrows of the brow are knitted as he lies upon the cot, beside which the family are constantly waiting.

THE CRISIS EXPECTED.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 22.—At 11 o'clock the General was not asleep. The hands and forearms were colder than two hours before, but the feet not so much so. The pulse and respiration had not changed. The patient's mind was clear and comprehensive of events and utterances about him. Between 10 and 11 Dr. Shrady accosted the General and he answered in a husky voice but promptly. Stimulants were being used but sparingly and there was an opinion by a medical authority about 11 o'clock that the closing crisis might occur either at one or four o'clock to-night.

AT MIDNIGHT.

At midnight the General remains quiet though not asleep. The coming hour is being anticipated with great anxiety. Bottles of hot water are being placed at the General's feet to induce warmth. A mustard draughts applied to the stomach and breast to preserve the flagging circulation. Dr. Sands is resting at the hotel and Dr. Douglas and Shrady are at the cottage.

AT ONE O'CLOCK.

MOUNT MCGREGOR, July 23, 1 a. m.—The General remains in the same quiet condition, pulse and respiration unchanged, and there is a feeling that he may tide over the midnight season of weakness and until 4 a. m. Hypodermics of brandy are being used.

AT TWO O'CLOCK.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 23, 2 a. m.—The family is astir at the cottage though there are no visible indications that point to other conditions than at the time of the last bulletin.

AT 3 O'CLOCK.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 23, 3 a. m.—Grant is in a somnolent condition. Respirations have been growing shallow and the General is no longer able to expectorate because of the weakness which is increasing. There seems little possibility that the patient will survive the night.

4 O'CLOCK.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 23—4 a. m.—Respirations 30. The pulse is so rapid as not to be counted, and hypodermics, which have been quite freely administered through the night, have no longer any marked effect. The family are still astir.

5:25 A. M.—THE DEATH RATTLE.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 23.—The respirations have increased to 60, and the death rattle, occasioned by the filling of the lungs and throat with mucus, is heard. He now recognizes his friends by opening his eyes.

"IT IS ALL OVER."

General Grant Dies Peacefully and Without Pain.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 23. — General Grant died at 8 minutes past 8 this morning, surrounded by all his family. He passed out of life peacefully and without evident pain.

DISSOLUTION.

MOUNT MCGREGOR, July 23.—A few minutes before 8 o'clock Doctors Douglas, Shrady and Sands stood on the cottage veranda conversing on the condition of General Grant and discussing the probabilities of his death and the limit of life left the sick man. Mrs. Sartoris and Stenographer Dawson were conversing at a little distance away, when Henry, the nurse, stepped hastily upon the piazza and spoke quietly to the physicians. He told them he thought the General was very near to death. The medical men hastily entered the room and approached the bedside. Instantly upon scanning the patient's face, Dr. Douglas ordered that the family be summoned to the bedside. Haste was made, and Mrs. Grant, Mr. Jesse Grant and wife, U. S. Grant, Jr., and wife and Mrs. Colonel Grant were quickly beside the doctors at the sick man's cot. Mrs. Sartoris and Mr. Dawson had followed the doctors in from the piazza, and the entire family was present, except Colonel Grant. A hasty summons was sent for him, but he entered the sick room while the messenger was searching for him.

ABOUT THE DEATH-BED.

The Colonel seated himself at the head of the bed, with his left arm resting on the pillow above the head of General Grant, who was breathing rapidly and with slightly gasping respirations. Mrs. Grant, calm, but with intense agitation bravely suppressed, took a seat close by the bedside. She leaned slightly upon the cot, resting upon her right elbow, and gazed with tear-blinded eyes into the General's face. She found there, however, no token of recognition from the sick man, who was peacefully and painlessly passing into another life. Mrs. Sartoris came behind her mother, and leaning over her shoulder, so witnessed the close of a life in which she had constituted a strong element of pride. Directly behind Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Sartoris, and a little distance removed, stood Drs. Douglas, Shrady and Sands, specially on the closing of the life their efforts and counsel had so prolonged.

THE LAST SYMPTOMS.

The doctors had noticed, on entering the room and proceeding to the bedside, that already the purplish tinge which is one of nature's signals of final dissolution had settled beneath the finger nails. The hand that Dr. Douglas lifted was fast growing colder than it had been through the night. The pulse had fluttered beyond a point where the physician could distinguish it from the pulse-beats in his own finger-tips. Respiration was very rapid, and was a succession of shallow, panting inhalations. As the respirations grew quicker at the close, they also became less labored and almost noiseless.

At times a passionate longing to prevent the event so near would rise within Mrs. Grant, who pressed both his hands, and leaning forward tenderly kissed the face of the sinking man. On the opposite side of the bed from his mother, and directly before her, stood Jesse Grant and U. S. Grant, Jr., and near the corner of the bed on the same side as Jesse, and next to each, was Mr. N. E. Dawson, the General's stenographer and confidential secretary. At the foot of the bed and gazing directly down into the General's face was Mrs. Colonel Fred. Grant, Mrs. U. S. Grant, Jr., and Mrs. Jesse Grant, while somewhat removed from the family circle, Henry, the nurse, and Harrison Tyssell, the General's body-servant, were watching the closing life of their patient master.

Dr. Newman had repaired to the hotel for breakfast and was not present. The General's little grandchildren, U. S. Grant, Jr., and Nellie, were sleeping in the nursery room above. Of the family the entire family and household were gathered at the bedside of the dying man.

NOT A MOMENT TOO SOON.

The members of the group had been summoned not a moment sooner than was prudent.

Colonel Fred Grant sat silently, but with evident feeling, though his bearing was that of a soldierly son at the deathbed of a hero father. U. S. Grant, Jr., was deeply moved. Jesse Grant sat there steadily, and the ladies, while watching with wet cheeks, were silent.

The morning had passed to five minutes beyond 8 o'clock, and there was not one of the strained and waiting watchers but who could mark the nearness of this mortality's final ebbing. Dr. Douglas noted the nearness of the supreme moment, and quietly approached the bedside and bent above it, and while he did so the sorrow of the gray-haired physician seemed closely allied with that of the family. Dr. Shrady also drew near.

THE CLOSING MOMENTS.

It was seven minutes after eight o'clock, and the eyes of the General were closing. His breathing grew more labored. The last functions of the heart and lungs were hastened to the closing of the ex-President's life. The General's expression seemed to be deepening in the firm and strong-lined face. A minute more passed and was closing as the General drew a deep breath, like one relieved from long and anxious tension. The members of the group were impelled each a step nearer the bed, and each wanted to note the next respiration, but it did not come then; it never came.

There was absolute stillness in the room and no sound broke the silence save the singing of birds in the pines outside the cottage and the muffled throbbing of the engine that all night had waited by the mountain depot.

"IT IS ALL OVER."

quietly spoke Dr. Douglas, and there came then heartily to each witness the realization that General Grant was dead.

Then the doctors withdrew. Jesse closed the eyelids and composed the dead General's head, after which each one of the family group present in the room, one after the other and touched their lips upon the quiet face so lately still.

Dr. Shrady passed out upon the piazza, and as he did so he met Dr. Newman, hastening up stairs. "He is dead," remarked Dr. Shrady, quietly.

The fact of having been absent from the dying man and his family at the last was the cause of sorrow and regret to the clergyman, who had waited all night at the cottage. He had arrived an unnecessary moment too late and reached the cottage only in time to minister to the family sorrowing, and gain entrance to the closely hushed lips of the dead general, to whom Dr. Newman's love had bound him in such close ties.

DISCUSSING HIS LAST HOURS.

Soon after Doctors Douglas and Shrady left the death-bed they conversed feelingly of the later hours of General Grant's life. The pulse had first indicated failure; the intellect was the last to succumb with its clearness and comprehensiveness, and that, after midnight last night, though a circumstance at 3 o'clock indicated cognizance: "Do you want anything, father?" questioned Colonel Fred, at that hour. "Water," whispered the General, huskily, but when offered water and milk they gurgled in his throat and were ejected, and that word of response was the last utterance of General Grant. Dr. Douglas remarked that the peculiarity of General Grant's death was explained by the remarkable vitality that seemed to present an obstacle to the speedy approach of death. It was prolonging away of the vital forces, and a reflex consciousness, the Doctor thought, was retained to the last. The General died of exhaustion and in a perfectly painless, sinking way.

HIS LAST DAYS PAINLESS.

"Yes," interjected Dr. Shrady, quietly, "the General dreaded pain when he felt that he had begun sinking, and he asked that he should not be permitted to suffer. The promise was made and faithfully kept. Since he commenced to sink, Tuesday night, he has been free from pain. Toward the last at no time was there, when a wet cloth was pressed to his lips he would suck from it water to moisten his mouth." During the General's last night, Dr. Shrady was constantly within call. Dr. Douglas was all night at the cottage, and Dr. Sands slept at the hotel after midnight. Within twenty minutes after the death of General Grant, Kerr Gerhardt, a Hartford sculptor, who had been making a study here of the General, was summoned to the cottage at the suggestion of Dr. Newman, to make a plaster mask of the dead man's face. He was highly successful.

Within half an hour after the General's decease a waiting engine at the Mountain Depot was on its way to Saratoga to bring an undertaker, who will place the remains on ice to-day, to await the arrival of a New York undertaker who has been summoned.

AN EMBALMER CALLED.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 23.—An embalmer from New York will be summoned to prepare for General Grant's remains, but the undertakers will undoubtedly conduct the immediate details and convey the remains to New York. When the body shall have reached New York the question of a post-mortem will be considered and determined upon by the family. Before his death General Grant left the choice of a burial place entirely to Colonel Fred, imposing only a condition that the spot selected should be such as that Mrs. Grant might rest by his side. His remains will be removed to New York by special train and there prepared for burial.

AFTER DEATH.

The Quiet that Fell Upon Mount McGregor.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 23.—Quietude pervaded the mountain this morning, when it was announced that General Grant had ceased his long struggle. This feeling, however, gave place later to a sense of relief that the struggle was ended and the tired mind and body was at rest. While there was no heart that warmed not in sympathy towards the General's family, yet there was a strong feeling of gratitude that the man who had suffered so gravely and so patiently had earned the quiet of a long rest.

Late in the afternoon a squad of uniformed men from Wheeler Post, G. A. R., Saratoga, came up the mountain to guard the cottage. A tent was pitched on the needles beneath a pine tree, where last night the anxious correspondents bivouacked. Guard lines were soon established, and at dusk a patrol of the beats was begun. The guard will be temporarily maintained, and thus morbidly curious people will be kept from the cottage.

AN AUTOPSY DISCUSSED.

Dr. Shrady remained here to-day in order that Dr. Douglas and himself might, after order had been restored in the house, converse with Colonel Grant on the subject of a post-mortem examination of the remains. The physicians, therefore, this evening repaired to the cottage and met the Colonel with a formal preference of the request that an autopsy might be held. They stated that their purpose was not in the least to confirm their opinion of the disease, for they had at all times been united in their diagnosis of the case as one of cancer, but the time had come when the medical staff might step aside from the patient, and invite any other medical or surgical authority to conduct the examination, which would speak for itself. This both Doctors Duglas and Shrady urged, as far as their professional and personal dignity could permit. Colonel Grant replied that the entire family were so thoroughly united in their confidence in the diagnosis and treatment of the physicians that they could not condeive the necessity for an autopsy. Grant was Commander at the time of his death, telegraphed from Mt. McGregor at his afternoon to General A. Carleton, Recorder of the Commandery, as follows: "General Grant's body will remain here certainly for ten days. It is very desirable to have a guard here while the body remains; say a lieutenant and thirteen men. Will you ask General Hancock about it? Tents and meals will be furnished by the hotel company. The family desire the guard. Telegraph General Hancock's decision."

In accordance with the above, General Carleton telegraphed to General Hancock this afternoon, asking if such a guard could be furnished, and, if so, when it would start, and requesting him to telegraph his decision to the family at Mt. McGregor.

THE SAD NEWS

Borne to the Country and the World.

DEMONSTRATIONS OF SORROW FROM ALL

Bells Tolled and Houses Draped—Proclamation by the President—Tributes Commanded from the Army and Navy

Associated Press Dispatches to The Times.

NEW YORK, July 23.—8:30 a. m.—The news of General Grant's death had been received but a few moments before the bells upon Trinity and St. John's churches began to toll, and in a few moments the solemn tones were caught up in all parts of the city and conveyed the news of the General's death to the people of this city and Brooklyn.

PROCLAMATION FROM GOVERNOR HILL.

Governor Hill has issued a proclamation in view of the death of General Grant, in which he directs that flags on all public buildings of the State be placed at half-mast until his burial, and on that day, yet to be appointed, all ordinary business in the executive chamber and departments of State government be suspended. The people of the State are called upon to display, until the funeral, emblems of mourning, and it is requested that at that hour they will cease from their business and pay respect to the distinguished dead.

STOCK EXCHANGE TO CLOSE.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange has just resolved to close the Exchange on the day of General Grant's funeral.

IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 23.—The Board of Trade unanimously voted to adjourn at 12 o'clock to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of General Grant.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 23.—The Produce Board adjourned at noon as a mark of respect to the memory of General Grant.

IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—The bells of the Fire Department began tolling all over the city at 8 o'clock this morning of the news of General Grant's death. Flags are displayed at half mast on all the government buildings.

IN GALENA.

GALENA, Ill., July 23.—The announcement of the death of General Grant was received in Galena, his old home, from whence he went to the war, with most profound sorrow. On receipt of the news the church bells tolled. On the custom house and all public buildings flags were flying at half-mast, and public buildings, stores and residences of private residences were draped in emblems of mourning. General W. R. Rowley, a staff officer and member of the old commander's staff, and now the only survivor of the great military family circle, and whose wife died but a few days ago, is prostrated with grief. Business in the city is practically suspended. Mayor Barrett has called a meeting of the City Council to make arrangements for proper memorial services, to take place at the time of the funeral.

IN DENVER.

DENVER, Col., July 23.—The city is draped in mourning and steps have already been taken looking to a proper observance of the funeral. Reports from the interior of the State are to the effect that people everywhere profoundly feel the national loss. Ex-Senator Chaffee, father of Mrs. U. S. Grant, jr., left for New York this evening.

IN LOUISIANA.

BATON ROUGE, July 23.—Immediately on receipt of the news of the death of Grant, Governor McEnery issued a proclamation ordering flags placed at half-mast and the State capitol draped in mourning.

IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Tolling Bells Tell the Story—Action of Public Bodies.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—Arrangements had been made that, as soon as news of the death of General Grant was received in this city, a signal should be communicated to the city fire alarm department, which would announce the fact to the inhabitants of the city by tolling the bells. This was done as announced. Within a few minutes of the receipt of the first bulletin announcing the death, the fire-alarm bell had tolled out sixty-four times, being once for every year of the old hero's life. Minute guns were fired from all of the Government forts and flags were raised at half-mast on all public buildings, as also on all private dwellings whose owners possessed a flag. Expressions of sympathy for Mrs. Grant, in her great affliction, are heard on all sides. Arrangements for the funeral of the General are meeting with a great sale.

RECOGNITION FROM PUBLIC BODIES.

The Chamber of Commerce, Manufacturers' Association, Board of Trade and Produce Exchange held a meeting at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, when resolutions of action should be taken to show proper marks of respect to the memory of General Grant. A committee was also appointed, to act in conjunction with the Board of Supervisors' committee. The committee is composed of the presidents and vice-presidents of the several associations, with three other members from each. It was decided to await news from the East, to see what action would be taken there. A resolution was adopted that all business on the day of the funeral be suspended.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—The Produce Exchange adjourned over to-day as a mark of respect to General Grant.

G. A. R.

Department Commander Warfield, of the G. A. R., has issued a general order that the flags of the several posts shall be draped in mourning for thirty days, out of respect to the memory of Grant.

A meeting of members of the Grand Army of the Republic was called this morning to take action for the arrangement of appropriate ceremonies in this city as a token of respect to General Grant. A committee of three was appointed to confer with the Mayor and Board of Supervisors; and another meeting will be held this evening. Instructions were received in Galena, his old home, from whence he went to the war, with most profound sorrow. On receipt of the news the church bells tolled. On the custom house and all public buildings flags were flying at half-mast, and public buildings, stores and residences of private residences were draped in emblems of mourning. General W. R. Rowley, a staff officer and member of the old commander's staff, and now the only survivor of the great military family circle, and whose wife died but a few days ago, is prostrated with grief. Business in the city is practically suspended. Mayor Barrett has called a meeting of the City Council to make arrangements for proper memorial services, to take place at the time of the funeral.

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IN WASHINGTON.

Reception of the News — Offers of Orders — Proclamation by the President.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Shortly after eight o'clock this morning the President was informed of the death of General Grant. He immediately directed that the flag on the White House be placed at half-mast. The lowering of the flag was the first intimation that the citizens of Washington had of the death, although they had been anticipating it throughout the night. A few minutes after the White House flag had been placed at half-mast, flags on all of the public buildings, and on many private ones, were placed in like position. The bells of the city were tolled, and citizens who heard them readily recognized their meaning. Business men immediately began draping their houses with mourning and residences were draped in a similar manner.

THE CABINET CALLED.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—A meeting of the Cabinet has been called for 11 o'clock, instead of 12, the usual hour, to take action on the death of ex-President Grant.

TO CLOSE THE DEPARTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The President has issued an order directing that all Executive Departments of the Government be closed at 1 o'clock this afternoon, as a mark of respect to the memory of General Grant.

AN ORDER TO THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Secretary Whitney has issued an order directing that the ensigns at each naval station, of each vessel of the United States navy in commission, be hoisted at half-mast, and guns be fired at intervals of every half hour from sunrise to sunset on the day of the funeral. The day is to be thus observed or where this order may be received in time; otherwise, on the day after its reception. Officers of the navy and marine corps will wear the usual badge of mourning attached to the sword hilt and on the left arm, for the period of thirty days.

THE CABINET MEETING.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—With the exception of Secretary Endicott, all members of the Cabinet were present at the meeting to-day. The President informed them of General Grant's death, he having been officially informed of the demise by a telegram from Colonel Fred. Grant. President Cleveland has instructed Adjutant-General Drum to go to New York to represent him, and to consult with Mrs. Grant relative to the funeral of the ex-President.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The following proclamation was issued by the President: The President of the United States has just received the sad tidings of the death of that illustrious citizen and ex-President of the United States, General Ulysses S. Grant, at Mount McGregor in the State of New York, to which place he had lately been removed in the endeavor to prolong his life. In making this announcement to the people of the United States the President is impressed with the magnitude of the public loss of a great military leader, who was in the hour of victory magnanimous, and amid disaster serene and self-sustained; who in every station, whether as a soldier or as a Chief magistrate, twice called to power by his fellow-countrymen; trod unswervingly the pathway of duty, undeterred by doubt, single-minded and straightforward. The entire country has witnessed with deep emotion his prolonged and patient struggle with a painful disease and has watched by his couch of suffering with tearful sympathy. The destined end has come at last, and his spirit has returned to the Creator who sent it forth. The great heart of the nation that followed him in life with love and pride, bows now in sorrow above him dead, tenderly mindful of his virtues, his great patriotic services and of the loss occasioned by his death. In testimony of respect to the memory of General Grant, it is ordered that the Executive Mansion and the several departments in Washington be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days, and that all public business be suspended on the day of the funeral. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy will cause orders to be issued for appropriate military and naval honors to be rendered on that day.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-third day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and tenth.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:

T. F. BAYARD,
Secretary of State.

ORDER FROM ADJUTANT-GENERAL DRUM.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Adjutant-General Drum, by command of Lieutenant-General Sheridan, has issued the following order: In compliance with instructions of the President, on the day of the funeral, at each military post, troops will be paraded and this order read to them, after which all labors for the day will cease. The national flag will be displayed at half-mast. At the dawn of day thirteen guns will be fired, and afterward, at intervals of thirty minutes, between the rising and setting of the sun, a single gun, and at the close of day a national salute of forty-six guns. Officers of the army will wear crape on the left arm and on their swords, and the colors of the battalion of engineers, of the several regiments, and of the United States Corps of Cadets will be put in mourning for the period of six months. The date and hour of funeral will be communicated to department commanders by telegraph, and by them to their subordinate commanders.

THE WHITE HOUSE DRAPED.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The White House has been handsomely draped, the emblems of mourning being equal to those on the building at the time of the funeral of President Garfield. They are over and around the windows and doors facing north, and the great pillars of the portico and north entrance are also covered with black.

CONDOLENCE

Messages Sent From Many Prominent People.

MT. MCGREGOR, N. Y., July 23.—The following are among the thousands of telegrams received from all parts of the world by members of the Grant family:

WASHINGTON, July 23.—*Colonel Fred. Grant:* The Board of Commissioners of the United States Soldiers' Home are unanimous in their desire that the remains of General Grant may be buried within the grounds of that institution. The commissioners have selected, subject to the approval of the family, the most appropriate and commanding eminence, overlooking the city and surrounding country, as appropriate place of sepulchre. Letter by mail.

A. MACFEELY,
In the absence and by authority of Lieutenant-General Sheridan, President of the Board.

"BERWYN, Pa., July 23.—*Mrs. Gen. Grant:*—I have heard with great sorrow of General Grant's death. I offer a full measure of sympathy."

(Signed) SAM'L J. RANDALL.

FROM LOGAN.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—*Colonel Fred. Grant:* The painful news to me of your father's death has just been received. The sympathy of myself and family goes out from the depths of our hearts to you, mother and all of you in your great bereavement. The country is filled with sympathy and grief at this news, but its saddest grief must be its future unfolds the coming years.

(Signed) JOHN A. LOGAN.

CONDOLENCE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

President Cleveland sent the following dispatch to Mt. McGregor:

"Accept this expression of my heartfelt sympathy in this hour of your great affliction. The people of this nation mourn with you and would reach, if they could, with kindly comfort the depths of the sorrow which is yours alone, and which only the pity of God can heal."

A MESSAGE FROM EX-PRESIDENT HAYES.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 23.—The following message was received from ex-President Hayes:

"FREMONT, Ohio, July 23.

Please assure Mrs. Grant and the sorrowing family that we share the deepest sympathy of Mrs. Hayes and myself."

(Signed) R. B. HAYES.

CONDOLENCE FROM BLAINE.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 23.—The following were among the telegrams received by the family.

"AUGUSTA, Me., July 23.—*Mrs. U. S. Grant:*—Please accept my profoundest sympathy in your great bereavement. The entire nation mourns the loss of its first soldier and first citizen."

(Signed) JAS. G. BLAINE.

THE NEWS REACHES SHERIDAN.

FORT RENO, I. T., July 23.—News of the death of General Grant reached General Sheridan this morning by means of a dispatch sent from the office of the Associated Press in Chicago. In response to inquiries concerning arrangements for the funeral, General Sheridan said: "I am so far away from Washington that I will have to depend on those in charge there to carry out any orders that the President may give the army relative to General Grant's funeral. During his critical illness last March, and on intimation from personal friends of the family that it would be agreeable, the Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home requested the privilege of having the General's remains interred at the Home. It is hoped that the family will grant it," continued General Sheridan, "so that its ashes may rest near the Capitol of the Nation, guarded by the veterans of the war in which his greatest honors were won." General Sheridan sent the following telegram:

To Col. F. D. Grant, Mt. McGregor, N. Y.—Will you please express to Mrs. Grant my grief at the loss of my dearest friend and comrade, and my sincere sympathy and condolence with her in this hour of her great distress.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieut.-General.

FORT RENO, I. T., July 23.—General Sheridan also sent the following:

To Gen. R. C. Drum, Washington: My duties here will not permit my return in time for the funeral of my dearest friend and comrade, General U. S. Grant. Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Davis, of my staff, knows my wishes in reference to the obsequies. Have them carried out as far as they do not conflict with the directions of the President. I want to be named as one of the pall-bearers.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General.

Among the many others who sent dispatches were Col. Thos. F. Oehiltree, Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, the Japanese Minister at Washington, Potter Palmer, of Chicago, James Tyner, of Washington, Geo. W. Childs, of Philadelphia, Mayor Grace, of New York, Ex-Premier Gladstone and Secretary Endicott.

THE OLD VETERANS.

DAYTON, July 23.—The old veterans at the National Soldiers' Home will wear a badge of mourning 30 days in memory of General Grant.

General Sherman

MINNITONKA, Minn., July 23.—General Sherman will start east to-morrow morning to attend the funeral of General Grant.

A Monument Fund.

SANTA FE, N. M., July 23.—The Daily New Mexican to-night proposes a national monument to the "Silent Hero," and has opened a subscription list.

THE OBSEQUIES.

Unsettled State of the Arrangements.

WHERE SHALL THE GRAVE BE MADE?

Many Places Contesting for the Honor—The Body to Remain on Mount McGregor for Ten Days.

*Associ

Grant was Commander at the time of his death, telegraphed from Mt. McGregor this afternoon to General A. Carleton, Recorder of the Commandery, as follows: "General Grant's body will remain here certainly for ten days. It is very desirable to have a guard here while the body remains; say a lieutenant and thirteen men. Will you see General Hancock about it? Tents and meals will be furnished by the hotel company. The family desire the guard. Telegraph General Hancock's decision."

In accordance with the above, General Carleton telegraphed to General Hancock this afternoon, asking if such a guard could be furnished, and, if so, when it would start, and requesting him to telegraph his decision to the family at Mt. McGregor.

GOLD.

A Hint That It May Jump to a Premium.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Senator John Sherman, in an interview on the financial condition of the country, was asked if he thought there was danger of gold obtaining a premium and the business of the country dropping to an exclusively silver basis, as had been represented. "That depends entirely upon the way in which the finances are managed," was the reply. "I have grave doubts whether Congress will consent immediately to a suspension of silver coinage. It is possible, however, that Congress may agree upon some measure that will render the repeal of the coinage act unnecessary. If the silver dollar could be made of the value of the gold dollar, there would be no necessity for repealing the present law. I am in favor of increasing the weight of the silver dollar from 412½ grains to 448 grains. It would thus circulate on a parity, so far as actual value is concerned, with gold and silver certificates, and would be of the same value as gold certificates. If gold once attains a premium of 1 per cent., it will surely reach the premium that represents the exact difference in value between the silver and gold dollar, or about 15 per cent."

MUST ABOLISH SILVER COINAGE.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The Herald publishes interviews with several business men on the coinage of silver dollars. The Herald says: The result shows that Congress should promptly pass a law repealing the law for silver coinage, as the continuance of the law causes alarm in financial and business circles. But one opinion was expressed and everybody agreed with such unanimity that it was remarkable; that the people must speak in such tones that Congress must grant the popular demand.

ABOUT ADVANCING GOLD.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The Clearing House Committee met yesterday, but took no formal action on the subject of advancing gold to the government in case of need. It is generally thought that there will be no necessity for such action, and possibly it would be illegal, if desirable.

A GOLD LOAN POSSIBLE.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The Post's Washington special says: "The Treasury officials think that the difficulties in the way of a gold loan from New York banks will be overcome and a loan of $3,000,000 $4,000,000 will be made probably at an early day.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC

Making a Wry Face Over Its Balance Sheet.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—The annual report of the Central Pacific Railroad Company for 1884 has been issued. The total capital stock and indebtedness has been put at $163,860,000; total assets, $194,588,000. The gross earnings for last year are $23,260,000, being nearly two and a half millions less than for the year previous. The expenditures, on the other hand, are over a million dollars greater. The decrease in earnings is explained by the heavy storms during the first half of the year. The balance sheet shows a deficit of $114,380, which, added to $1,778,-265 of unearned dividends paid, makes a total deficit of $1,892,345. The directors claim that there is due the company from the government $630,339, which is held without sanction of law by the United States Treasury Department. The directors remark: "This treatment by the government is in striking contrast to the untiring efforts of the company to perform fully every duty to the United States."

PERISHED ON THE DESERT.

Horrible Fate of a German Reported Crazy.

WINNEMUCCA, Nev., July 22.—A sheepherder from I. X. L. reported at Lovelock that there was a man on the Stillwater desert crazy. Officers started and found the body of a man who had perished from thirst on the desert. The ground near the body was torn up, showing that the deceased had suffered much. His coat and vest were found six miles from the body. Papers in his clothing showed that his name was Walter Gabriel, a native of Germany, aged 35 years.

Last night the body of a man who had been dead four or five days was found on the road between the Humboldt House and Deep Hole Springs. The cause of death is unknown. The Coroner has just left to hold an inquest.

A NEW RAILROAD POOL.

The Colorado and California Association Formed.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Representatives of lines belonging to the Colorado Railway Association held a meeting to-day and took the first step in the formation of a new pool. It was agreed to form an association pooling all business between Colorado and California, and covering all revenue between Ogden, Deming and Albuquerque in the west and Colorado in the east, the same to be called the Colorado and California Railway Association. The lines interested in the new pool will include the Union Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe. It is expected that to-morrow the organization will be perfected and its duration determined.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Some Local Happenings in the Metropolis.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—Maurice Connel, one of the survivors of the Greely expedition, delivered a lecture before the Geographical Society of the Pacific last evening on "American Arctic Explorations." Referring to General Hazen, the speaker thought he did all he could for the survivors of the Greely expedition, and that the criticism of his act on by the papers was shameful. In conclusion, he said that he thought that it would be possible to reach the North Pole, and referred to the German expedition soon to be fitted out, and by which a different course will be taken.

Southern Pacific Balance Sheet.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The Times says the official statement of the earnings and expenses of the Pacific system of railroads controlled by the Southern Pacific Company for May, has just been issued. This is the first financial statement issued from that source since the consolidation of all of the Huntington roads under the control of the Southern Pacific Company. It shows that the gross earnings of the system during May were $1,682,635, and the operating expenses were $814,952.

An Effectual Suicide.

SANTA ROSA, July 22.—Coroner King held an inquest to-day over the remains of Louis Costelli, found three miles north of Healdsburg yesterday. He had loaded his shotgun, attached a string to the trigger and then to his foot; placed the muzzle of the gun right over his heart, raised his clothing and fired. Some matches in his vest pocket, ignited by the explosion, set his clothes on fire and charred the body horribly. The verdict was suicide in accordance with the above facts.

The Frenzied East.

NEW YORK, July 22.—At 1 p. m. the thermometer registered 89 degrees. Six cases of death from heat were reported in the morning. In the afternoon ten more cases of sunstroke were reported, eight of them fatal.

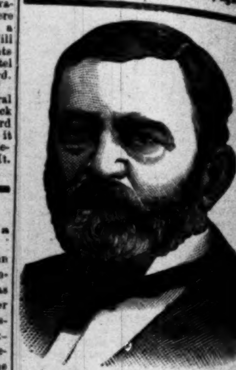
Raiding Indians.

NOGALES, A. T., July 22.—A Mexican, who has just arrived from the Canavea mines, reports fifty Indians in the mountains near there. They killed one American and two Mexicans and took some stock.

Sugar Up.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22d.—The California sugar refinery advanced prices a quarter of a cent all around to-day.

"He has fought his last fight, he has won his last battle,
No trump shall awake him to glory again."



THE DEAD SOLDIER.

Incidents in the Life of General Grant.

CHARACTER SKETCHES,

Graphically Illustrating the Life and Work of the Union's Greatest Son.

TRIBUTES FROM MANY PENS.

How He Entered the Army—His Simplicity, Purity and Strength of Character—Anecdotes.

An elaborate and comprehensive sketch of General Grant, his military and civil career, his life and employments since retiring from public office, and his sickness and sufferings, was printed in the TIMES a short while since, upon one of the occasions when his malady had assumed an unusually dangerous phase. With the great military and civic events in General Grant's noble life the American people are closely familiar, and we therefore, upon the sad occasion of his death, give some attention to other and less familiar phases of his grand character, which are set out graphically in the series of timely sketches printed below, embracing anecdotes, reminiscences, personal recollections and personal tributes—a series of wide scope and great variety, and coming from a score of pens, all possessing interest at this time.

Written for the TIMES.]

Beneath the Flag.

I.

Our country's hero lies beneath her flag to-day.
Come ye who wore the blue, and ye who wore the gray,
With arms reversed, with cadenced step, take final march
With him, who led beneath the great triumphal arch
The victors, when earth's greatest, grandest war was o'er,
When victory had crowned the flag our fathers bore.

II.

A nation weeps to-day beside a nation's chief,
The world is here, to join and share its bitter grief;
And Liberty, a mourner, walks beside his bier,
And with her gallant sons, shall pay her tribute tear
To him, her loyal, able, faithful, noble son,
Who filled in war, in peace, the place of Washington.

III.

Fair Freedom's sons shall follow in the steps of Grant,
And high her beautiful, her starry banner plant,
Among the flags that lead the nations of the earth;
The peer of any in its symbolism, its worth;
A flag that's honored as it flies half-mast to-day,
And as it folds around our hero chieftain's clay.

R. K. SHAW.

Written for the TIMES.]

Farewell!

(To the dead at Mt. McGregor, July 23, 1885.)

Farewell, thou noble heart!
Weep, Nation thus bereft
Of him whose loyal part
Shall not by time be cleft
From the world's history!

Farewell, O soul serene!
Float thou in azure space,
Systems and spheres between,
'Till in God's chosen place
Solved is His mystery!

J. C. SHERER.

HIS LAST LOOK.

General Grant's Last View of West Point.

General Grant looked upon West Point for the last time when *en route* to Mount McGregor a month ago. He nudged the doctor as the swiftly moving train unfolded the beauty of West Point, to "look." The old Commander's mind was thrilled with happy thoughts of his boyhood days on the Hudson. Hon. Thomas L. Hamer sent him there in 1839. Graduating in 1843, young Grant served in Missouri until he went to Texas in 1845. He was under fire in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Vera Cruz, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec and at the capture of the City of Mexico. Returning from Mexico he was stationed at Detroit, Sackett's Harbor, and in California and Oregon until 1854, from which time until 1861 he was in civil life. Coming back to the profession of arms, he seized Paducah and Smithland, had a horse shot under him at Belmont, captured Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, was slightly wounded and narrowly escaped defeat at Pittsburgh Landing, conducted the siege of Corinth and commanded at Iuka, Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill and Big Black, and on the Fourth of July, 1863, took the "Gibraltar of the Mississippi," Vicksburg, with about 27,000 prisoners. From thence he went to command at Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain. Having been called to the command of all the armies of the Union, Grant assumed direct control of the Army of the Potomac, conducting affairs elsewhere by telegraph, and participating in person in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, before the absolutely impregnable rifle pits of Cold Harbor, and in the bloody contests about Petersburg, closing an unbroken successful military career at the surrender of Lee at Appomattox.

Says the Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch: "Elected President twice, received with distinguished honor by all the leading nations of the world, placed on the retired list of the army in old age, and on full pay as a General, and then en route to a final outlook upon the scenes of this earth from Mt. McGregor, he nudges Dr. Douglas with boyish pride, as they approach West Point, and tells him to 'Look!' Forty years of the most wonderful history of this country after the Revolution is covered between the fight at Palo Alto and the General's dying look at West Point. Among all the Generals he stands highest. Success is his honor in war. His triumphs in peace are hardly less than those of war. Conquering all prejudices, passing through trials in politics and finance seldom, if ever, surpassed, and passing away with the respect and good will of what more can be said of his invaluable service to his country and mankind?"

STORIES OF GRANT.

Incidents which Illustrate His Characteristic Traits.

Many stories are told of Grant's boyhood, illustrative of the characteristics which he afterward exhibited. His father at one time had seen a horse which he wished to purchase, but could not agree with the owner about the price. Finally he concluded he must have it, and sent Ulysses after it with instructions to offer fifty dollars for it, and if the man would not take that sum, offer him fifty-five and at last sixty. With these instructions the boy departed on his mission. On telling the owner of the horse his errand, the man asked him how much his father said he would give for the horse. The lad frankly told his instructions. The owner chuckled at the greenness of the boy, and, of course, told him very emphatically that he could not have the horse for one cent less than sixty dollars. He had reckoned on the simplicity of the unsophisticated diplomatist a little too much, for the latter replied that, though his father had instructed him respecting the price as he had told him, yet he, himself, had made up his mind, on seeing the horse, that he was not worth over fifty, and would give but that amount. The astonished owner seeing that the boy had mad up his mind and was going away without the horse, actually sold it to him for fifty dollars.

HIS SELF RELIANCE AS A BOY.

The father gives the following anecdote that illustrates strikingly not only the boy's ability, but the father's confidence in it, to take care of himself when but twelve years old. He says:

"It was necessary for me to have a deposition taken once, to be used in a lawsuit in which I was engaged. I had written more than once about it to my lawyers, but could not get the business done. 'I can do it,' said Ulysses. So I sent him on the errand alone. Before he started I gave him an open letter that he might show the captain of the boat, or anyone else, it he should have occasion, stating that he was my son and was going down to Louisville on my business. Going down he happened to meet a neighbor with whom he was acquainted, so he had no occasion to use the letter. But when he came on board a boat to return, the captain asked him who he was. He told him, but the captain answered, 'I cannot take you, you may be running away.' Ulysses then produced my letter, which put everything right, and the captain not only treated him with great kindness, but took so much interest in him as to invite him to go as far as Maysville with him, where he had relatives living, free of expense. He brought back the deposition with him, and that enabled me to succeed in making a satisfactory adjustment of my suit."

It would seem very extraordinary to send a lad only twelve years of age on such business at all, but to send him to another State, to find his way by railroad and steamboat, as best he could, would be foolhardiness under any circumstances, except that the boy had previously shown himself to be an uncommon child.

HIS PHRENOLOGICAL "BUMPS."

Again the father says: "I will relate another circumstance which I have never mentioned before, which you may use as you think proper. He was always regarded as extremely apt in figures. When he was ten years old a distinguished phrenologist came along and stayed several days in the place. He was frequently asked to examine heads blindfolded. Among others, Ulysses was placed in the chair. The phrenologist felt his head for several minutes without saying anything. At length a noted doctor asked him if the boy had a capacity for mathematics. The phrenologist, after some further examination, said: 'You need not be surprised if you see this boy fill the Presidential chair.'"

AN EARLY EVIDENCE OF OBSTINATE DETERMINATION.

In those early days he exhibited another trait, which shone out most conspicuously in his public career as a general, viz: The apparent unconsciousness that he was unable to do anything he once set about. To begin a thing with him makes sure the end. He exhibited this trait at Shiloh, and though terribly beaten the first day, he intended, even if Buell had not arrived, to fight the victorious army the next. Nothing but his total destruction would secure his defeat. This peculiarity was exhibited in early life. His father sent him one day with a team to the woods to bring back some pieces of timber, supposing there were men at work there, who would help him load. But, on his arrival, they were gone. The natural, usual course would have been to return and report the state of the case. But having been sent for the timber, it never occurred to him that he was to go back without it. So after contemplating the job for awhile, he set about accomplishing it. A half fallen tree lay near, making an inclined plane. Up this he succeeded in rolling the heavy sticks, leaving the ends projecting over. Backing his team up under these, he fastened them with a chain to the wagon, and so hauled them on it, one by one, and returned home with his load.

NOT MORE THAN 10,000 TO CARRY OVER.

After the battle of Shiloh and even up to the present day, there has been a good deal of discussion as to whether Grant was justified in selecting his position with the river in the rear. It is reported that Grant when asked the question, what would he have done had he been forced to cross the stream, replied:

"We would have used the gun-boats."

"But," continued his questioner, "the gun boats could have carried over only 10,000 men at most."

"Well," said Grant, "there would not have been more than 10,000 men to carry over."

"UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER" GRANT.

General Grant has had a great many sobriquets applied to him, both during and since the war. One of the earliest, after he had became known to the country, was that of "Unconditional Surrender" Grant. It arose in this way: After the attack upon Fort Donelson, General Buckner wrote to General Grant proposing an armistice in order to agree upon the terms of capitulation. He received the following characteristic reply: "Yours of this date, proposing an armistice and appointment of commissioners to settle terms of capitulation, is just received. No terms other than an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works." The "unconditional surrender" at once followed."

HIS HAPPY DAYS WHEN HAULING WOOD.

The following anecdote illustrates Grant's mode of life after he resigned from the army in 1854, and resided on a farm near St. Louis. It is related by one familiar with it. The writer says:

"It is well known that when he resided in Missouri he was very poor, and lived in a small, uncomfortable house, cultivating a farm of a few acres. His chief income was derived by hauling wood to the city of St. Louis. He used to supply Hon. Henry T. Blow, of that city, with his wood. Mr. Blow was elected to the Thirty [illegible] Congress, and on one occasion went with his wife to one of General Grant's popular receptions. Mrs. Blow wondered if General Grant would recognize her as an old friend or acquaintance under the different circumstances of their relative positions in life. Well, Mrs. Blow had not been long at the General's before he came to her and said, "Mrs. Blow, I remember you well. What great changes have taken place since last we met!' 'Yes, General,' said Mrs. B. 'the war is over.' 'I do not mean that,' he replied, 'I mean with myself. Do you recollect when I used to supply your husband with wood, and pile it myself, and measure it too, and go to his office for my pay?' 'Oh, yes, General, your face was familiar in those days.' 'Mrs. Blow, those were happy days; for I was doing the best I could to support my family.'

GRANT WAS RIGHT AND LINCOLN WRONG.

The country was roused to a high pitch of enthusiasm by the news of Grant's operations about Vicksburg, the occupation of Jackson, Miss., and then the capture of Vicksburg. When the news of the surrender reached President Lincoln officially, he wrote the following autograph letter to Grant:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, July 13, 1863.

To Major-General Grant—MY DEAR GENERAL: I do not remember that you and I ever met personally. I write this now as a grateful acknowledgment for *the almost inestimable service you have done the country*. I wish to say a word further. When you first reached the vicinity of Vicksburg, I thought you should do what you finally did—march the troops across the neck, run the batteries with the transports, and thus go below; and I never had any faith, except a general hope that you knew better than I, that the Yazoo pass expedition, and the like could succeed. When you got below and took Port Gibson, Grand Gulf, and vicinity, I thought you should go down the river and join General Banks, and when you turned northward, east of the Big Black, I feared it was a mistake. I now wish to make a personal acknowledgment that you were right and I was wrong.

Yours, very truly, A. LINCOLN.

GRANT AS A WEST POINT CADET.

Henry Coppee, Esq., who was with Grant at West Point for two years, gives the following account of him while there:

"I remember him as a plain, common-sense, straightforward youth, quiet, rather of the old-head-on-young-shoulders order; shunning notoriety; quite contented, while others were grumbling; taking to his military duties in a very business-like manner; not a prominent man in the corps, but respected by all, and very popular with his friends. His sobriquet of Uncle Sam was given to him there, where every good fellow has a nickname, from these very qualities; indeed, he was a very uncle-like sort of a youth. He was then and always an excellent horseman, and his picture rises before me as I write, in the old, torn coat, obsolescent leather gig-top, loose riding pantaloons, with spurs buckled over them, going with his clanking saber to the drill hall. He exhibited but little enthusiasm in anything; his best standing was in the mathematical branches, and their application to tactics and military engineering.

"If we again dwell upon the fact that no one, even of his most intimate friends, dreamed of a great future for him, it is to add that, looking back now, we must confess that the possession of many excellent qualities, and the entire absence of all low and mean ones, establish a logical sequence from first to last, and illustrated, in a novel manner, the poet's fancy about

"The baby figures of the giant mass
Of things to come at large."

HIS SIMPLICITY OF DRESS.

The plainness of dress of both Lincoln and Grant harmonized. In February, 1865, when Grant came to Washington he called at the Capitol and paid his respects to the Senate in session. That body was so scandalized by the carelessness of his attire, that after he had gone one of the Senators actually arose and asked the consideration of the Senate on the matter.

"It is evident," said the fine-spun Senator, "that a gross mistake has been made in appointing Grant Lieutenant-General. I tell you, there isn't a second lieutenant of the home guard in my State that does not cut a bigger swell than this man who has just left our presence."

CURBSTONE CRAYONS.

A Volley of Anecdotes About the Silent Man.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

"Everybody is telling stories about Grant," said an old man to me on Friday, "but in some way they have failed to bring out just right one very important trait of character. There never was anything very picturesque about the old man, but he always surprised the boys on the home stretch. He could not be impressive to save himself, and I believe if the boys had one grievance against General Grant which they cling to it is that he never made good use of his opportunities.

"I remember when he rode along the lines at Shiloh with Buell and Nelson and the others on the second day of the battle that he failed to come up to the expectations of the men in the way of taking his proper place. Looking at the men on the galloping horses one would naturally have supposed that Buell, stately and brusque, or Nelson, pompous and full of the war spirit, was the leader, and that the watchful, quiet, modest Grant was the subordinate.

"Of course this impression was dispelled the moment Grant spoke, but he did not seem to care to have anybody to know that he was in command of the army, while the other men were a little anxious that it should be understood that they were commanders of divisions or of armies. The boys thought Grant ought to be kicked for not putting on more style. They thought he was not proud enough of either his army or what it was doing.

"It was always this way. When he took command of the armies in the West he went slipping into Chattanooga as quietly as though he had been under arrest. The morning after his arrival I was one of a band of soldiers engaged in tumbling boxes of crackers into the wagons of a supply train. We did not like the work; we were not taking much pains to place the boxes right in the wagon; we wanted to get them in and go.

"As I dropped one box in a little recklessly, a quiet, shrinking sort of a man, who had been roaming aimlessly about the platform, said with incisive firmness, 'That won't do, men. These crackers are going to men who are starving. Every cracker is precious, and the more boxes you get into that wagon the more hungry men you will feed to-night.' I looked up with the idea of telling the speaker to go to blazes, when my eye caught sight of two stars on his shoulder.

"I then looked closely at the face and the figure, and I knew that I stood in the presence of General Grant. I climbed into the wagon without a word, rearranged all the boxes while the General stood there making suggestions and pointing out with his cane little changes that could be made in arrangement. The clerk who was superintending the loading of the wagons was a more impressive figure as he strode in his autocratic way up and down the platform than was the commander of the armies of the West; but I tell you the boys froze to Grant.

"That night our division left their shelter tents at midnight and took the initiative in the movement that culminated in the battle of Mission Ridge. The day that General Thomas's army went up the ridge in a grand cyclonic sweep I stood within ten paces of Grant and I could have shaken him because he allowed subordinates to become the impressive figures in the grandest battle scene I ever saw. There he stood, watchful, but as careless in the matter of making a good impression as any man could be.'

"Grant always vexed me," said an old political speaker, "when he appeared before large audiences. He did not seem to know how to make a good impression. He was certainly disinclined to try. When he began his speech-making in 1880 I did think he would make more effort to make a good impression, but he didn't. At the great Warren meeting in Ohio he was on the platform with Conkling and other splendid political speakers, but when he rose to speak the crowd went off its feet in a storm of continuous cheers. Conkling would not have spoken one word until the storm had been quieted, but when Grant saw that the cheering was likely to continue he proceeded to make his speech, and he made it and concluded before the crowd had done cheering over his appearance."

"It was the same way at the dinner that evening at General Garfield's. Grant, of course, was the distinguished guest. He came to that table with a prestige that threw every other man in the shade; but he allowed Conkling and others to do the talking, and he sat reserved and quiet, not because he had nothing to say, but because he knew that it was all-important that Conkling and Garfield should do the talking. I remember that one of his long-time friends who sat opposite to him at the table said in a burst of indignation after dinner, 'I was so mad at the old man that I hoped at one time that the chicken salad would choke him.' But at that dinner Grant did what he always did—the right thing at the right time."

"When Grant was in Chicago three or four years ago," said an army official, "he lounged about Sheridan's headquarters a good deal. His son Fred was at that time on Sheridan's staff, but was absent one day, and Grant took his place at Fred's desk and looked after his business. A nervous, fidgety, irritable old fellow came in to inquire for some paper that he had left with Fred. When he stated his case Grant took up the matter in a sympathetic way, and proceeded after the manner of an over-anxious clerk to look the paper up."

"The document could not be found, and Grant, apologizing, walked with the old gentleman to the door. As I walked down the stairs with the mollified visitor he turned and asked, 'Who is that old codger? He is the politest clerk I ever saw at military headquarters. I hope Sheridan will keep him.' I answered quietly, 'That is General Grant.' The fidgety old gentleman, after staring at me for a full minute, said with considerable fervor, 'I will give you fifty cents if you will kick me downstairs.'

"It was always so with Grant, but the people understood him as well as they understand him now. In 1865 crowds gathered by the 50,000 to look at him, or shake hands with him. He seemed to shrink away from them, to be pained by the attentions that were paid him, but the people liked him better for it. When he made the tour with President Johnson and Cabinet he kept in the background, was the last man to come on the platform, and generally took a rear seat, but the people always found him and always called him to the front."

"That," said a man with snow-white hair, "is Grant's strong point. He always has come when the people called him—always came whether it suited him to come or not. He never rode at the front like a conqueror, but he always conquered. He never pleaded with men to do their duty, but they always did it. However he began he always satisfied the soldiers, and when he went abroad and when he came home he so completely met the expectations of the people that not even his enemies have cared to find fault with anything he has done since that time."

GOT A CIGAR FROM GRANT.

The Adventure of Two Washington Urchins.

General Grant, when President, used to walk out every evening for a smoke. Just at dusk he would come out of the north gate of the White House alone, with a cigar in his mouth, his head bent down just a little, and his left hand behind him holding a cane. That was his favorite attitude, and the striking figure was familiar to everybody. The hackmen on the streets would take off their hats as he went by and he always returned their salutes. He would walk down past the Treasury Department, down Fifteenth to the avenue; thence past Willard's, past the National Theater and up Thirteenth towards New York avenue. All the newsboys, bootblacks and street arabs generally, knew him and would follow him in his walk, waiting for him to throw his cigar stumps away. There was always a scramble after his stumps, either because they were better than those ordinarily found or because he had smoked them, and there was some dignity attached to smoking after him. The urchin who got the stump would put it between his lips and stand with his back up against the door post of the National "peanut gallery," with his thumbs in the armholes of his vest, and puff away with a dignity that was the envy of all his admiring associates. One day the General turned to two little urchins who had been following him very assiduously for several squares, watching his cigar very eagerly, and asked them what he could do for them.

"Pleesh, mishter," one of them replied, snatching his ragged cap off and holding it with both hands in front of him, while his companion got close behind; "pleesh, mishter, we only wants a smoke what the President hash had."

The General smiled good-humoredly, and taking an expensive cigar from his pocket—the only one he had left—he cut it in two and gave each of them half. The two little rascals ran off with their hearts in their throats, and for many weeks were held in awe and reverence by the whole of urchindom.

Grant and the Reporters.

New York Times.

When Garfield lay dead at Elberon, and Mrs. Garfield was beginning to realize the sorrow that had come upon her, there went down from Jersey City, with a distinguished party, Chester A. Arthur, become the President; Police Commissioner French, Colonel George Bliss, and General Grant and his son Fred. When the special train rolled back to Jersey City the gentlemen on the inside waited patiently until they might get into their carriages to cross the ferry and rattle away up town. One personage in fine attire also waited with the party, standing for the time on a rear platform. This watcher's manner was haughty, and the lofty poise of his head seemed to imply that he felt very much at ease with this world. A New York newspaper reporter, assigned to meet the train, approached this gentleman with a casual inquiry and was most pronouncedly snubbed. "We don't propose to be bothered by a lot of buzzard reporters," quoth the gentleman, with an extraordinary emphasis on the "we." After disposing of this nice little sentiment, the gentleman's haughtiness increased visibly. He wasn't quite satisfied with the gentlemanly exhibition he had made of himself, but broke out again with, "We don't want you around here, anyway. Skip."

Just at this moment the car-door was thrown open, a compact figure stepped on the platform on his way to the ferry-boat. He heard the agreeable remarks of the austere gentleman, and he turned around half in surprise, half in shame, and then, as he recognized the reporter, he genially extended his hand toward him and cried out, "Come along with me, my boy, and I'll tell you all about it."

The friend in need was Ulysses S. Grant; the distinguished gentleman on the rear platform was a private secretary on trial.

President Grant and the Kentucky Ladies.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

The Kentucky women are as enthusiastic about horses as the men. They unhesitatingly place the horses before themselves as the great attractions of the State. I remember hearing a conversation between General Grant and a Kentucky girl at the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange in 1875, when President Grant was visiting the St. Louis fair. A number of ladies were introduced to the President, whereupon he spoke in very high terms of St. Louis, the fair, etc. "You are mistaken, Mr. President; we are not from St. Louis," laughingly said one of the girls, "we are from Kentucky, a very fine State, you know, which possesses three things all men of taste must appreciate." Smilingly, the President asked her what they were. She answered, "We have the fastest horses, the prettiest women and the finest whisky in the world." The President replied, "Your horses are certainly justly renowned. I have some on my farm near here. Yourself and party prove the correctness of your second observation, but whisky is one of the things that requires age, and your men consume it so fast that it rarely has a fair chance to become good." The girls thought that, if General Grant could not make a long speech, he was apt at repartee.

GENERAL GRANT'S TROPHIES.

List of the Articles Presented to the Government.

The following is a list of the articles turned over in June last to Colonel R. N. Batchelder, who was sent by the War Department to New York to receive the swords and tokens of honor belonging to General Grant and ship them to Washington:

Mexican onyx cabinet, presented to General Grant by the people of Pueblo, Mexico. Aerolite, part of which passed over Mexico in 1871. Bronze vases, presented to General Grant by the people of Yokohama, Japan. Marble bust and pedestal, presented by workingmen of Philadelphia. Large elephant tusks, presented by the King of Siam. Small elephant tusks, presented by the Maharajah of Johore. Picture of General Scott, by Page, presented by gentlemen of New York. Crackleware bowls (very old), presented by Prince Koon, of China. Cloisonne jars (old), presented by Li Hung Chang. Chinese porcelain jars (old), presented by Prince Koon, of China. Arolsian Bible. Coptic Bible, presented by Lord Napier, who captured it with King Theodore, of Abyssinia. Sporting rifle. Sword of Donelson, presented to General Grant after the fall of Fort Donelson by officers of the army, and used by him to the end of the war. New York sword, voted to General Grant at a New York fair. Sword of Chattanooga, presented by citizens of Jo Daviess county, Ill. (Galena), after the battle of Chattanooga. Roman mug and pitcher. Silver menu and card, farewell dinner of San Francisco, Cal. Silver menu of Paris dinner. Horn and silver snuff-box. Silver match-box used by General Grant. Gold table, modeled after the table in Mr. McLean's house on which General R. E. Lee signed the articles of surrender, and presented to General Grant by ex-Confederate soldiers. Gold cigar cases, from the Celestial and second Kings of Siam. Gold-handled knife, presented by miners of Idaho Territory. Silver trowel used by General Grant in laying the corner stone of the Museum of Natural History, New York. Knife made at Sheffield for General Grant. General Grant's gold pen. Embroidered picture (cock and hen), presented by citizens of Japan. Field glasses used by General Grant during the war. Iron-headed cane made from the rebel ram Merrimac. Silver-headed cane from wood used in defense of Fort Sumter. Gold-headed cane made out of the wood from old Fort Duquesne, Pa. Gold-headed cane, presented in token of General Grant's humanity during the war. Gold-headed cane used by Lafayette and presented by ladies of Baltimore. Carved wood cane from the estate of Sir Walter Scott. Uniform as General of the United States army. Fifteen buttons cut from the General's coats during the war by Mrs. Grant after various battles. Hat ornaments used at Belmont and Fort Donelson. Shoulder straps (Brigadier General) worn by General Grant at Belmont, Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and straps of Lieutenant General cut from the coat used by General Grant in the campaigns against Richmond, Petersburg and Lee's army. Medal (gold) from the American Congress for opening the Mississippi. Gold medal from Philadelphia. Forty-five medals in gold, silver and bronze. Silk papers printed for General Grant. Collection of coins (Japanese). This is the only complete set, except one in the Japanese treasury. Seven of these pieces cost $5000. Presented by the government of Japan. Warrant as cadet at West Point and army commissions, from Brevet Second Lieutenant to that of General of the United States Army. The list concludes with sixty-seven papers and mementoes, comprising addresses, honorary society commissions and resolutions of respect, as well as the freedom of cities presented abroad.

CITY AND COUNTRY

PERSONAL.

Sunday, July 19.

Joseph Wolfskill and family went down to the Salt Works, between Wilmington and Santa Monica, yesterday, for a three weeks' sojourn.

Dr. J. M. Minick, of Carmi, Ills., arrived here with his family yesterday. Dr. Minick served with credit during the war in the Forty-second Illinois Regiment, and comes here to stay.

Geo. D. Whitcomb, a prominent business man of Chicago, who spent the winter here with his family, and left them here and went East the 1st of June, is expected back by to-day's train. Mr. Whitcomb while here was so delighted with the country and climate, that he purchased a ranch at the Azusa and made quite extensive water developments, also set out an orange grove of choice budded Washington Navels and Mediterranean Sweets. While East, Mr. Whitcomb visited Powell Bros'. stock farm and purchased blooded cattle and horses, to be sent out this fall. He will continue the improvements on the ranch, and his family will probably spend the coming winter on it.

Tuesday, July 21.

H. C. Sigler, the excursion manager, went to Santa Barbara yesterday on the Eureka.

L. W. Wilhelm, special agent of the Labor Bureau, has gone on to San Francisco.

Miss Nellie Gray, who has been visiting relatives here for some months past, returned to her home in Santa Barbara Sunday.

F. B. Fanning, of the County Clerk's office, spends his leisure at Santa Monica. He dotes on the place, and can hardly be torn away from it.

James L. De Force and W. H. Fillmore, San Francisco; L. W. Beach, San Diego, and E. Clark and family, Iowa City, arrived at the Depot Hotel Sunday.

Wednesday, July 22.

Chief of Police Horner is again on duty, but still bashful about sitting down.

C. F. Rutan, the shorthand reporter of Judge Brunson's court, has returned from his vacation at San Gorgonio.

John Boyer, the druggist at Long Beach, returned to this city yesterday, very ill. He has been suffering from liver complaint for some time, and it is feared that he will not recover.

F. Jordan, of Santa Fé, who was here on a prospecting trip last spring, and was charmed with this city, has come back here to stay. He is fresh from the Apache country, having held a command under Colonel Fred. Mormon, who leads the well-organized battalion composed of Pueblo "Indians" of Laguna. They had a 1000 mile chase, up and down, after the savages, but were unable to come up with them.

Thursday, July 23.

Will Hammel, who accompanied Sheriff Gard north, returned yesterday.

Wm. Banning, of Wilmington, will come in on this noon's South-bound train.

Charles H. Tully, editor of La Colonia Mexicana, Tucson, is at the St. Charles.

Hon. H. H. Markham and party have returned from a fortnight's camping on Catalina Island.

Hon. Add. C. Hinkson, a leading lawyer of Sacramento, came down yesterday in search of cool weather.

Mrs. George C. Knox, wife of the City Engineer, went down to Anaheim yesterday to visit her parents.

Judge James A. Gibson, of the Superior Court of San Bernardino county, came in yesterday with his family.

Hon. H. G. Rollins, formerly Surveyor-General of California and now of Tucson, was in the city yesterday.

Peter Kitchen, one of Arizona's oldest pioneers, and now a big cattle man, is in from Tucson, and taking his rations at the Depot Hotel.

Coroner McFarland, having held an inquest at the Sisters' Hospital and another at Duarte yesterday, tarried in town over night.

Ben W. Edelman, wife and child, and Miss Eva Prager left on the Santa Rosa yesterday for an extended visit to San Diego and the Southern country in general.

Spurgeon Riley and Edwin Clark, teachers of this county, who made a bicycle trip to San Diego during the Christmas holidays, have just returned from a two-weeks' ride on their wheels to Ventura, Santa Barbara and other interesting points up the coast.

H. S. Millett, one of the proprietors and publishers of the Live Stock Record, Kansas City, is in the city. To-day he goes to Pasadena. Mr. Millett is a long-time newspaper man of Kansas City. He was city editor of the Journal of Commerce away back in '67-70. Subsequently he became a member of the printing and lithographing house of Ramsey, Millett & Hudson, and assisted in building up an immense business. The Live Stock Record is owned and published by this house.

Friday, July 24.

Superior Judge Gibson, of San Bernardino county, is tenting with his family at Santa Monica.

In consequence of the serious illness of Mrs. Huckins, Dr. Huckins will be absent from his office and will not attend to professional calls until further notice.

Mr. N. P. Austin and wife, of Santa Barbara, now visiting friends in Vermont, will sail from Boston, for Europe, on the 15th of August, to be gone from one to three years.

County Surveyor E. T. Wright, who has been detained at Santa Barbara for some time uncer circumstances which he could not control—principally rheumatism—has returned to his native heath. He was on the streets yesterday, looking as though entirely restored to health.

BRIEFS.

Friday, July 24.

Grapes are becoming very abundant in the market. So are pears.

No deaths in the city yesterday, and none reported from the country.

The notorious Anita Sanchez has disappointed the city by returning to it.

A San Fernando street fruit man showed a sixty-pound watermelon yesterday.

A TIMES reporter noted 64 vegetable-wagons hitched in Chinatown yesterday afternoon.

The carpenters are laying the floor timbers of the new city market on Main street.

Passenger travel is picking up a little, and the hotels feel happier than for some weeks.

The masons are actively at work on the foundations of the huge addition to the Capitol Mills.

Walter S. Maxwell has secured the A1 iron ship Kistna, and will load it with 3500 tons of Los Angeles county products for England.

Silas Ellsworth and Miss Ella Patterson of Artesia, were wedded on Sunday by Rev. Bailey. After a banquet at the home of the bride's parents, the happy pair started on a short tour.

The Barnard and Benedict Fruit Crystallizing Company has filed articles of incorporation. Principal place of business, Los Angeles. Capital stock, $200,000, in 2000 shares, all subscribed by the Directors—William H. Barnard, Charles E. Benedict, Charles Z. Culver, Abel W. Potter, Los Angeles; and Bernard A. Cohn, Buffalo, N. Y.

Thursday, July 23.

Baron Roquist has received the first "bus" tricycle (for two riders) in this city.

Two miles of steel rails arrived for the S. G. V. R. R. Wednesday. Work goes on rapidly.

Fourteen more carloads of ties for the A. & P. extension have been forwarded to Waterman.

District-Attorney Holton had the misfortune to be stung on the back of his right hand by a sting-ray while bathing on Duffy's beach, near Wilmington, a few days ago. The hand has been considerably swollen and has proven a troublesome member, but it is now improving.

Sheriff Meade, of Fresno county, has come after Walter Staniford, arrested by Captain Darcy for grand larceny up above. It is stated that Staniford, who is a brother-in-law of C. White of this city, hired a team at Fresno, June 8th, and sold it for $50, skipping with the proceeds. He passed some time at Bakersfield and Mojave, then coming here. Sheriff Meade will take him north to-day.

Excursion From the East.

The following is a list of Warner Bros. Crosby's excursion, which arrived in this city Thursday. Mr. Warner starts for the East the 30th of this month with a party:

For Los Angeles—Dr. O. W. Baldwin, Miss Flora A. Baldwin, Ottawa, Ks.; B. F. Ball, Mrs. M. B. Ball, Miss H. P. Ball, Miss E. B. Ball, Miss A. B. Ball, Pasadena; Mrs. F. L. Burgess, Miss Daisy Burgess, Newport, N. Y.; Mrs. S. E. Rice, Holliston, Mass.; G. N. Spencer, Oskaloosa, Ia.; J. H. Barnwell, Atlanta, Ia.; James A. Dashill, Aibia, Ia.; W. F. Snell, Mrs. T. Snell, Strathroy, Canada; Miss Alice J. Whithing, Salina, Ohio; P. G. Forsyth, Mrs. M. A. C. Forsyth, Paw Paw, Mich; J. D. Bishop, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. J. F. Long, Sterling, Ill.; Mrs. M. L. Bemis, Minneapolis, Minn.; E. P. Large, Mrs. E. P. Large, Chicago, Ill.; A. H. Sweet, Mrs. L. M. Sweet, Wellington, Ks.; Geo. W. Parsons, Mrs. Geo. W. Parsons, Cherokee, Iowa.

For San Francisco: George Hoag, Chicago, Ill.; Godfrey Jones, Pullman, Ill.; J. McKnight, Green Bay, Wis.; Mrs. D. A. Beale, Madison, Wis.; Mrs. Dr. A. B. Stockham, Chicago, Ill.; Miss T. A. Dean, Oakland, Cal.; Herman Fedderson, James Fedderson, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. M. L. Hedrick, Boston, Mass.

Swindling British Immigrants.

From reports received at this office it appears that the system of swindling immigrants in England and Scotland, exposed last year in the TIMES, is again in vogue. The plan is briefly to represent that work cannot be obtained here without paying the agency a fee of $100, for which the agency agrees to find the laborer a situation on a ranch in Southern California at $5 a month and board. The persons who accept this proposition pay over their hard-earned money and come here, and soon find that although the place promised them is secured, they have been swindled. They have paid $100 for nothing and the $5 a month seems small compensation when compared with the $25 and $35 a month received by other laborers. There seems to be no redress for them, but influential Englishmen here are making an effort to have the swindle exposed in London, Glasgow and the other great centres where it is practiced.

Improvements at Crescenta Canyada.

It is reported that negotiations are in progress for the sale of a large portion of the Crescenta Cañada tract to a syndicate of capitalists, who will make extensive improvements. It is proposed to build a three million gallon reservoir, a fine hotel, perfect the electric lighting system, and otherwise develop the great natural resources of this beautiful foot-hill tract.

Probable Suit Against the City.

The negligence of the city authorities in permitting Main street, between Washington and Jefferson streets, to remain in the condition it is, is causing much indignation. Dr. E. C. Manning seriously injured his buggy on this street a few days ago, and it is stated that he is contemplating a suit against the city for damages.

IN MOURNING.

How the News of Grant's Death Was Received Here.

THE CITY DRAPED AND SORROWFUL.

Tolling Bells, Flags at Half-mast and Streamers of Crape the Expressions of Universal Feeling—Preparations for Appropriate Memorial Services.

Friday, July 24.]

The dispatches which flashed over the wires Wednesday night brought conviction to every heart that the life on whose pulses a Nation's suspense has hung for painful months was to end in a few hours. It was generally expected that the hour of death would come with the break of day; but it was not until 7:30 a. m. that the long-looked-for, but unwelcome message, *"Grant is dead,"* came. Ten minutes later the flag over the TIMES office was flying at half-mast—the first intimation to the general public of the news. At 8:20 a TIMES extra was being eagerly snatched upon the streets, conveying the announcement of the great General's passing away. As the news became of general knowledge, nothing else was spoken of, and the expression of grief was universal. The bells of the Fire Department and of the Fort-street M. E. Church were tolled long and solemnly.

THE CITY'S GARB OF MOURNING.

Flags were soon flying at half-mast from the following buildings: Turnverein Hall, City Hall, Hollenbeck block, Nadeau block, United States Hotel, Smith's Hotel, St. Charles Hotel, St. Elmo Hotel, Western Hotel, Los Angeles Furniture Company, Arcadia block, Eagle Corps armory, Baker block, Thirty Eights' engine house, Grand Central Hotel, Rose block, Plaza Hotel, Johnson Mansion, Highland Hall, Central schoolhouse, S. P. R. R. freight office, depot and high staff at repair shops, residence of L. E. Mosher, Southern Hotel, Los Angeles County bank, Grand Opera House, City of Paris, Vigilance Hook and Ladder house, Lichtenberger block, Illich's restaurant, Commercial Hotel, Cercle Francaise Hall, and on the high staff on the Grand Army lot in Evergreen cemetery. A 40-foot staff was also made yesterday and will be erected on the County Courthouse to-day. The following buildings were draped before evening, some elaborately: G. A. R. headquarters, TIMES office, Confidence engine house, police office, St. Charles, St. Elmo, Grand Central, United States and Natick hotels, Eagle Corps armory, County Courthouse, Pythian Castle, postoffice, city building, stores and offices of B. F. Coulter, J. T. Sheward, J. M. Hale & Co., W. C. Furrey, Abernethy & Co., Morford & Son, O. G. Tullis, H. C. Weiner, Los Angeles National Bank, R. C. Guirado, H. Siegel, City Attorney, C. Ducommun, Farmers and Merchants' Bank, Palace of Fashion, Albert Brown, Ponet & Orr, McBratney & Howry, J. C. Bright, Diamond House, A. Peasley, Germain Fruit Company, Warner Bros. & Crosby, Downey block, Pickitt & Kelley, Wells, Vandyke & Lee, Japanese Art Depot, C. H. Bush, C. Laux, Jacoby Bros., James Hammell, County Assessor, City of Paris, Fred'k Linde, California Auction Store, H. B. Fox, Burch & Boal, Mrs. Forster, Los Angeles Oil Burning and Supply Company, Mosgrove & Co., J. Birnbaum, Chas. Charnock, Dr. J. P. Widney, Evening Express, Vigilance Hook and Ladder house, Thirty-Eights' house, Confidence engine house, Raphael & Schlesinger, County Board of Education, Dillon & Keneally, Sud-California Post, Miles Bros., San Francisco Restaurant, Union Insurance Company, Los Angeles Furniture Company, Hellman, Haas & Co., Manning & Offut, M. W. Childs, Lacy & Viereck, H. Newmark & Co., L. Mesmer, McDonald block, Koster's bakery, Templeton's stable, Columbia market, C. F. Potter, C. C. C. grocery, U. A. M. Hall, People's Store, Eckert's restaurant, Emerald Club rooms, Los Angeles County Bank, First National Bank and others, besides a number of residences. To-day no doubt will see a large increase in the number of buildings draped in the tokens of mourning.

The police force are all wearing their stars in crape.

Our colored citizens meet this evening in Judge Brunson's courtroom, to take appropriate action upon the death of the man who was Lincoln's right arm in the deliverance of their race.

PREPARING FOR APPROPRIATE SERVICES.

It is eminently fit that in the expression of a nation's grief for her foremost son, the Grand Army of the Republic should take the lead. The people have lost a hero and a leader, but the boys who wore the blue have lost, besides, a comrade. Throughout the country they are preparing to pay the last sad, loving tributes to their dead commander.

Directly upon the receipt here of the sad news, the commanders of the two Grand Army Posts of this city met and appointed a joint committee of the G. A. R., consisting of J. M. Guinn, G. H. Bonebrake and A. M. Thornton, of Stanton Post, and L. S. Butler, L. H. Marshall and John Robarts, of Frank Bartlett Post, to take action looking toward the holding of appropriate exercises. This committee met at the Sheriff's office at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and organized by electing J. M. Guinn as Chairman and L. S. Butler as Secretary. G. Wiley Wells, of Stanton Post No. 55, G. A. R., was invited to deliver the oration, and Governor Stoneman, of Frank Bartlett Post Go. 6, G. A. R., was invited to act as President of the day. Major Horace Bell was appointed Grand Marshal of the day. An invitation was extended to all the civic and military organizations of the city to take part in the exercises of the day. Adjourned to meet subject to call.

Nothing more definite could then be done, and now the committee awaits telegraphic orders from the Grand Commander of the G. A. R. for instructions as to date, etc. These orders will appoint services by the Grand Army throughout the country, on the day which shall be set for the burial of General Grant. At the next meeting of each Post, also, an order will be issued, under which each comrade will wear his G. A. R. badge in crape for 30 days.

There will probably be full burial services by the Grand Army, with procession, catafalque, etc., as was done when Garfield was buried.

Council will hold a special session to-day.

Justice Ranney's and the Mayor's courts held no session yesterday, and Justice Austin's adjourned at 3 p. m. The other courts are in vacation. The Produce Exchange also adjourned without a session.

FROM NATURAL CAUSES.

Sudden Death of an Old Man at Duarte.

Maximilian Stadtler, a native of Switzerland and 74 years of age, died suddenly at Duarte, Tuesday. No one was with him at the time of his death, but E. T. Smith found him lifeless but still warm upon going to his tent at 9:45 p. m. Tuesday, to see it he needed any help. Stadtler had been complaining of pains in his left side and chest for several weeks. An inquest was held at Duarte yesterday afternoon by Coroner McFarland and the following jury: L. Beer, O. M. Crane, E. M. Wardall, A. J. Beatty, B. D. Eachus, Thos. Glenney, T. J. Huston. The verdict was that Stadtler died from natural causes—said causes being assigned by the Coroner as inflammation of the lungs.

A DETERMINED SUICIDE.

C. H. Soper Kills Himself With a Piece of Glass.

Thursday, July 24.]

Charles H. Soper was a well-to-do farmer, 57 years of age, and a native of New York. In last year's Great Register his residence is put down as El Monte, but it is stated that more recently he has lived on the Alhambra tract. Last Saturday he was admitted to the Sisters' Hospital in a demented condition. Dr. Worthington examined him, and asked him if he had ever felt any desire to kill himself. Soper replied that he had, often; and in consequence of this answer the doctor had a man sleep in the room to watch him. Dr. Worthington went to Soper's room Tuesday afternoon and found it vacant. On looking out of the window he saw Soper lying there apparently dead. The unfortunate man was still alive, but soon expired. He had cut the radial artery of his wrist with a piece of glass, in the ten minutes he had been left alone by the attendants. Dr. Worthington states that no blame attaches to any of the hospital attendants.

An inquest on Soper's body was held yesterday forenoon at Ponet & Orr's by Coroner McFarland and the following jury: C. Guercio, F. Baker, H. T. Harris, Dr. B. F. Bragg, B. J. Horstman and Julius Plondke. The verdict was that deceased committed suicide while laboring under an attack of melancholia.

Soper left a wife and daughter at Alhambra, where the funeral will take place to-day.

Cable Road Cars.

Friday, July 24.]

Three cars, with attached dummies, for the Second street cable road, have arrived from the north. They were built by A. F. Knorp, San Francisco, and are very attractive. The cars look much like ordinary street cars, while the dummies are open, with outward-facing seats along the sides and at the ends, and the gripman's box in the middle. They are finished in oiled woods, alternate dark and light.

At 12:30 this morning a horrible growling and shrieking was heard on North Main street. It was the cable-cars being yanked by horse-power from the Naud warehouse "Y" up along the street-car track, no transfer wagons being wide enough to accommodate them. The cars were taken to Second street, and to-day will be dragged over and stored in the company's new engine house, now nearly completed. Three carloads of the ponderous machinery for the engine house arrived from San Francisco yesterday.

More Than a Million.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—A reporter of the Times-Democrat, who recently completed a tour of this and neighboring States, visiting every city, town and hamlet, states that he interviewed all the wholesale and retail druggists and storekeepers, as well as transportation companies, with a view of learning the volume of trade in certain articles. The statistics thus gathered show that during the past two years over one million two hundred thousand bottles of St. Jacobs Oil were sold in *this section alone*, and that this quantity largely exceeds the total combined sales of all other similar remedies during that period. He adds that dealers, as well as the public, continue unanimous in their praise of the wonderful pain-curing powers of this unapproached remedial agent.

The Blake Engraving and Electrotyping Company.

Mr. C. E. Blake, senior member of the above-named firm, received telegraphic advice yesterday that all the machinery for the new establishment was shipped from Chicago by fast freight on the 21st inst. It ought to arrive here in ten days from shipment. The new company has secured quarters in the Downey block, adjoining the TIMES composing room, and will start out under the most favorable auspices, having all new machinery and of the most approved style. The company will be a valuable addition to the manufacturing establishments of Los Angeles.

Crescenta.

A correspondent writes enthusiastically about this new settlement. He says: "This place is rapidly moving ahead. We have one of the most delightful climates in California; a gentle breeze all day long. It is the place campers should seek during the hot summer months. Those that have children can send them to school and church and to the pleasure resort in the park. The roads are fine for the age of the place. Plenty of rain; thunder almost unknown; thermometer hardly over ninety in the sun; plenty of ground for camps, best water in the world and a friendly class of people."

A. O. U. W.

Father Upchurch, the founder of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, will arrive in this city on the 6th of August, accompanied by Grand Master Workman McPherson and other members of the Grand Lodge. The various lodges and legions of the order in this county are making extensive preparations for a grand reception in honor of the distinguished guest, one of the features of which will be a magnificent street parade of fifteen lodges and five uniformed legions.

Keran—Stoner.

Last Tuesday B. F. Coulter, at his residence in this city, tied the knot nuptial for J. N. Keran and Miss Tillie Stoner, both of Santa Ana. Mr. Keran is a teacher in the Santa Ana schools. The happily united couple were given a reception by County Superintendent Hinton and wife at their residence on Fort street. Mr. and Mrs. Keran contemplate a wedding trip to San Francisco and Sonoma. All who know them join in good wishes.

R. J. Pennell Acquitted.

Friday, July 24.]

A private dispatch received in this city yesterday from Santa Barbara announced the acquittal of R. J. Pennell, who was charged with fraud by certain parties in Santa Barbara, in connection with the Edwards Oil burner. His trial lasted five days, and the jury brought in a verdict of acquittal five minutes after leaving their box. Mr. Pennell was ably defended by Mr. W. T. Williams.

Los Angeles Talent Abroad.

On Tuesday, the 28th inst., Miss Lydia Bell and Miss Bertie Bush, two of our talented artistes, are to give a vocal art entertainment in Leach's Opera House at San Diego. Miss Bell will give dramatic readings and Miss Bush will give a number of fine vocal selections. The people of San Diego may expect a delightful entertainment which will no doubt be liberally patronized.

Child Drowned at San Gabriel.

Friday, July 24.]

Yesterday a Spanish woman at San Gabriel went out to a zanja to get a bucket of water and was horrified to find that her little child had crept into the water and drowned. The little one had left its mother when she was not looking, and, probably attracted by the running water, fell in and was drowned.

The Band of Hope.

The recent concert given by the Band of Hope netted over $80, and was a complete success in every respect. The leader of the Los Angeles Band is doing splendid work for the children.

San Diego.

Union.]

The following figures are from the County Assessor's report: Wheat sowed for grain, 26,885 acres; wheat sowed for hay, 2216 acres; barley sowed for grain, 7807 acres; barley sowed for hay, 8956 acres; oats sowed for grain, 10 acres; oats sowed for hay, 379 acres; corn 300 acres.

In 1884 the value of real estate other than town and city lots was $2,473,641; in 1885 it is $3,154,572. Improvements on same in 1884, $213,965; in 1885, $283,613; increased value of real estate, $680,931; increased value of improvements, $69,648.

In 1884 the value of town and city lots was $1,432,110; in 1885 it is $1,-427,990. Improvements on same in 1884, $483,236; in 1885, $582,883. Decreased value of town and city lots, $4120; increased value of improvements, $99,647.

Cured After 24 Years of Misery.

MRS LITTLE, residing at the corner of San Pablo avenue and Forty-first street, Oakland, says: "After being under a physician's care for 24 years and taking opiates every night to quiet my nerves and produce sleep, I commenced a few months ago to take half a wine-glass of Dr. Henley's Celery, Beef and Iron each night before retiring. The effect was wonderful and now I have discarded physicians and opiates and am able to sleep soundly every night. In fact I have received new life and vigor, and cannot say enough in praise of Dr. Henley's Celery, Beef and Iron."

☞ This is only one case of several hundred who have been cured and saved from years of misery. This remedy is for sale by all druggists. BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS. Dr. Henley's is the original and only preparation of Celery, Beef and Iron in the market. Ask for

DR. HENLEY'S CELERY, BEEF AND IRON.

CELERY, BEEF AND IRON EXTRACT CO.,

july19 *Manufactory and Office, 48 Clay St., San Francisco.*

THE EAGLE CORPS.

Reviewed by Governor Stoneman Last Evening.

SUBSEQUENT BANQUET AND SPEECHES.

The Desire to Have the Second Company Officially Recognized, that the Corps May Become a Battalion—The Governor's Promise.

Thursday, July 24.]

A red-letter day for the Eagle Corps was yesterday. Governor Stoneman, coming to the city, visited the hall in the evening and reviewed the Corps, which acquitted itself so well in maneuver and appearance as to call forth his warm commendation. After the review, Major-General Forman, of Nevada, placed in the hands of Major W. H. H. Russell eleven handsome marksmanship medals (one of gold, the rest silver) to be competed for by the Corps. The ladies connected with the Corps had provided a banquet in the large ante-room; and thither after the revive, Brigadier-General J. R. Mathews and staff, Major W. H. H. Russell and staff, and their guests—Governor Stoneman, Mayor Spence, Hon. R. F. Del Valle, Captain F. Jordan and press representatives—repaired.

The tables having been obliged to capitulate, Major Russell proposed the health of

GOV. STONEMAN,

who said, in response, that he had known the Eagle Corps a long time, but now first enjoyed the pleasure of being entertained by it. "It is a body of which the city may well be proud, well-equipped, well-uniformed, well-drilled, and, I presume, with the proper example set it. The National Guard is not a new thing, but represents the thought of years, and is a valuable institution of the State. Last summer two companies of the Guard were called out to the San Joaquin valley to do service that promised great danger. They did their duty well, and saved the State from a vast amount of injury. The people of the State should take more interest in the National Guard, whose importance and value they do not realize." The Governor then explained that he meant no reflection on the Eagle Corps in his Fourth of July speech here two years ago—a speech which stirred up "the boys" considerably.

He then proposed the health of Major Spence, who paid his tribute to the National Guard in general, and the Eagle Corps in particular.

Hon. R. F. Del Valle responded to the drinking of his health, referring to the fact that the Corps has never before been on so satisfactory a basis. The Brigadier General is now one of our own citizens, and is personally acquainted with all his staff, who are representative business men of our city.

MAJOR RUSSELL

said the corps had been in existence for four years, and had never fallen below a membership of 100, running up sometimes to 150. This number is too large to be well handled in drill as a single company, and hence we seek recognition as a battalion. We are not seeking it for the sake of higher rank, but because we believe we are entitled to battalion form by our numbers. Our application has been considered at headquarters, and we trust it will be granted. We are in earnest, and are not mere play-soldiers.

BRIGADIER GENERAL MATHEWS

said that in accepting his position he had feared that it was more than he could carry; and decided that only in thorough union and harmony could there be the necessary strength. His entire staff had fully equipped themselves, and he felt safe in speaking of them as representative citizens, gentlemen all, and soldiers at the time of need. The young men of the Eagle Corps are full of vim and enthusiasm, giving their time and money freely to fit themselves to be the defenders of the people in any emergency. All we need now is the battalion organization. Major Russell and his staff, and in fact the whole organization, are acting in perfect harmony with us. It would be a detriment to the corps not to have the second company recognized.

SURGEON KURTZ

made a brief but highly humorous speech, which kept the room in a laugh. He said: "If we are called out to active service—as I am not in a hurry that we should be—I promise to extract the bullets from your frames carefully, carve off your limbs as artistically as possible, and, if need be, dispatch you neatly and expeditiously into the next world."

Major Stern said he had seen the Eagle Corps make great progress, and felt that it deserved much at the hands of the citizens and of the State government. He hoped the Governor would recognize its claims, and said he believed it as good a company as is now drilling on the coast.

GOVERNOR STONEMAN,

in response to another health, said:

"You will all agree with me that the Governor should be conspicuous by his simplicity. A good many have asked me what uniform I should wear; but I have decided to stick to my citizen's uniform. Politics have never been allowed by me to enter into this matter. I do not even know to-day the politics of your commander. We are allowed by law only forty companies of the N. G. in this State; but there are about sixty which might be enrolled. Nearly every town has a company, all anxious to come into the N. G. C. The only way to add a company now is by mustering one out. There are a few now that we could well spare. The people do not esteem or pay the National Guard as they should. If I had my way I'd organize the National Guard of the State into a grand division, and have a division encampment yearly. I'd have them practicing with the heavy artillery, too. If you are ever called out, it will be to repel a foreign foe. I wouldn't put $300,000 or $400,000 into barracks and fortifications on Catalina Island, as you Los Angeles folks did—or were responsible for doing, if you didn't do it yourselves—but would fortify such places as San Diego, San Pedro and San Francisco. The only thing to be done now is to work harmoniously and perfect yourselves. Whatever I can do, in the remaining year and a half of my official, for this honorable and creditable part of the N. G. C, you may rest assured I will do with pleasure.

Further appropriate speeches were made by Major J. Downey Harvey, Lieutenant C. F. Wilson, Mr. Bartlett, leader of the Eagle Corps band, Major Gilchrist, Major Butler, and Captain Jordan. The toast "The Press," was responded to by reporters of the Express and TIMES. Governor Stoneman told a Lincoln story; the health of Adjutant-General Crosby was drained, and with thanks to the ladies for the banquet, the company adjourned at 11 p. m.

BIRTHS.

HELLMAN—To the wife of H. W. Hellman a boy, July 17.

DEATHS.

KIRK—Syrus B. Kirk, died July 21, 1885, in Los Angeles, Cal., aged 27 years, 6 months and 28 days.

CRAWFORD—At Duarte, July 14th, Alexander Crawford, of Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Stocks and Bonds.

By Telegraph to The Times.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Government bonds dull but strong.

Stocks were more active to-day than at any time for many months past. The market was rather heavy in early dealings, and prices after opening were unchanged for some stocks and ¼ to ⅝ per cent. higher for others, which yielded ¼ to ½ per cent., the greatest declines being made by Lackawanna, Western Union and Lake Shore. The market again became strong and the highest prices of the day, as a rule, were made in the last hour, the gains from the lowest morning prices up to this time ranging from 1¼ to 3⅝ per cent., except Lackawanna, which rose over 4 per cent. In the last twenty minutes there was a rapid break, which carried prices down ¼ to 1¼ per cent. The market closed active and weak at a decline, but from ¼ to over 1 per cent. higher than the closing quotations last evening. Northern Pacific common is up ¾ and preferred 1¼ per cent. The proposed lease of the Oregon Navigation property by the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific, was ratified to-day by the directors of the Northern Pacific.

Money easy, 1.

Prime paper, [illegible].

Exchange bills quiet, $4 83½; demand, $4 85½.

Petroleum active, firm; United closed $1 00.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

NEW YORK, July 22.

3 per cents	[illegible]	Or. Navigation	[illegible]
4½ per cents	[illegible]	Transcontinental	[illegible]
4 per cents	[illegible]	Or. Imp'ment	[illegible]
Central Pacific	[illegible]	Pacific Mail	[illegible]
Denver & R G	[illegible]	Panama	[illegible]
Kansas & Tex	[illegible]	Texas Pacific	[illegible]
Northern Pac	[illegible]	Union Pacific	[illegible]
N Preferred	[illegible]	United States	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]	Fargo	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	[illegible]	Western Union	[illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.

Best and Belcher	[illegible]	Savage	[illegible]
Chollar	[illegible]	Sierra Nevada	[illegible]
Gould and Curry	[illegible]	Union Con.	[illegible]
Hale and N.	[illegible]	Yellow Jacket	[illegible]
Mexican	[illegible]	Crocker	[illegible]
Navajo	[illegible]	Peerless	[illegible]
Ophir	[illegible]	Poor	[illegible]
Potosi	[illegible]		

Wool.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Wool fairly active; domestic fleeces, [illegible]; pulled wool, [illegible]; Texas, [illegible].

Los Angeles Produce Market.

Reported by the Times.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

[These quotations are corrected daily and may be depended upon as fairly representing the Los Angeles markets.]

WHEAT—Australian No. 1, $1 [illegible]; do No. 2, $1 10; do No. 3, $1 00; White Russian, $1 [illegible]; Gold Drop, $1 [illegible]; Sonora, $1 [illegible]; Defiance, No. 1, $1 00; do No. 2, $1 00; Odessa No. 1, $1 00.

RYE—$1 00.

OATS—Surprise, $1 [illegible].

BARLEY—No. 1, carload lots, $1 [illegible]; job lots, $1 [illegible]; brewing, $1 [illegible].

Fresh Fruits.

Los Angeles Wholesale Meat Market

Corrected for the Times by S. Maier, 49 South Spring Street.

The following are prices for whole carcasses:

BEEF—First grade, [illegible] per pound; second grade, 7½c; third grade, 7c.

MUTTON—[illegible] per pound for Ewes and [illegible] for Wethers.

LAMB—Spring, [illegible].

VEAL—From 7 to [illegible] per pound.

HOGS—On foot, hard, [illegible] per pound; dressed, [illegible].

San Francisco Market Report.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.

FLOUR—We quote: Best city extra $4 [illegible]; medium, $3 [illegible]; shipping superfine, $2 [illegible] ℔ bbl.

WHEAT—Offerings are light, and holders are not willing to sell below $1 [illegible] ℔ ctl, so that in the absence of any general business, this figure must be accepted as the nominal rate for choice shipping grades.

BARLEY—The market continues to show strength. The universal asking price to-day for anything in the shape of desirable feed quality was $1 [illegible] ℔ ctl, with no disposition to make concessions. Old Brewing is steady at $1 [illegible] ℔ ctl. New will not bring over $1 [illegible] ℔ ctl.

CORN—In good supply, with poor demand. We quote: Large Yellow, $1 [illegible]; Small Yellow, $1 [illegible]; Large White, $1 [illegible]; Small White, $1 [illegible] ℔ ctl.

HOPS—From 3 to 6c ℔ ℔ represent the current asking range.

POTATOES—We quote: Early Rose, [illegible]; Mission Garnet Chile, [illegible]; choice San Leandro Peerless, [illegible] ℔ ctl; Sweet, [illegible] ℔ lb.

ONIONS—Quotable at $1 [illegible] ℔ ctl.

BEANS—We quote: Bayos, [illegible]; Butter, [illegible]; Pink, [illegible]; Red, [illegible]; Lima, [illegible]; Pea, [illegible]; Small White, $1 25 to 1 75 ℔ ctl.

VEGETABLES—Tomatoes, 15 to [illegible] for Winters, and [illegible] ℔ box for river; Green Corn, [illegible] ℔ dozen; Egg Plant, [illegible] ℔ box; Artichokes, [illegible] ℔ dozen; Cucumbers, [illegible] ℔ box for bay; Carrots, [illegible]; Turnips, [illegible] ℔ ctl; Beets, [illegible] ℔ ctl; Parsnips, $1 00 ℔ ctl; Cauliflower, [illegible] ℔ dozen; Cabbage, [illegible] ℔ ctl; Garlic, [illegible] ℔ ℔; Celery, [illegible] ℔ dozen; Green Peppers, [illegible] ℔ box; Green Peas, [illegible] ℔ ℔; String Beans, [illegible] ℔ ℔; Dried Okra, [illegible] ℔ ℔; Green do, [illegible] ℔ ℔; Marrowfat Squash, $12 [illegible] ℔ ton; Summer squash, [illegible] ℔ box.

FRUIT—We quote: Watermelons, [illegible] ℔ hundred; Cantaloupes, [illegible] ℔ crate; Nectarines, [illegible] ℔ box; Prunes, [illegible] ℔ basket, and [illegible] ℔ box; Grapes, [illegible] ℔ box for ordinary descriptions and $1 [illegible] for choice Tokay; Strawberries, [illegible]; Plums, [illegible] ℔ box; Raspberries, [illegible] ℔ chest; Blackberries, [illegible] ℔ chest; Apricots, [illegible] ℔ box; Peaches, [illegible] ℔ box and basket; Figs, [illegible] ℔ box; Apples [illegible] ℔ basket, and [illegible] ℔ box; Pears, [illegible] ℔ basket and [illegible] ℔ box; Bartlett do, [illegible] ℔ box, and [illegible] ℔ basket; Lemons, Sicily, $5 [illegible] to 6 00; do, California, [illegible] per box for ordinary, and $1 [illegible] for Sicily seed; Mexican Limes, [illegible] ℔ box.

DRIED FRUIT—Sun-dried Apples, [illegible] ℔ ℔ for sliced and [illegible] for quartered; Alden & Plummer, [illegible]; Apricots, 7c; Blackberries, 9c; Figs, [illegible] for pressed and [illegible] for unpressed; Smyrna do, [illegible] for layers and 11½c to 12½c for kegs; Nectarines, [illegible]; Peaches, [illegible] for peeled and [illegible] for unpeeled; Pears, [illegible] for whole and [illegible] for sliced machine dried, [illegible]; Plums, [illegible] for pitted and 1½c for unpitted; German Prunes, [illegible]; French Prunes, [illegible] ℔ ℔; Raisins, Layers, [illegible]; loose Muscatelle, $1 50 ℔ box.

NUTS—We quote: California Almonds, 10c for soft and 6c for hard-shell; California Walnuts, [illegible]; Peanuts, [illegible]; Hickory Nuts, 7@9c; Filberts, 13c; Pecan, [illegible]; Brazil Nuts, 9c; Cocoanuts, $4 [illegible] ℔ hundred.

HONEY—We quote: Comb, [illegible]; Extracted, [illegible] ℔ ℔.

BEESWAX—Quotable at [illegible] ℔ ℔.

BUTTER—Trade is moderately active. Stocks ample. We quote as follows: Fancy, [illegible]; choice, 21c; good, [illegible]; mixed lots, 11@12½c ℔ ℔; firkin, [illegible] for choice new; [illegible] for ordinary to fair; Eastern, [illegible] ℔ ℔.

CHEESE—Quotable at [illegible]; inferior grades, [illegible]; Eastern, 14c; Western, [illegible] ℔ ℔.

EGGS—Choice Californian are in demand, but nothing else seems to be wanted. There are liberal supplies of Eastern on the way. Quotable at [illegible] for good to choice California and [illegible] ℔ dozen for Eastern.

POULTRY—Business is dull, and sales are slow. Sellers are willing to make concessions. Live Turkeys, [illegible]; Hens, [illegible]; Roosters, [illegible] for old and [illegible] for young; Hens, [illegible]; Broilers, [illegible] as to size; Ducks, [illegible]; Geese, [illegible] pair.

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UNCLE ASA.

He Says the Pen is Mightier than the Plow,

AND AN EXCEPTIONALLY SOFT THING.

Glimpse into the Collector's Inner Office—An Old Friend Who was Mystified—Distinguished Callers.

"*Ontray!*" shouted Uncle Asa, in response to a knock at the door of his private office in San Francisco—the office of the Internal Revenue Collector of the First District of California.

"*Ontray;* come in!"

Uncle Asa utililizes his knowledge of Spanish more or less now-a-days, because, for one reason, it is familiar and natural to him, and for another—well, it sounds foreign. It has been reported by some of the snobs of the Field wing of the Democracy that Uncle Asa is not exactly what he ought to be in the way of of classical learning and society polish; and when one of those fellows comes around now, smiling and rubbing his hands as though to wash them of any anti-Ellis dabbling that he was ever engaged in, Uncle Asa likes to transfix the dude with language that he can't understand.

On this particular occasion Uncle Asa uttered the word "*Ontray*" in his roughest and most sinister tones, with the sly purpose of leaving the new-comer in doubt whether he had been bidden to come in or go to the devil.

It was a 'Monte man who had knocked;—one to the manner born, so to speak, and a long-time neighbor to Uncle Asa. So he pushed in and returned the salutation in kind "*Como 'stamus*, Uncle Asa; howdy!"

But the 'Monte man, who was advancing with outstretched hand, wavered when half way to the Collector's desk; then halted; then seemed to be divided between two opinions;—whether he should retire or apologize. At the desk was seated a man whom he did not know;—a man dressed in the latest cut of fashion; with "dude" pantaloons, immaculate vest and shirt front, cut-away coat, white necktie, boots polished, eyebrows neatly trimmed and moustache done in wax.

The new-comer was embarrassed, and, like Dr. Holmes's 'Zekel,

> He stood awhile on one foot fust
> And then he stood on t'other,
> And on which one he felt the wust,
> He couldn't a-told you, nuther.

Noticing the man's quandary, Uncle Asa—for it was Uncle Asa all the time—spoke up in his gruff, familiar, reassuring voice and said,

"Hello, Bill!"

If the man was irresolute before, he was positively shaky now. It seemed to "strike him all of a heap," as the saying goes, and he had just strength enough to seize the outstretched hand of the dapper official and then sink into a chair, gasping, "Well, I'm Billy b' gol durned!"

"Didn't know me, eh?" said Uncle Asa, as a picturesque 'Monte sunrise illumined the broad landscape of his face. "Didn't s'pose— But say; shut that there door; bang it hard and it'll latch itself. Now we can talk. Got any tobacker?"

The 'Monte man returning from the closed door tendered his plug, now for the first time feeling perfectly reassured.

Uncle Asa drew from his pocket a neat little pearl-handled penknife, but he did not open it. Balancing the plug of tobacco in one hand and the knife in the other for an instant, he seemed to be struck with the eternal unfitness and inadequacy of the gewgaw, and he returned it to his pocket. Then, inserting a corner of the plug between his teeth, he "came down hard" upon it, and with a vigorous twist of the hand end, detatched a sizable section. "Ugh," he said, with unfeigned satisfaction, "there's *taste* in that! Ain't had a chaw since Sunday."

Ignoring a remark offered by the 'Monte man as to the comparative merits of Nigger Heel, Virginia Twist and the new-fangled kinds, Uncle Asa plunged immediately into the subject uppermost in his thoughts.

"Ain't it a lark, though?" he said. "Ain't it a ga-lorious new-constitutional lark? Baldwin Hotel—style till ye can't sleep nights—champagne, two-bit cigars with the boys—whoop 'er up Lizy Jane!"

"Like it?" queried the 'Monte man.

"Bully!" said Uncle Asa. "Bullier nor anything *I* ever struck. Bang-up nice office—brass spittoons, shandyleers—big desk—clerks *and* a porter. What more d'ye want of a Democratic administration?"

"Tol'able smooth," said the 'Monte man.

"Smooth? Well, if it aint greased the hull length I don't know ham fat."

"Got the hang of things so-so I reck'n?"

"Oh hell, yes! I don't have to do nothin' but sign papers; and that's a durn sight easier than plowin' down in the Monte, you betcher—"

At this point there came a knock at the door, and Uncle Asa, after taking a peek through a scratched place on the frosted window, said:

"It's Barclay Henley; I don't give a dam for him! He is a Paisano, anyhow. Let him knock till he gets tired and then he can come around and knock agin. Judge Wallace 'll be back from Washington in a few weeks and me and him 's going to have a big blowout. If you 're in the city, Bill, don't fail to come down to the Baldwin and dine with us. Here, you can go out this here side door. I reckon I'll let Henley in. He wants to see me on partickler business."

And as the 'Monte man was making his way out through the side passage, he heard in the stentorian tones of the Collector within, the summons,

"*Ontray!*"

LONG BEACH.

The Attractions and Demands of this Growing Resort.

This pleasant new watering place, of whose future such bright hopes are entertained, is showing a remarkable growth. Very noticeable, also, is the quality of the improvements that have been and are being made. Nearly all the buildings are of far more than average attractiveness, and shantyism is practically unknown there. The beach is superb, and for bathing and driving has certainly no superior among the famous watering places of the East. The hotel is decidedly pleasant and well arranged; and the large $10,000 addition now under roof will greatly increase the attractions, and about double the capacity of the hostelry. It is a pity, however, that it was not built last winter, for use the present season. Guests were turned away, Sunday, for want of room. The addition is 60x100 feet, three stories high, with thirty-five rooms, forty-two bath-rooms in the basement, and a handsome dining-hall, to seat 175 people. Numerous other buildings—mostly pleasant cottages—are also going up. No saloons are tolerated in town, which is an admirable regulation; but there is also a little disposition to go to the extreme of interfering with the private affairs of citizens in the matter of home beverages. All this, however, the town will soon outgrow. The present great need of Long Beach is an adequate water supply. The reservoir back of town is not a monument of efficient management. It has been tinkered and retinkered, and even now is a partial failure. A four-inch iron pipe is relied upon to supply the whole town, and of course does not do it. When the two-inch sprinkling hydrant at the lower end of Front street is opened, no house along the entire street can get water; and at best the slight pressure afforded will lift a stream but six feet from a garden hose. There is immediate and pressing need of a reformed water service. A railroad is to be pushed at once to Wilmington; but on the present plan will be of slight benefit compared with what it should be. It is proposed to run it from Wilmington to a point on Sixth street, five squares from the hotel and from any other place to which visitors would wish to go. This will necessitate taking a horse car from the terminus to Front street, thus making two changes between Los Angeles and the Beach. That sort of engineering would militate greatly against the prosperity of Long Beach. The journey from this city to Wilmington is tedious enough at best; and there is no reason for making the rest of the way still worse. The new railroad could be run from Wilmington along a natural grade plumb up to the Long Beach hotel. With its delightful beach and climate, good water but more of it, its handsome cottages, good class of citizens and absence of rowdyism, and convenience of access, Long Beach should be one of the most popular resorts in Southern California. It should be, by proper railroad arrangements, a summer home for a great number of the best families of Los Angeles, whose heads should be able to come up to their business in this city and return at night; and it will be, under wise management, all these things.

UNDER THE BRAKEBEAM.

A German Killed Near San Fernando, Yesterday.

Tuesday, July 21.]

At three o'clock yesterday morning, freight train No. 23 came to a sudden stop three miles this side of San Fernando. Brakemen who went to see what was the trouble, found that a tramp who had been riding on the deadwoods had fallen, being dragged under the brakebeam till dead. In his fall he had broken the air-brake connection, which caused the stoppage. The unfortunate's remains were brought to this city, and an inquest was held at Brown's morgue yesterday afternoon, by Coroner McFarland and the following jury: W. F. Griggs, S. E. Reese, W. Tucker, H. Wilfret, E. A. Coburn and J. D. Williamson. The name of the deceased was fixed as Charles Sims, his age as 27 or 28 years, and his nationality as German. Nothing was developed as to his home or place of last occupation. A letter in German was found upon him, a translation of which is as follows:

DEAR AUGUST: I wish to inform you that I have found work on a farm, and have been here for three weeks. If you receive any letters for me, kindly send them to my address.

I will pay what I owe you when I visit you next fall.

I have not heard of Gustoff Sorga until now. Yours truly,

HERMAN MULLER.

Address, Herman Muller, Newhall Ranch.

The verdict was in accordance with the facts above stated, and absolved the railroad company from blame.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

A Pleasant Musical and Literary Entertainment Last Night.

Tuesday, July 21.]

The British Benevolent Society is getting a considerable local reputation for pleasant, unstilted entertainments. The sample in Y. M. C. A. hall last night was no exception to the rule, and the musical and literary exercises were amply appreciated by the audience. The following programme was well carried out:

PART I.

Pianoforte solo—"Fantaisie de Norma," Miss Popplewell.
Song—"A Leaf from the Spray".... Miss Tingley.
Song—"I'm as happy as the day is long," Mr. James Booth.
Recitation—Scene from "Henry V".... Shakespeare. Miss Lydia Bell.
Song—"Bird Carol" .... Knapp. Miss Bertie Bush.
Violin solo .... Miss Leonora Hassler.

PART II.

Song—"She wore a wreath of roses" .... Knight. Mrs. L. Reese.
Pianoforte solo—Selections from Faust. Miss Popplewell.
Song—"When we are old and gray" .. Dolby. Professor J. E. Fiske.
Recitation—"How Ruby played" .. Bagley. Miss Lydia Bell.
Song—"Kathleen Mavourneen" .. Crouch. Mrs. Oswald Petre.
Song—"Roast beef of old England .. Mr. James Booth.

Hereafter the society's entertainments will be held every two months.

Another Reminiscence of Kit Carson.

In the interview with Samuel C. Carson, son of old Kit Carson, which appeared in the SUNDAY TIMES, Carson stated that his father was, when young, apprenticed to a saddler in Howard county, Missouri. Mr. W. H. Workman informed a TIMES reporter Monday that the saddler referred to was his father, David Workman, who at that time resided in New Franklin, Howard county, Missouri. Kit was bound to him for a term of years, but not liking the trade, ran away. Mr. Workman, in order to comply with the law which compelled masters of apprentices to offer a reward for the capture and return of runaways, advertised that he would pay five cents for the return of Kit, but the boy escaped and was not heard of until in after years he became famous.

A Successful Smoke Consumer.

Of interest in connection with the question of fuel, now being agitated by the Manufacting Association of Los Angeles, is the announcement by the Stove and Hardware Reporter, of St. Louis, that a successful smoke consumer has been devised and put in operation by a resident of that city. It is claimed to effect a saving of 50 per cent. in fuel, and to be practically indestructible. Its principle is the introduction of jets of heated air into the boiler back of the point of combustion and just before the escape-flue. The same idea has been tried before, but failed, owing to the fact that the air-pipes would soon warp, crack, or burn out. It is said that Mr. Boileau, the inventor, has overcome this difficulty.

A Libel Suit.

Eugene Day, a compositor on the Porcupine, has been arrested on a charge of criminal libel, preferred by F. Endel, proprietor of the Hotel de Strasbourg, Alameda street. Day has been released on $500 bail. His offense consisted of writing a communication stating that a gang of loafers frequent the front of the hotel, and make it so "loud" that ladies are obliged to take the middle of the street to get by.

Fine Nectarines.

Some large, highly colored and fine flavored nectarines were left at the TIMES office Monday by Henry Elms, of Pasadena Highlands. Mr. Elms's trees are loaded with fruit of this kind. The Highlands are 500 feet higher than the Sierra Madre Villa, and fully 2000 feet above sea level. The locality is well suited to apricots, peaches, nectarines and citrus fruits. Water is obtained from four tunnels into the mountain.

Identified.

The Chinaman who died upon reaching this city, a few days ago, from the heat and fatigue of tramping in the Yuma desert, has been identified by his cousin, Tong Gay. Deceased was named Chang Ping Eye, was 40 years of age, and had been sent out from San Francisco by the Hop Wo Chinese company to work on the railroad. He worked two days, and then succumbed to the terrible heat of the desert.

A. O. U. W. Installation at Newhall

The following officers were installed in Newhall Lodge, No. 218, A. O. U. W., on Saturday evening, July 18, by D. D. G. M. W., James Booth: P. M. W., C. D. Reynolds; M. W., H. B. Proudfit; F., J. H. Whitney; I., W. G. Lorbeer; Recorder, J. B. Morrison; Fin., J. W. Meyers; Recv., C. A. Mintry; G., W. N. Forker; I. W., W. E. Pardee; O. W., S. H. Drew.

The White Scale.

After all is said and done, it may be conceded that the best and quickest mode of removing this scale or other tree and plant pests is by the free and repeated use of the proper product of petroleum. Such a coal oil is sold at 12½ cents per gallon by the Oil Burning and Supply Company, 111 West First street, Los Angeles.

COUNCIL.

The Three Hours' Work of the City Paps Tuesday.

SPECIAL BOND ELECTION APPOINTED.

The Half-mile Anti-Chinese Petition Wasted—The Eight Hour Law Assailed—General Routine Work.

Wednesday, July 22.]

Council was called to order at 2:20 p. m. yesterday, President Miles in the chair, and present Councilmen Brown, Bullis, Day, French, Holbrook, Hamilton, Lambie, McGarry, Santee and Velsir.

Minutes read and approved.

A message from the Mayor recommended to Council's attention a citizen's communication on the white scale, stating that the Supervisors' ordinance is inoperative, on account of the law's delays; that no substantial results are being attained; and that some other action is of pressing necessity; that lawyers say that under the charter a legal ordinance can be passed which will reach the evil.

Mr. Hamilton moved that the City Attorney draw ordinance against the scale bugs. Carried.

REPORTS OF CITY OFFICERS.

City Auditor's report of condition of the various funds referred to Committee on Finance.

Zanjero reported work amounting to $94. Same reference.

Also called attention of Council to the fact that the city can now get the right of way through the Wilhart property, so that zanja 6-1 can be straightened and piped. The Wilhart heirs are now of age, and the property is to be subdivided. If the right of way is not secured now, it probably never can be. Referred to the Committee on Zanjas.

Superintendent of Streets reported a pay-roll of $150. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Also that he had received several notices from the County Board of Horticultural Commissioners to disinfect white scale along San Pedro street, and also a lime tree on Fort street. Considerable discussion followed as to who owns and who should own trees on the streets. Referred to City Attorney.

Also that he has secured a lot on Fifth street between Main and Spring for a city stable and tool yard, at $25 per month, to commence August 1. Mr. Hamilton moved to approve this action and accept the yard. Carried.

THE CITY ATTORNEY'S BUDGET.

City Attorney reported that in his opinion there is nothing to prevent the purchase by the Board of Supervisors of the High school property, paying the city in installments; and no deed being given till the full amount is paid. Committee on Finance.

Also recommendation that in matter of completion of purchase of water right from G. J. Griffith, the necessary conveyance for same be executed; and, upon its acceptance by the Council, a warrant for the agreed price be drawn and delivered to Mr. Griffith. An able discussion followed as to whether it was necessary to bring suit against Mr. Griffith and have him confess judgment. The City Attorney said it was not necessary.

On Mr. Lambie's motion, City Attorney was instructed to draw proper ordinance.

City Attorney also reported his opinion that the Water Company is expressly required by its contract to keep the fire hydrants in repair. Approved.

Also presented an ordinance, forbidding men, women, children, horses and mules to swim in the city zanjas. Rules suspended and ordinance passed.

Also a resolution providing for a special election on the proposition to issue $245,000 bonds for municipal improvements. Discussion began as to the date of the election.

Mr. Lambie said there was a large population now of unemployed men, to whom the voting of the bonds would give employment.

Mr. Hamilton moved to fix the date of the election for Monday, August 17th.

The following voting places were fixed: First Ward, Kansas City House, San Fernando street.

Second Ward, courthouse.

Third Ward, police office.

Fourth Ward, Vigilance Hook and Ladder House.

Fifth Ward, Washington Gardens.

Judges and Inspectors of election for the several voting places were appointed.

Mr. Hamilton moved to adopt the resolution as filled out. Carried unanimously.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Committee on Finance reported.

First—Recommendation to file certain reports of city officers. So ordered.

Second—Referring back to Council, as Committee of the Whole, on matter of offices for City Auditor and City Tax-collector. Referred back to the committee to find suitable places for the offices.

Third—Recommendation to authorize Clerk of Council to engage Noyes & Field to assist him in selling the Fort Hill lots, they offering to serve for a commission of 1 per cent. So ordered.

Fourth—Recommendation that Los Angeles Electric Light Company and the Los Angeles Gas Company be charged $10 per month license till the end of the year, provided that the Gas Company will pay up its arrearages. So ordered.

Fifth—Recommendation to refer to special Committee on Pipe-line the bills of Ed. Partridge for $300 and $90. So ordered.

Sixth—Recommended that warrants be drawn for payment of various pay-rolls and bills. So ordered.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Messrs. Velsir and Lambie presented the majority report of the Finance Committee on the City Assessor's bill for June. "Extra work" has been charged for by the clerks on work done between 7 and 9 a. m. and after 5 p. m. The present eight-hour law is working unlimited extra expense to the tax-payer. Instead of employing more men, it enables one man to work fifty or sixty days per month, thus shutting out others from employment. It works a hardship to the city and tax-payer, and is of no value to city employes except to make sixty days per month, for which the city has to pay. Messrs. Velsir and Lambie, on the strength of these allegations, recommend the repeal of the eight-hour law; also that the rate per day paid by the city to any employe be for a day's work and no more; also that the City Attorney draw ordinance to repeal the eight-hour ordinance.

Mr. Brown moved to adopt the report.

Mr. Hamilton said the clerks had plainly violated the law. If the eight-hour law is enforced there will be no trouble.

Mr. McGarry presented a minority report. Mr. Fischer explains that the clerks are employed for extra time because they are more expert at the work. Mr. Fischer's office only has the extra work for a short time. I can't consent to the repeal of the eight-hour law, for eight hours is as long as any man should work or should wish to work.

Mr. Hamilton said each Councilman is sworn to enforce the laws, and the eight-hour law is plain. No Councilman can vote to pay for extra work without violating his oath.

Mr. Brown's motion to adopt the majority report was carried, Messrs. Day, Hamilton and McGarry voting no.

Mr. Hamilton moved to refer the bills of the Assessor's clerks to the City Attorney to see if the clerks have violated the eight-hour law. Carried.

The Committee on Zanjas presented a resolution fixing rates after August 1st at $3 per head per day and $2 per head per night in the city; $5 per head per day and $3 per head per night outside the city. Resolution adopted.

Committee on Sewers reported:

First—Pay-roll of $33.75. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Second—Recommendation to grant petition of Henry Gardiner for leave to connect with private sewer on Olive street. So ordered.

Third—Resolution ordering construction of branch public sewer on Elmyra street. Mr. Brown moved to adopt resolution and advertise for bids for construction of sewer. Carried.

Postponed report of Committee on Police recommending purchase of a "Black Maria," the extra horse of the fire department to be used to propel same, was brought up.

Mr. Day moved to receive and file the report. Carried.

Mr. Day moved to allow the Chief of Police $10 per month to hire wagons on occasion to take the place of a "Black Maria." No action.

Mr. Holbrook, at Dr. Baker's request, moved that the special committee of physicians appointed to investigate the city water, be empowered to send a demijohn from each water system to the State Chemist for analysis, at a cost not to exceed $20. Carried.

Mr. Bullis moved City Surveyor define lines of city property on north side First street. Carried.

Mr. Hamilton moved that at next meeting the Health Officer report whether Chinatown is a nuisance, or whether there are other nuisances. Carried.

Mr. Day moved that Philip Heiman, tiller-man of the hook and ladder company, be paid $70 per month instead of $60. Lost. Messrs. Brown, Bullis, French, Lambie and Miles voting no.

Dr. French moved that Committee on Supplies procure desks for the Councilmen and for the reporters, which would complete the furnishing of the Council Chamber. Lost. Messrs. Day and McGarry voting no.

Mr. Day said the Chief of Police would not let the Twos wash the hose on the sidewalk in front of their house. Moved that they be allowed to wash there, and that Street Superintendent lay down 30 feet of planking over gutter, to wash hose on. Lost. Mr. Brown voting no.

Special Committee on City Building recommended to pay J. D. Campbell's bill of $157, for which an itemized bill was appended.

Also that his other bill, of $65, be not allowed, as it is not certified by the architect.

The matter of allowing discount has been reported adversely by the City Attorney. Whole report referred to the City Attorney.

A Mr. Flood, being given the floor, said that Council was accepting bids for the Second-street sidewalk, which will be infringements on the patent he represents—Schillinger's. Mr. Flood was much excited, and loud in threats of prosecution. Mr. Brown said he had tried the Schillinger, and found it worthless. Mr. Flood was bidden to go ahead with his circus.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS reported:

First—Asking one week further time on petition of M. Levy and others for establishing new grade of Kip and Ingraham streets. Granted.

Second—Recommendation to grant the petition of Los Angeles Improvement Company for leave to grade on Diamond street; provided it be without expense to the city. So ordered.

Third—Recommendation that City Attorney draw contract between city and T. F. Joyce, he being the lowest bidder on sidewalk and curb in front of city property, corner of Second and Spring streets. So ordered.

Fourth—Recommendation that Superintendent of Streets remove old bridge lumber from Aliso street and store it on City Hall lot. Report adopted, on condition that the owners of the property consent.

Fifth—Notice of intention to establish grade of Olive street between Temple and Courthouse streets. Adopted and ordered published.

Sixth—Recommendation that Superintendent of Streets repair Second street from Spring to Olive where street has been accepted by the city, and notify property holders to do it elsewhere. So ordered.

Seventh — That Superintendent of Streets notify property owners on Kip and Ingraham streets to stop grading. So ordered.

PETITIONS.

Of Bicknell & White asking to be released from further obligation in the matter of a suit proposed, in 1884, to be entered by the city against the Los Angeles City Water Company. Finance Committee.

Of George S. Walker, for leave to move a house from Mechanics' Mill to Griffin avenue. Board of Public Works, with power to act.

Of James Pattison for leave to move a frame building from Fifth street to Fort Hill to tract. Board of Public Works, with power to act.

Of the Anti-Chinese Union demanding that the Chinese be removed beyond the corporate limits of the city, under Article XIX, section 4, of the Constitution of California. One thousand two hundred and seventy-one signers had been obtained to this document, including a large number of leading business houses. Mr. Brown moved to file. Carried.

Mr. Day moved that the following petitions be referred by the clerk to the appropriate committees. So ordered.

Of A. McCartney, for return of $11.81, overpaid taxes.

Of A. M. Foster, for leave to put in water gate in zanja 9—E.

Of J. B. Cohn and 18 others, for proper sprinkling of Commercial and Los Angeles streets.

Of M. G. Jones and 18 others, for abatement of nuisance on Rowland street, caused by parties encroaching on said street so it cannot be traveled from Figueroa street west to city limits; and asking that lines of Rowland street be defined and obstructions removed.

Of M. D. Johnson and 8 others, for leave to grade Bellevue avenue in front of their properties.

Of J. D. Campbell, by H. T. Hazard, his attorney, setting forth that the Council paid him for city building in warrants which he had to sell to highest bidder at a discount of nearly $500, for which reason he has been unable to pay some of his workmen, who have filed liens on the building. Asking that he be paid $300 deducted by the city from his pay, in consideration whereof he would waive all claim for discount on warrants.

Adjourned at 5:15.

BRIEFS.

Tuesday, July 21.

A $30,000 sanitarium, of Queen Anne architecture, is soon to be erected at Ontario.

Work on the $40,000 building of the University of California is expected to begin again in a few weeks.

The Evening Union, which shows signs of growing prosperity, will hereafter have its office in the Roeder block, on South Spring street.

Six carloads of ties for the Atlantic & Pacific extension came up from San Pedro yesterday. They go to the Waterman end of the extension.

Lee Bohanan, charged with receiving stolen property, had his examination in Justice Austin's Court yesterday and was held to answer in default of $500 bonds.

Fifteen cars densely crowded went down to Santa Monica Sunday morning. Eight hundred and fifty tickets for that resort were sold at the Commercial-street depot.

Mrs. Mary Flores, of Santa Monica, had an examination before Judge Cheney yesterday morning, and was adjudged insane. Captain P. M. Darcy will escort her to Stockton to-morrow.

Judge Slawson learns that the oranges he sent recently, to put a Southern California flavor in the mouth of the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, reached their destination sound and safe, and were duly appreciated.

The Sheriff's office is loading the judicial gun for b'ar, and when the Courts again pull the trigger, some one is apt to get hurt. There are a great many prisoners in the county jail, but most of the longest-winded cases have already been disposed of.

Joaquin Marcos was arrested by Officers Stoermer and Bulo, on Upper Main street, at 1:30 a. m. yesterday, on the charge of robbing a Frenchman of a watch and chain. He was held for trial, yesterday, in $300. John Doe, arrested at the same time for battery, was sentenced to five days or $5.

Following are the newly installed officers of Los Angeles Lodge, No. 2639, G. U. O. O. F.: George Brown, N. G.; Abraham Scott, V. G.; E. B. Lane, P. N. G.; Samuel Hazleton, N. F.; J. Thomson, W. T.; George H. Washington, P. S.; H. J. Porter, E. S.; C. W. Collis, Warden; S. C. Pierce, Chaplain; Ed. Morton, I. G.; W. Connor, R. H. S. to N. G.; W. Ballard, L. H. S. to N. G.; H. Thurston, R. H. S. to V. G.; W. H. Harris, L. H. S. to V. G.

Wednesday, July 21.

The new hospital of the Sisters of Charity was dedicated Sunday with appropriate services.

The charges brought in Merrill Lodge, I. O. G. T., by J. H. Levering against W. W. Taylor and I. S. Smith, have been dropped. The curious persistency with which the crooked proceedings found publicity doubtless influenced this move.

County Clerk Dunsmoor certifies that V. M. Whighan, of 234 North Main street, was duly appointed Deputy Coroner February 24th last, and that his oath of office is on file. Deputy Whigham is to be notified, in case of the Coroner's absence, of all deaths requiring official investigation.

Striking it Rich.

John Hall and Alex. Fraser, of this city, and members of Carpenters' Union No. 56, are in a streak of luck. After several months' prospecting, they fell to work on the deserted Castesa mine on Piru creek, Ventura county. A 20-foot uplift brought them to a vein of free-milling gold-bearing ore, six inches to four feet thick. They have an arastra and two-stamp mill, run by water, and from a recent run of twenty-five tons of ore got $506 in gold. Mr. Hall is now in this city.

Water War at Pasadena.

A water war in a small way has raged at Pasadena during the past week. It is stated that, last Monday, the water was shut off from a portion of the settlement for half a day. It is hoped that before long a compromise between the two settlements of Pasadena will be effected, and the wrangling over the water question cease.

TEMPERANCE ADVOCATES.

Award of Prizes to Some Compton Scholars.

The ladies of the Compton Union decided some months ago to offer prizes to the boy and girl in each of the two departments of the local school who would write the best essay on "Effects of Alcohol and Tobacco on the Human System," and also two prizes in the primary department to the ones who would speak the best temperance piece. About eighteen in the lower department and two in the upper department engaged in the contest.

An entertainment was given, separate from the school exercises, at Odd Fellows' Hall. It was a very pleasant affair, with a programme as follows: Prayer, by Rev. T. E. Robinson; singing, the National W. C. T. U.; anthem, by the choir; Remarks by Mr. Wm. Steel, in which he spoke enthusiastically in favor of having temperance taught in the schools; next came the reading of the prize essays and of some good ones that did not get the prize. These were read by Miss Carrie Wood, one of the teachers, and Dr. Millard. The merits of the essays had been decided previously by a committee of five.

There were several pieces spoken by the little ones, and the audience was called upon to decide by a rising vote who should be entitled to the prize. The people unanimously voted in favor of Amelia Longry and King Mealy. Prizes were awarded by Dr. Whaley, one of the judges, to the boy and girl writing the second best essays. Master Strawbridge and Letitia Tolbot took them. The prizes given were some nice books; titles, "Thayer's Life of Lincoln," "Garfield's Life," "Eminent Men of the Revolution," "Mrs. Hemans' Poems," etc.

Dr. McFarland had consented to give a talk on the effects of alcohol viewed from a Coroner's observation and a physician's stand-point, but before night he was called away to hold another inquest, probably caused by crime or liquor, or both.

Back from the Mountains.

D. M. Adams, who, with his family, made a several days' jaunt up Switzer trail, Arroyo Seco, returned Tuesday, along with J. D. Burdette. Mr. Adams is enchanted with his mountaineering experience, and speaks in the highest praise of the scenery, the timber, the water and the "ozone." He only regrets that he could not stay a month. Messrs. Day and Holmes, two well known citizens of Los Angeles, whom Mr. Adams encountered in the mountains, returned about the same time. Messrs. Stratton and Dooner are still in camp. The highest altitude attained by the climbers was 4650 feet above the sea level.

This Switzer trail is the one described by Mrs. Jeanne C. Carr, of Pasadena, in an interesting letter to the TIMES some months ago. Since this gifted lady called the trail into prominence notice it has become a popular place of resort. Several improvements have been made lately, and the trail has been considerably extended. It is about a day's jaunt from Los Angeles to the pinewoods country by easy stages, and the trip back to town may be made in six or eight hours. The wonder is that more people do not go up Switzer trail.

Additional Teachers' Certificates.

The County Board of Examination has granted additional certificates as follows:

To Miss Emily Voss, first grade certificate upon an educational diploma.

To Miss Abbie M. Frater, the same.

To Miss Portia Cowan, first grade certificate on credentials of Los Angeles Branch Normal School.

To Mrs. Mary E. Cowan, the same.

Upon credits obtained in examination and experience in teaching, the Board granted certificates as follows:

Miss Clara Bruere, first grade.
L. Adele Phillips, second grade.
Camillus J. Reed, second grade.
Pearl Kent, second grade.
Lillie Hawkins, second grade.
Mrs. E. B. Strong, second grade.
Miss Sallie Reese was recommended to the State Board of Education for an educational diploma.

The Evening Union.

The Evening Union, the only labor daily on the coast, is getting on its sea-legs. It is no longer Tom, Dick and Harry's paper, but is now run by three Union men, under the auspices and with the support of the united labor organizations. This is the most encouraging sign of soundness and permanency. The paper has pleasant offices in the Roeder block, and is getting matters into good shape. The management remains the same. The Union came out last night increased to six-column proportions, and decidedly newsy. The Evening Distress is "previous" in writing the obituary of the Union, which is an exceedingly "live corpse," and threatens to become very troublesome to its would-be undertakers.

In For Repairs.

John Peterson, one of the pair who recently discovered the wonderfully rich gold mine in the Cargo Muchacho District near Ogilby station on the S. P. R. R., is at the White House, corner of Commercial and Los Angeles streets, under medical treatment. He was just getting his arastra to work when the horse kicked him, so terribly mangling the left side of his face that he will probably lose the eye. He is an old chum of Officer McMahon.

Attempt to Burn a Warehouse at San Gabriel.

Wednesday, July 22.]

Day before yesterday an attempt was made to burn the Schumacher Warehouse, at San Gabriel. Smoke was seen issuing from the building early in the morning, by a butcher, but the flames were put out before they had gained much headway. The warehouse has between four and five thousand sacks of grain in it. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES.

Santa Ana Valley.

Standard, July 18.]

Nineteen cars of fat cattle were shipped north this week from the San Margueritа ranch.

W. C. Robinson is building a fine large frame dwelling-house on his place about a mile north of town.

W. H. Spurgeon received returns on Thursday from his last shipment of oranges to Denver. They netted him $1.44 per box over and above freight and commission.

Mrs D. M. Harwood, formerly a prominent lady of Orange, wrote a magnificent poem for the Fourth of July celebration at Calico. The Calico Print published it in full, and to be very candid the poem is a fine literary production.

Exports from Santa Ana depot for the week ending July 17th, 1885: One hundred and one boxes oranges, 6720 lbs.; 38 boxes lemons, 2730 lbs.; 91 cases eggs, 5460 lbs.; 24 cases honey, 3250 lbs.; 4 coops fowls, 640 lbs.; 19 cars cattle, 380,000 lbs.; general merchandise, 4650 lbs.

Herald, July 18.]

We learn from one of the largest orange growers in the valley that the coming season's crop gives promise of being, both as to quantity and quality, one of the best ever known. The prospect is also good for remunerative prices.

The late hot spell has been highly beneficial to the cornfields on the damp lands in the Newport district. If nothing occurs to injure the crop it will be one of the largest, if not the largest corn crop ever known in this Egypt of California.

A meeting of orange growers and shippers was held Wednesday, in the Water Office at Orange, to hear the report of Mr. C. F. Mansur, who went East in the interest of a number of orchardists. It was a very satisfactory meeting to all concerned. One dollar net per box was the price obtained for the most of the oranges. Some sold a little higher. Mr. Mansur said the oranges of this valley have gained high favor in the West.

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1000 Solid Silver Thimbles Given Away!

To every purchaser of 12 yards best calico for $1 we will present them, without further charge, with a handsome Solid Coin Silver Thimble. (State size of thimble desired.)

A 75-Cent Oriental Lace Collar for 25 Cents.

To every purchaser of 10 yards of our Caliope brand of Bleached Muslin for $1 we will sell them a handsome Oriental Lace Collar for 25 cents. The Collar is worth 75 cents. The Muslin is a soft finish, bleached muslin, easy to wash and elegant for wear, and sells every where for 10 cents per yard.

Mail Orders Will Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

During this sale we cannot send samples of these specialties, but in Ginghams and Calico state as near as possible the colors preferred and, if upon receipt the goods do not suit you and if they are not fully as represented in every particular, they may be returned at our expense. This offer is made only as long as the present stock lasts, and in order to secure the benefit of this splendid offer send your orders at once. The near by trade is invited to call and see us.

A Word of Explanation.

This offer is made solely as an advertisement of our business. Every time you look at the book or put the silver thimble on your finger we know you will remember how you came by it. If you find the goods we sell you are just as represented we know it will lead to further business.

J. T. SHEWARD, - - - - - - SPRING and FIRST Sts.

"BACK EAST."

Observations Among the Manufactories of the Atlantic States.

THE EFFECTS OF OVER-PRODUCTION.

The Outpouring from New York City on the Fourth of July—Steamer Travel on the Hudson.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

YONKERS, N. Y., July 6, 1885.—I wrote you from Portland, or Old Orchard Beach, Maine's great seaside resort, where we were stopping with the G. A. R. at the Fisk Hotel. From there to Boston we had intended to take a steamer, but the probability of having some rough weather and a lurking remembrance of the habitual antagonism between the inside and outside whenever we have ventured out on the ocean's waves, (and as a rule the inside had to *give up*) decided us in favor of a land route. The hurried getting together our effects and a four-bit retainer to the porter, insured us with bag and baggage ready for Boston when the whistle sounded down brakes and the conductor sang out all aboard for Boston. Close observation on either side of the railroad revealed to us an unproductive and unimproved country, and just as we were wondering how a white man could get a living, our train stopped, and we saw some large manufacturing establishments four and five story brick buildings. This settled the question, for we ourselves were direct contributors for their support. Everything we had on our persons was products of some of these factories.

Passing on and through Lawrence one sees at a glance what tells the story for them—their immense cotton manufactures. After all the inquisitive mind fails to get an answer to the question why all these factories are located in so poor a country. Why has not the Niagara Falls been utilized? There is water power enough there to drive all the machinery in the State of Massachusetts.

As we approach Boston more factories are seen in every direction, but steam is their motive power. We pass immediately by a large trunk factory where were made the identical trunks that contained our baggage. Why all this is, is a question easier asked than answered. I know 'most every man has an answer, but really they are no answers at all. Some time I propose to say something about it. Here we are at the Hub, and we have come down one of its spokes. If it be true Boston is the hub, then some of its spokes must lie out in the deep. Passing out of Boston on another one of its spokes, the Boston and Albany Railroad, the same unproductiveness of the soil is seen, and the same large manufactories are not wanting—most notable are the large machine works at Fitchburgh for the manufacture of iron-working machinery.

In approaching Albany, the first thing to be seen is the New York State Capitol, chiefly noted for its jobbery, and should it ever be completed, will be the most costly building in America.

In choosing to take a Hudson river steamer for New York, is what we always have done, when time would admit of it. A day spent on one of these steamers from Albany to New York, in June, is simply a feast, for nature has done her very best here in all that is grand and beautiful. A gifted traveler, with a soul to appreciate nature's works and a ready pen to describe, lets fall his pen and is lost in admiration. Five o'clock p. m. we landed at Yonkers in view of the grandest views on the Hudson, meeting our friends who had received our telegram in advance. A meeting after thirteen years' separation by parents and children, brothers and sisters, is better imagined than described. It was realizing what had long been anticipated. I have now spent two weeks in and about New York on business most of the time among manufacturers, which has enabled me to form a pretty good idea of what has caused the dull times. In my opinion it is just simply over-production. Men may write all the long articles, and try to give it some other name, and search out some other cause, but it reverts right back to those two words, over-production. I have had occasion to talk with a great many of the most intelligent manufacturers, and every one concedes this fact, and that they all have been too ambitious. A great blessing in disguise for the country, is the strikes in some of these great manufactories; it stops production and gives a chance to work off some of the surplus goods. To-day I was up to the great carpet factory here. For three months the three thousand employes have been on a strike. A day or two since an arrangement was made whereby to-day the works open and resume business again. This is the largest factory of the kind in the world. More brick are piled up here for a single purpose than I ever saw before. The works are simply immense. These men have also built up a small city of their own for their employes. This is but one of the large institutions of Yonkers.

I spent one day through the shops of Newark, N. J. Here is a city of 160,000 people, and nearly all producers of goods for other markets. I visited the new and large works of the Edison Incandescent Light Company, located here. It would seem they could, in a short time, get out machines to throw a light around the world.

New York's great rush for the Fourth of July was on the third. The Fourth coming on Saturday, it gave two holidays together and people could get further into the country. I was at the Grand Central depot in the afternoon of the third and I never saw such a crowd and rush. People seemed wild with joy and haste to get out of the hot, crowded city, and I did not go into the city on the fourth but tried to keep cool on the banks of the Hudson under broad, spreading willows, a feat I would have accomplished in Los Angeles with half an effort, for it was warm and sultry, no such air as comes up through our City of the Angels from the Pacific, yet I would have endured almost any discomforts for the privilege of all the sights I enjoyed, with forty trains of cars passing almost under my feet and the whole of North river alive with floating craft of every form and shape from the little rower's shell to the ponderous steamer, crowded and jammed full, with its upper deck converted into a skating rink in full operation, and off at a distance has much the appearance of wax figures operated by its machinery. This is a new thing, and financially a success, and that will ensure its going into general use on all the steamers on the river. New improvements are readily taken up if shown to have money in them. A former schoolmate of mine was the first one to suggest an elevated railway in New York, and in 1853, when I returned to New York from California with a little money from the mines, though yet but a boy, he labored with me to have me go in with him and work the thing up. He had already had favorable mention made of his plan in all the dailies of New York. Though this improvement had a long struggle, it has become one of the fixed improvements that could not be dispensed with. Sitting in Chatham Square and looking at a nine or ten-story building going up, I said to a friend: "If these real estate owners have a title clear to all their mansions in the skies, then a law will have to be made to restrict their height." He said such a law had been a failure before the Legislature of New York.

This morning I was down on the dock when Tilden's yacht came up to take him on board. It is a model of neatness, finished in oiled and varnished woods, and said to be the finest one in New York. His coachman brought him down with a beautiful span of blacks. In going on board his walk was quite feeble.

I expect to spend but a day or two more here, when I shall start for the Pacific again. However, my course back will be about as meandering as it was out here. I have three sisters and a brother, all residing in different States, that will meet me at or near St. Paul, Minn. From there I may conclude to go back by the Northern route, through Oregon. If so, I may write you again. M. S. BAKER.

Back from Catalina.

The party composed of Justice Ranney, District Attorney Holton, Mr. Hinsdale, Dr. Robbins and Officer Cline returned Tuesday after a sojourn of several days at Catalina island. They made the trip back and forth in the yacht Ida. They speak highly of the bathing and fishing at the island. The water is so still that one can swim in it as readily as in a lake or mill-pond. The last time the party were out they caught over a hundred fish. During their stay on the island the party supplied the fish for an old fellow who was engaged in salting down and drying them for the trade.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

[This is the TIMES-MIRROR'S Public Forum. Those who would stand thereon must first give the editor their real names and be responsible for their opinions and statements.]

Abuse of Horses.

To the Editor of the Times—SIR: The horse, the most noble animal that man has control of, is the most abused in Southern California. He is tied up under a low shed covered with sheet-iron or tin roof, the hot sun beaming down on the roof and baking the very brain out of his head. Poor horse! the water seeping out of his eyes and nose; you drive him out; his head aches; he hangs it down; he is whaled with the whip; he stumbles, dodges and shies, and is called a bronco, and some say he is locoed. If people would only look to see the cause of these things they would do different. There is another bad thing called diabetes. It is simply excessive secretion of urine, causing loss of flesh, weakness and a general breaking down of the system. The most common causes are dust and dosing with quack medicines—a pastime of ignorant stable-men, doctoring especially for water, irritating the stomach and at the same time stimulating the kidneys, which runs into blood poison, and pronounced glanders by quack veterinaries and hostlers. If men would look at these things it would be better. Go look and see where your horse stands; see that he is not roasted underneath as well as overhead. Stables are free for inspection; if not, why do you have your horses there?

A FRIEND OF HORSES.

DRIFT OF OPINION.

Springfield Union: Money is so very cheap now that it is considered quite vulgar to be a millionaire. Meanwhile brains command a premium, and a few of us have reason to be contented with our lot.

Indianapolis News: It speaks well for Chicago's running gear that during the street-car strike about 50,000 people rode daily in all sorts of carryalls, and that with little regard to capacity, and yet there was no serious accident.

Boston Record: To pack off Sheridan to the frontier now is a good deal like firing at a robin in a cherry tree with a howitzer. General Miles, if he has troops enough, is quite able to cope with all the Indians in the Indian Territory.

New York Graphic: The striking foreigners of Cleveland ask that their fares shall be paid to the places whence they were imported three years ago. Let them insist upon it. It would be a proper punishment of the men who brought them here.

The A. and P. Extension.

Calico Print.]

The work of constructing the extension of the California Southern is progressing with considerable rapidity. Rails have been laid a distance of about twenty miles from the junction near the Waterman bridge, and are being laid at the rate of a mile and a half a day. It is expected that the construction forces working both ways will meet at the Mojave river, near Oro Grande, about August 1, after which it will require at least a month to build the bridge at that point, so that it is the opinion of parties familiar with the operations of construction that the road will be in running order about the first of October.

From the best source that we can obtain information, we learn that a round-house will be built at the junction of the California Southern with the Atlantic and Pacific, also a large depot hotel, and if rumors are fulfilled, the Oregon and Colorado railroad will also connect at that point, which will, as a matter of course, be the means of starting a small town there.

MEN AND WOMEN.

Colonel J. Drew Gay and wife are at the Grand, San Francisco.

Senator Joseph Brown of Georgia pays taxes on real estate in Atlanta worth $400,000.

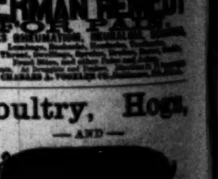
The bills of General Grant's ... are said to already amount to more than $100,000.

Lord Salisbury, Mr. Gladstone and Lord Randolph Churchill became Cabinet Ministers at exactly the same age—thirty-six.

Some of Richard Doyle's quaint conceits have as yet existed only in manuscript. One of the most brilliant, "Designs for a Comic History of England," will shortly be engraved and published.

President Cleveland and the members of his Cabinet have lately received a good many telegraphic messages obviously written by insane persons. There is one sane feature to these telegrams. They are marked "Collect."

Editor Stead heads one of his leading editorials "A Flame which Shall Never be Extinguished," and indeed he is furnishing some pretty warm reading just now, though doubtless some of his subscribers hint to Editor Stead that they would rather have something ...



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A. PHILLIPS & CO. HAVE EXCURSION parties from Boston, Chicago and St. Louis monthly. If you have friends coming to California, send their address to A. Phillips & Co., No. 241 North Main street, Los Angeles.

MANUFACTURES.

The Los Angeles Manufacturing Association Organized.

MEETING AT THE BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS

The All-Important Question of Fuel—The Pico District Oil Supply—Our Available Water Power—A Business-like Movement.

Saturday, July 18.]

According to the call heretofore published in the TIMES, there was a meeting at the Board of Trade rooms last evening of those interested in the promotion of manufactures in this city. The attendance was larger, and the interest more animated than at preliminary meetings.

The meeting was called to order at 8 p. m., George T. Hanly in the chair. Colonel H. H. Boyce set the ball rolling by bringing up the question of petroleum as fuel.

Mr. Mattern, representing the Continental Oil and Transportation Company, spoke about the oil supply of the Pico oil district around Newhall. He was not sure how long the wells would continue to flow. Could not say whether a pipe line would be run by the company to this city. It would be a much shorter and cheaper route to pipe the oil to this city from Newhall, have it refined here and piped on to the port of San Pedro than to ship it, as now, to the refineries at West Oakland.

Sutherland Hutton said he had been over the Newhall oil belt in person, that it extends from Newhall to Santa Barbara, and is 25 miles wide and 50 long, that he knows of. The signs are that the supply is inexhaustible. He had sunk a well himself, and at 90 feet developed three barrels. They intended to pipe to Ventura, and ship to San Francisco. A pipe line should be built in this direction, and it could be done at a cost of $700 a mile for a 2-inch pipe, which would be sufficient. We should have the refineries here; all the products are used in this city, and there would be a home market. There is no doubt we could produce a better illuminating oil than is now brought here from the East, and cheaper. Lubricating oil is also needed; and oil for fuel would undoubtedly largely supplant coal if the public understood its use as well, as no one instructs them. Our oil supply is all around us. Black oil is everywhere. We could strike it right here in the city.

Mr. Blankenhorn, of the Edwards Oil Burner Company, said that petroleum or petroleum waste is largely used on the Russian engines. They are specially adapted for it, however, as the large works using oil here—the Electric Light Company, etc.—are not. Our home oil consumers for manufacturing are therefore at a disadvantage. Scientific papers in the East are full of articles on the use of petroleum and its probable usefulness in various lines. It is a most important question, and deserves careful attention.

Mr. Stearns said that every barrel of oil produced in the East costs $3; and oil is sold at $2 and $2.25 per barrel, and there is little probability that it will ever be reduced much below that. It has never paid for itself.

Mr. Hutton said this was a mistake. The profit on oil has been enormous.

Mr. Stearns said he had seen men owning two or three producing wells, who were in rags and begging. The wells here are not so deep, and there is less wasted in boring dry wells here than in the East. We should not turn all our attention to oil. There wouldn't begin to be enough oil to supply all the manufactures that should spring up in California. We must have other fuels besides. I think that brea has been underestimated. There are large quantities of it, and it should be experimented with to develop its possibilities as a fuel.

Mr. Hutton said that experts are unanimous in the verdict that there is not a great supply of brea.

A suggestion from M. S. Baker was read, pointing out the advisability of a factory here, where prepared stock should be put together for carriages.

Mr. Lewis moved that the meeting proceed to a permanent organization for the advancement of the city's manufacturing interests. Carried.

Secretary Davies read the constitution and by-laws which had been drafted. On Colonel Boyce's motion, adopted as read.

The name of the organization is "The Los Angeles Manufacturing Association," and its objects to promote the manufacturing industries of the city, and especially to procure, preserve and disseminate information as to raw materials and fuels available for manufacturing here.

The following gentlemen enrolled themselves as members of the Association: P. L. Simons, George M. Smith, Los Angeles Cracker Company, Times-Mirror Company, George T. Hanly & Company, Stearns Manufacturing Company, Oil Burning and Supply Company, F. W. Matters, J. R. Millard, G. Tononi, R. Molony, Robert McGarvin, Los Angeles Plating Works, F. L. Washburn, John M. Davies, C. F. Loomis, Hayden and Lewis Company—17, the same number that comprised the Board of Trade at its inception.

The following officers were then elected:

S. H. Mott, President; Geo. T. Hanly, Vice-President; John M. Davies, Secretary; S. B. Lewis, Treasurer; Directors—H. H. Boyce, E. C. Niedt, R. Molony, E. R. Threlkeld, E. L. Stearns.

Col. Boyce returned to the petroleum subject. The matter should be put in practical shape. He had every confidence in petroleum as the fuel of the future, but it must be delivered here cheaper. Moved that Mr. Hutton be appointed a special committee to report at the next meeting all procurable information as to what can be done to secure a pipe-line from the Pico District. Carried; and Col. Boyce and Mr. Hanly were added to the committee.

Mr. McGarvin moved to appoint a committee to ascertain how much water power can be obtained from the zanjas without impairing their irrigating capacity, and how Council would treat the matter of leasing. Carried. Committee: Messrs. McGarvin, Winter and Stearns.

Mr. Sutliffe moved for a committee to investigate the comparative cost of water power and the fuel motors discussed. Carried. Committee: Messrs. Sutliffe, Matters and Edwards.

Messrs. Glass and Blankenhorn were appointed to help the Secretary secure new members.

Mr. Mattern suggested that as manufacturers require a great deal of water for various purposes, a zanja or tunnel might well be run through an available part of the city, whence manufacturers may pump their water at a minimum expense.

Mr. Stearns said that from 200 to 300 horse-power of water is now running to waste here.

Special invitation was extended to the Mayor and Council to attend the next meeting and confer on the water matter.

Mr. Washburn moved that a committee be appointed to see how much glass is consumed here, and the chance for an extensive glass manufactory. Carried. Committee: Messrs. Tononi, Barnard, Benedict and Welch.

Adjourned to the third Thursday in August at 8 p. m., at the same place.

LABOR INVESTIGATION.

A Special Agent of the Government Bureau in Los Angeles.

Saturday, July 18.]

The TIMES had a call yesterday from L. W. Wilhelm, special agent of the Bureau of Labor at Washington. Mr. Wilhelm left Washington July 3d, going by steamer to Galveston and thence making his way to California by the Southern Pacific road. He will spend a few days in Los Angeles, proceeding hence to San Francisco and other leading industrial centers on the coast. Probably two or three months will be devoted to investigation, and Mr. Wilhelm will then report to the chief of the Labor Bureau, Carrol D. Wright. The principal object of the inquiry is to throw some light on the question of industrial depressions. This involves a study of their character, their causes, and whether they are contemporaneous in the great producing countries of the world, and whether as to duration, severity and periodicity they are alike in such countries. Such an investigation involves the question of the influence of depressions in the cost of living; the extent to which industries have been developed, and the cost of production reduced through the use of machinery in the great industrial centers; and the difference in rates of wages in like industries in different localities of the United States; the influence of climate on the use of machinery, and the rates of wages and the cost of living; the influence of taxes in all matters relating to living; and as to industrial depressions, how far "corners" may be influential in such matters; the productivity of labor in various localities; the influence of distribution and transportation; of foreign immigration and the employment of foreign contract labor in bringing about depressions; what industrial, commercial and financial conditions have preceded such depressions; and whether large importations, or exportations, or extensive railroad building, etc., have preceded them. The Bureau will not attempt more than one investigation at the present time. The one outlined strikes at the constitutional disease, so far as the labor question is concerned, and, if conducted judiciously, must result in presenting to the country classified information not before given.

There are other special agents in various parts of the United States making similar inquiries to those prosecuted by Mr. Wilhelm. The joint result of their investigations will doubtless be formulated and presented in a report to Congress next winter.

HESPERIA.

A Los Angeles Syndicate's Big Contract on the Mojave.

Major Geo. H. Bonebrake and Judge R. M. Widney have returned from an exploration of the "Hesperia" land, recently bought by the Los Angeles syndicate in which both gentlemen are interested. Hesperia, as the TIMES has already noted, is a 30,000-acre tract along the Mojave river, near the northern mouth of the Cajon Pass. The tract is twelve miles long, and the track of the Atlantic & Pacific extension is now building directly through it. The Railroad Company has agreed to maintain a station and eating house for Hesperia. The Mojave river, there probably the largest stream in Southern California, will supply life and fertility to the tract, through the medium of pipe lines or ditches. This watering of the tract will be an enormous undertaking. Pipes of sufficient capacity for carrying 1,000 miner's inches will have to be laid for seven miles, and to carry the fluid 375 feet above the river bed, then down under the river bed and up on the other side to reach the plateau. It will have to be very robust pipe to withstand such a strain as that.

The location is a beautiful one. The writer has crossed it, and was struck at the time by its attractiveness. It will have probably the highest altitude of any colony in this part of the State, as it must be between 3,000 and 4000 feet above the sea level. It is a long slope—so gentle as to seem almost a plain—from the timbered mountains to the river, with scenery that will charm all visitors. Fruit grows admirably, and so does alfalfa, in that oasis along the Mojave. There is also reason to anticipate that there will be valuable mining developments among the surrounding mountains. Such a tract, well watered, on the line of a transcontinental railway, and with this rich section as a base of supplies, should prove "a go," but there is a vast amount of work to come first. An engineering corps is now at work on the tract for the syndicate.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

"Many Were Called, but Few Chosen."

From the SUNDAY TIMES.]

The examination for teachers' certificates that has been in progress since Tuesday morning was concluded yesterday at noon. The number of candidates examined at this session is the largest on record before the Los Angeles Board of Education. Sixty-nine candidates appeared at the start, but the courage of many failed them before the first day was over.

Six months' experience in teaching is one of the requirements, according to the rules of the Board, for a first grade certificate. At the session of the Board last evening the following resolution was adopted:

Candidates who have obtained the requisite number of credits for first grade certificates, but who have not furnished evidence of the required experience in teaching, shall receive second grade certificates now, and first grade certificates when they shall have filed with the Board evidence of six months' successful experience in teaching.

The marks of all candidates having been thoroughly canvassed, twenty-two were found successful. In return for their labors fifteen receive second grade certificates, and seven first grades. The following is the list of candidates to whom second grade certificates were granted:

Margaret F. Phillippan, Mrs. Julia Candler, Winfield S. Hall, C. J. Lorbeer, Sue A. Crisman, Amy Saxton, R. E. Mohr, Clara Bruere, Mrs. E. Way, Amanda Mathews, Silas E. Coleman, Elvis B. Williams, Belle C. Caster, Addie M. Miner, Frank A. Crowley.

The following received first-grade certificates:

Thomas E. Welch, A. S. McPherron, Francis M. Pistolesi, Maggie Tracy, Nora Tracy, C. Adele Nichols, Mrs. M. J. Frick.

The highest standing in the examination was made by Miss Amanda Mathews, a graduate of the Los Angeles High School in the class of 1885, who will receive a first-grade certificate when she has gained the required experience.

PHILLIPS' EXCURSION.

List of a Large Party Which Arrived Thursday.

The following is a list of passengers by this excursion, that arrived Thursday:

For San Francisco—F. A. Church, New Mexico; Mrs. J. Dresmon, Miss Carry Dresmon, New York; Miss E. Mitchell, Mrs. H. J. Wetherow, Miss C. E. Wetherow, Massachusetts; Mrs. L. J. Smith, Maine; Miss M. L. Volts, Massachusetts.

For Los Angeles—Jas. Kelly, Kansas; Thos. Taylor and wife, New York; Miss Eva Taylor, Miss Lizzie Taylor, Miss Sarah Taylor, Master Gordon Taylor, New York; Cyrene McCormic, Chicago; Abram Kendall and wife, M. L. Kendall, Miss Mary L. Kendall, Ohio; Frank H. Heydenreich and wife, Miss Clara Heydenreich, F. H. Heydenreich, Mrs. H. Badenhausen, Mrs. George Robinson, Miss C. E. Robinson, Miss L. M. Wright, New York; Miss M. L. Connett, Mrs. J. House, Miss Betsy House, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Lydia Warren, Kansas.

For San Diego—Thomas F. Blethen, Maine.

For Santa Paula—Mrs. L. Cool, Miss Jennie Cool, Pennsylvania.

For Santa Barbara—Mrs. E. Mitchell, Manitoba.

For Riverside—Mrs. S. J. Hill; Minnesota.

For Tombstone—Miss Lucy Harriett, Miss Dorothy Moss, New York.

For Wilcox—Mrs. J. Powers, New York.

New Secretary of the Board of Trade and Produce Exchange.

Saturday, July 18.]

Yesterday A. M. Lawrence was elected to fill the vacancy in the Board of Trade and Produce Exchange, caused by the resignation of Secretary John M. Davies. Mr. Lawrence is a well-known resident of Los Angeles, having been connected with many local enterprises. He assumes his new duties August 1st.

Father Upchurch.

Father Upchurch, the founder of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, will arrive in this city Thursday, August 6th. A grand reception will be tendered him by the A. O. U. W. lodges of this county.

OFFER EVER MADE!

Just as Represented!

PIECES OF GINGHAMS.

ams, Chimera Ginghams,

this season's production perfect goods, perfect colors, and the e lot of these goods all at one price: *Fifteen Cents per* ice named.

CIAL OFFER.

5 cents per yard, we will present them, without further charge, The books are

of the Better Class.

ear, neat print, and contain from 300 to 600 pages. The pub- ll over the city.

r Thimbles Given Away!

r $1 we will present them, without further charge, with a hand- himble desired.)

l Lace Collar for 25 Cents.

brand of Bleached Muslin for $1 we will sell them a handsome worth 75 cents. The Muslin is a soft finish, bleached muslin, where for 10 cents per yard.

e Prompt and Careful Attention.

ese specialties, but in Ginghams and Calico state as near as pos- goods do not suit you and if they are not fully as represented in nse. This offer is made only as long as the present stock lasts, offer send your orders at once. The near by trade is invited to

of our business. Every time you look at the book or put that member how you came by it. If you find the goods we sell you ther business.

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Farm and Range.

To the Officers and Members of the Los Angeles County Pomological Society:—In the past two months I have received a large number of letters from almost every section of the county where citrus trees are grown, asking as to the strength of solutions that the orange tree can bear upon its foliage and fruit without injury. The orange tree is known to be the hardiest of the citrus family. The strength of solution that it can bear was not known until recently. The experiments that I have made in the past two years have established the fact that, while the orange tree itself is hardy, strong solutions containing concentrated parts cannot be applied to its foliage and fruit at any time of the year without injury to both. During the months of March and April this tree is making its first growth, and is blooming.

HOW THE FRUIT IS DESTROYED.

If a solution consisting of concentrated parts strong enough to kill red or white scale is applied to it during these months, the spraying will wash away the pollen of the blossoms. Therefore, it is absurd to say that the solutions used in winter can be applied to orange trees in spring without injury to the young fruit. If a weak solution is applied during March and April the fruit will be injured and the insects upon the tree will remain unkilled. Three or four days after the solution is applied the blossom will begin to drop. The cause of this is that the solution has washed away the pollen of the blossoms, and the concentrated parts of the solution as they are about to dry collect around and eat into the calyx of the young fruit, causing it to lose its hold and drop to the ground. If strong solutions are applied in these spring months not only blossoms will drop but the shoots upon which the blossoms are fastened will also suffer. These shoots are very tender and brittle, and with but two joints, one where they sprout from the limb and the other where they connect with the blossom. When sprayed, the concentrated parts of the solution collect about the former or base bud in drying and, as the incrustation remains there, it eats into the root of this bud causing it to drop. Only a few seconds are required for the concentrated parts to do their work. However, the buds and blossoms do not drop off immediately nor can any apparent effect be seen for several days. Sometimes it is as much as a full week before they are noticed to be changing in color, after which they begin to drop. If they are closely watched it will be seen that the blossoms first drop off at the joint, where they are connected with the buds. Sometimes they fall two days after spraying, but it is generally in four days. The bud remains on the tree two or more days longer, until the leaves of these buds begin to drop, and the bud then follows them. If the solution be strong enough to cause the outside leaves to drop off, death to the young shoots is sure to follow.

A PROPER SOLUTION.

The greatest of care should be taken that the solution contains the proper ingredients, and that it be properly applied. Remember that while an impracticable remedy may be cheap, the result is disastrous. In this event, you will find your trees damaged, and the insects upon them unkilled. To accomplish the desired purpose, the solution should be strong enough to kill the insects, and not injure the foliage and fruit. In the past four years orange growers have damaged their crops considerably, and many have rendered their fruit unmarketable by using solutions that contained carbonate and caustic soda, and too much greasy matter. Cheap whale oil soaps contain caustic and carbonate of soda. This chemical is used because it is cheap, and the soap is thus easy of manufacture. Growers have been led to believe that by increasing the whale oil soap the solution would be stronger, which is the case; but it also increases the grease in the solution. As this greasy solution has been many times applied to the trees when the fruit was young and tender, the fruit has been stained so that its market value has been greatly reduced. The greasy matter alone does not stain, but when it is applied to the fruit it remains and dries there, keeping with it the concentrated parts of the solution. The chemical eat into the fruit, causing the discolorations, which injure its appearance and reduce its market value. If the solution needs to be stronger,

POTASH ALONE SHOULD BE ADDED

and not soap. If the potash alone is added the expense is less and the result will be satisfactory. For instance, if a soap be made with six per cent. potash and used at one-half pound to the gallon of water, 100 gallons of solution would contain three pounds of potash, which would not be enough for the white scale, and in order to make the solution contain six per cent. of potash, it would be necessary to add 50 pounds of soap, in which there is but three pounds of potash, and by so doing you would also add 47 pounds of greasy matter. So much greasy matter is of no use, and only adds to the expense. If three pounds of potash is added to the solution you do away with a great deal of the expense, while the strength of the solution is the same, and the result will be more satisfactory. Potash is the chief ingredient and should be used as such.

COAL OIL IS NEXT.

The latter should be used as one of the ingredients, and not as the chief one. It should be used to penetrate the shells and cotton coverings of insects, and to carry with it the potash in the solution. Coal oil without potash is of very little use. The greatest of care should be taken in using coal oil upon citrus trees. Never use coal oil without first emulsifying it. The working hands are generally careless, and the emulsion in many cases is not properly made. In this event the coal oil will rise to the surface of the water after it is left standing. The pump will at first take up the soap and at last the pure coal oil will be pumped upon the trees, causing great injury to them.

AN EMULSION.

Many experiments have been made in the past two years to see if a perfect emulsion could be made that would not rise to the surface when left standing. I have succeeded in preparing such an emulsion in a very simple and cheap way. The method consists in mixing the hot soap and coal oil in a churn and churning together for about five minutes, when the mixture will turn to a thick cream or butter. It should then be cooled or reduced by the addition of cold water. The water must be applied a little at a time, so that the oil does not separate but is held in suspension. If a great quantity of cold water is added the coal oil will rise to the surface. When the water is added, churn well and keep churning until the mixture becomes thin. The emulsion should be applied cold, for if it is heated the coal oil will evaporate. The soap should be made of nothing but whale, seal or fish oils, and should never contain neatsfoot or cotton-seed oil, as they are difficult to dissolve after once made into a soap.

SULPHUR

has been very strongly recommended in addition to the many other ingredients used. It is claimed that the steam from the sulphur kills fungus and keeps away insects. Let me say to you that sulphur is a worthless article in killing scale insects of any kind. It is not an insecticide. The stench from it is of no value, as it only remains on the tree a day or two. Sulphur only adds to the expense, and while it must be admitted that it has a tendency to cleanse the tree from smut, it will not keep away the white scale. Supposing that it did, where would the scales go? Would not they infest trees non-sulphured? The main object is to kill the insects wherever they may be, and not allow them to go away from an infested tree to an uninfested one.

As for smut, kill the insects and you will have no smut. Of all the orchards that have been sprayed in the past two years, the cleanest fruit has come from orchards where no sulphur was used. Of the many experiments which have been made in the past two years the best results were obtained by the use of potash as the chief ingredient, coal oil the second and fish oil the third. These three should be properly combined and properly applied.

SALT

has been strongly recommended, to be applied to orange trees infested with the white scale, so that the foliage be taken off and the tree afterwards sprayed. I wish to say to you, beware of this recommendation. Salt is not an insecticide, and will only cause the leaves to drop. They will be blown about by the wind over your entire orchard. The insects upon the leaves will not die, but will desert the leaves as soon as they find no more nourishment in them. The bugs will crawl until they find a weed or a tree to fasten themselves upon and lodge for future work. So by this method you will find that, instead of checking their spread, you have scattered them to uninfested trees where they were before unknown. Salt should never be applied to trees infested with contageous pests. The remedy is cheap and easily used, but the result proves to be worse than the disease.

A HARD CUSTOMER.

Many growers regard these scale insects as trifles. Only when the scales are discovered in their own orchards, or when their orchards are ruined, do they discover the danger; only then do they ask why something has not been done, and they complain that entomologists have not invented something to kill the scales at one blow, without the necessity of accomplishing it by hard, tedious work.

In conclusion, I wish to say that I have employed a chemist, and we are steadily at work experimenting. We expect to produce a remedy that will kill the insects as it comes in contact with them, and to be effective as it remains on the trees, until the winter rains wash it off.

Nothing but war will avail now—war to the death on these insidious and ever recruiting armies of insect enemies, which are working destruction to so many citrus orchards throughout the county. This white scale, which has only made itself felt in the past two or three years, is as deadly to our fruit interests as the phylloxera has been to the wine making of France.

B. M. LELOSO,
Entomologist.

HORTICULTURE.

Fruit Shipments East—Letter from Hixson, Justi & Co., Chicago.

At the late session of the State Horticultural Society, the Secretary read selections from communications from Hixson, Justi & Co., of Chicago, proposing a joint stock fruit-shipping company among growers. The following letter was received too late to read at the meeting:

To the Secretary of the State Horticultural Society: As the subject for discussion by your Society this month is, "The shipment of fruit by growers," and as we feel a deep interest in all that concerns California and her fruit interests, we think a few remarks giving our impressions, gained by our observations here this Spring, would not be out of place. In the first place, it has been a recognized fact for some time past that the immense amount of fruit raised in California had far overtaxed the capacity of our local markets, and the disposal of the surplus becomes a matter of serious consideration for the growers. Of course there will continue to be a large amount canned and dried, but in order to relieve the market of the surplus during the rush of the season, there must be a large amount shipped "green." The next question is, is it better for the growers to study the shipping business thoroughly and intelligently, and where one has enough of his own, ship that individually, and where a number of small ones are near together combine, and by joining forces load their cars, stock one being bore a part of expense; or is it better to sit back and wait for the Eastern speculators to come in and buy just what they know they can realize large profits on, and let the balance go to waste?

After our arrival here last spring when we began talkaug of California fruits coming here in "large quantities," the old conservative merchants of the street, as well as the general run of people we met, pooh-poohed the idea, saying: "You can sell a small amount of your California fruits, but only a limited amount, for they are so high no one but a bank president or a relative of Vanderbilt can use them. Some of the middle classes may buy them once as a curiosity."

It seemed like a tale from the Arabian Nights when we told them that California cherries, the like of which they had never seen before, could be sold here at 12½ to 15 cents per pound and still leave the grower a fair profit, and when one solid car of cherries arrived here from Hayward's it excited more talk and comment than anything from the State since the first car of pears. Since the first introduction of California fruits on this side of the Mississippi river, the main idea has been to only have them come in limited quantities and to keep prices up to a fancy figure, and to hold out the idea to the California growers that risks of shipment were so great that they had better sell at home at any price than to chance shipping on their own accounts. As the rule of our present world is "Look out for No. 1; never mind the rest" the argument was a specious one, and the growers readily accepted it. The experience we have had with cherries, peaches, plums and apricots has proven the fact that, with the exercise of a little judgment, fruit can be shipped here by passenger train in four and one-half days' time with but little more risk than to San Francisco.

There is one thing, however, that must be kept constantly in mind (and those of your members who have visited the World's Fair at New Orleans and the Eastern country this spring, will remember), and that is, the fruit-growers on this side and the importers of foreign fruits, recognize in California the most formidable competitor that has yet appeared in the field. With that fact in view, it behooves our growers to use extra pains in selecting and packing their fruits, so as to sustain our reputation for good fruits, well handled. There must be no Chinese packing or false topping off if we wish to hold the market.

Chicago to-day is the main distributing point for California fruits, and even right here in this city nine-tenths of the people do not know what California fruit is, except from hearsay, and they probably never will if the old course is pursued; that is, selling to the speculators, who would rather sell 100 boxes at 50 per cent profit than 500 boxes at 10 per cent profit.

When we think of the wonderful producing capacity of our glorious State, as compared with the small population, and then look at a place like this with ten times the population within a radius of 100 miles, and nearly all consumers, not producers, it is time some organized effort was made by our growers to reap the benefits of this trade.

Our Horticultural Society has done a great deal for the fruit interests of our State, but to our minds they have touched on no topic that is of more immediate importance than the one now under discussion. By systematic advertising and pushing, and the hearty co-operation of the leading growers, California oranges have been forced to the front this season, and we have made a name for them and created a demand that by next season will result in an immense business for the citrus fruit raisers of our State Our raisin and dried fruit shippers first showed their ability to forward goods to this market, and this season have developed the fact that orange men could ship here as safely as to San Francisco, and reap the benefit of a market twenty or thirty times larger than the local market, and there is no reason why our growers of deciduous fruits should not be able to do the same thing.

We will be pleased to correspond with any of them individually, and to furnish every information in our power to aid in developing the fruit trade of "our glorious California."—HIXSON, JUSTI & CO., 99 South Water street, Chicago.

A COMMITTEE TO GATHER FACTS.

Dr. Gibbons said he thought it would be a good idea to keep in a permanent form all the important facts concerning the shipping of fruit East for future reference. A motion was made and carried that a committee of from three to five be appointed by the chairman for that purpose. As a great deal will be learned about the subject during the next three months, the chairman was directed to use his own judgment regarding the time of appointment.

The meeting adjourned at the usual hour, after selecting as the subject of the next meeting, "Co-operation in regard to Fruit Raising and Shipping."

LIVE STOCK.

A correspondent of the Western Rural says that, to prevent fever and retention of after-birth in cows after calving, allow the calf to suck what it wants, and then draw the rest of the milk and give it to the cow to drink. Nine out of ten cows will drink it eagerly. It is slightly loosening to the bowels, and also seems to quiet or prevent inward fever. If the cow is milked in advance of calving it is well to give the cow the milk to prepare her for that event. "I have followed this plan for the last twelve or fifteen years, and have never lost a cow during that time from either of the above causes, nor have I had a cow learn to suck herself from drinking the milk. If the supply of milk in heifers is not enough for the calf and mother, give the cow two quarts of flax-seed gruel per day."

The following terse valuation of cattle recently appeared in the columns of the Texas Live Stock Journal: "For quality, the Polled Angus; for early maturity and size, the Shorthorn; for grass beef, the Hereford; for general utility, the Devon; for butter, the Jersey; for milk, the Holstein; for cheese, Ayrshire; for cold, the Galloway; for heat, Brama; and for starvation, the Texas."

THE DAIRY.

Col. Colman, the new commissioner of agriculture, is disposed to fulfil the popular proverb, and let every citizan know precisely "on which side his bread is buttered." He has established a "Dairy Division" which he has placed under the direction of a gentleman of good sense and practical ability, and in due time we shall doubtless have some interesting statistics about this important product, of which, so the last census informs us, over 806,000,000 pounds were manufactured in 1880. The greater portion of this enormous supply is consumed in this country.

We never expected to hear of an oleomargarine company, which could buy grease for six or eight cents a pou d and transform it into imitation butter and sell it at fifteen to six teen cents a pound, going into the hands of a receiver. But it is a fact that the Commercial Manufacturing Company, of New York city, which deals in oleomargarine, has actually failed. Its consolidated capital stock, some time ago, was $10,000,000, but we understand it has failed with debts of less than $200,000. It would be good news for the dairymen, as well as for the unsuspecting public, if all the oleomargarine concerns should go out of business.

Historical Butter.

Ben: Perley Poore.]

The oldest mention of butter (and even that is an obscure one) is found in Herodotus, who says the Scythians "stir the milk of their mares, and separate that which rises to the surface, and they consider it more delicious than that which remains below it." This perhaps goes no farther than cream, but Hippocrates, who wrote 400 years before Christ, and was almost contemporary with Herodotus, writes of cream that when it is violently agitated "the fat part, which is light, rises to the surface and becomes butter. The heavy and thick part, which remains below, is kneaded and dried, and is known by the name of hippace. The whey or scum remains in the middle." Here we have butter and cheese satisfactorily made at least 2000 years ago. But it does not appear from Hippocrates, nor, indeed, from any of the ancient writers who mention it, that butter was ever used as an article of ordinary food. That learned Greek physician speaks of its emollient qualities, and prescribes it externally as a medicine. Strabo says that the Lusitanians used butter instead of oil; and Aetian mentions that the East Indians anointed the wounds of their elephants with butter. Galen writes that "in cold countries, which do not produce oil, butter is used in the baths." Pliny recommends it to be rubbed over children's gums in teething, and also for ulcers in the mouth. Plutarch tells of a Spartan lady who smelled strongly of butter, by which it seems to have been used as a perfume or ointment. It is never mentioned by any Greek or Roman writer as used in cookery or at the table.

POULTRY.

Avoid stuffing to fatness the aged breeders. They need good food, but much less of it than while breeding. They only require what is necessary in a light diet to keep them in good heart. Naturally all the Asiatic breeds incline to fatten internally in hot weather. This must be avoided; while it is desirable that they should retain their flesh well, yet they do not need to be fattened. Do not be in a hurry to crowd the young chicks of the heavier breeds on to the roosts. Let them stay in the nursing coops until they outgrow them. These coops may be moved to a fresh spot every night, and they will always be fresh and clean inside.

Where convenient, chickens should be allowed full liberty to run about at this season. They grow better thus and will thrive much better than it is possible when penned up. During the summer, when fowls must be shut up on account of their roving and mischief-doing, much of the ill effect of their imprisonment may be avoided if they are let out and watched for a short time at evening.

Vermin upon the wood work of the fowl-house, the walls, perches and nest boxes are best killed by an application of whitewash, which not only destroys these pests but at the same time leaves the premises light, sweet and clean. Carbolic acid is sometimes combined with the whitewash in the proportion of an ounce to a gallon of lime and water. Whitewash pure and simple is, however, amply sufficient.

Many eggs left in a hen's nest tend to induce setting. Where a large number of fowls is kept, a two story fowl house is excellent. Hens should be killed when three years old, as they lay a less number of eggs every year after the third.

Rake the lawn mowings every time the grass is cut, and shower the short, juicy, fresh blades over the floors or ground of your pens, where the poultry may be confined. Every morsel will be eagerly devoured by the chickens.

A healthy fowl will drink fifteen to twenty times a day, and in a close coop, or in hot weather, still oftener. Therefore, when fowls are shipped, all possible pains should be taken to properly fasten water cups in their cages.

QUERIES.

And Answers to Our Correspondents.

SUMMER PRUNING THE APRICOT.

YOUNG ORCHARDIST, Pomona: It has come to be quite a common practice among apricot growers to prune their trees heavily as soon as the crop is gathered. This work is now in progress in many orchards in Los Angeles county. No effort is made at this time to thin out the branches, but the ends simply are cut back, forming a compact, rounded head. The theory is, that by the shortening-in process before the trees make their final growth of the summer the fruit-spurs on the branches are increased in number. As these spurs bear the fruit, the productive capacity of the tree for next season is supposed to be correspondingly enlarged. Some of our orchardists have followed this method for a number of years, and they pronounce in its favor.

BLACKBERRIES AND RASPBERRIES.

SMALL FRUIT GROWER: At this season, when the blackberry and raspberry crops are about finished, it is the "nick of time" to look out for next season's yield. The few new canes which have been spared should be carefully staked up. If you have pinched back the tops properly, the canes have made a sturdy growth and have thrown out a great number of axillary branches. You may now pinch back the ends of some of these branches with great advantage. The idea is to keep the stock upright and sturdy, that it may bear its load of berries next year without bending or breaking. The axillary branches carry the fruit. The more and the stronger these branches, the greater the yield. Later in the season the old canes which bore this season's crop should be cut away.

NASAL GLEET.

JOCKEY, Los ANGELES: If this disease has gone very far, killing the horse is the safest remedy. In the early stages it may be helped a good deal and sometimes cured by syringing the nasal passages. Dr. Manning recommends a mixture of one ounce bayberry bark in one pint of boiling water; when cool, strain through a close linen or flannel cloth; inject daily. He advises, also, to give daily in the feed one ounce of the following: One part each of grains of paradise, white mustard seed, powdered sulphur, powdered charcoal. Give occasionally, in gruel, one-half ounce balsam copaiba, two drachms sweet spirits of nitre. Keep the animal warm, and feed soft, nutritious food.

OUR PUZZLE CORNER.

[Readers are invited to aid in making our Puzzle Department interesting by the contribution of good original charades, enigmas, rebuses, etc. Communications for this department should be addressed to W. H. Eastman, East Sumner, Me.]

1.—Charade.

(*Partly Phonetic.*)

The *first* is a spot or a stain;
Sometimes in the plural 'tis heard,
Referring to lenses in frames;
'Tis then an unauthorized word.
The second you ought to know best,
To you it has always referred;
So no more I'll say about that,
But simply pass on to the *third*.
No scholar should e'er be the third;
The teacher it greatly annoys,
Now please bear this fact in your mind,
And never be third, girls and boys.
The capitalist greatly delights
To say stocks, I am sold,
Sometimes he increases his store,
Sometimes in his buying he's "sold."
UNCLE WILL.

2.—Enigma.

Composed of 22 letters.
My 9, 6, 5, 4 is a kind of fruit.
My 2, 22, 13, 10 is to sure.
My 13, 8, 18, 3 is to quote.
My 21, 11, 16, 17 is an animal.
My 20, 19, 15, 14 is an allurement.
My 7, 11, 17, 1 is a color.
My whole is a very convenient table.
LUCY.

3.—Reversible Diamond.

From left to right, and down.
1. A consonant.
2. A number.
3. A spree,
4. Fresh.
5. A consonant.

From right to left, and up.
1. A consonant.
2. A swelling.
3. Something used in lifting weights.
4. Something worn on the head.
5. A consonant. FLAXIE.

4.—Transpositions.

1. Transpose a game into a small body of water.
2. Transpose an article of food into uncovered.
3. Transpose an article used by masons into a book containing the Psalms.
4. Transpose defeated into a circuitous route.
5. Transpose small paper money into brittle.
6. Transpose a laborer into to walk leisurely.
7. Transpose commanded into a small globular body.

COUSIN KITTY.

5.—My Aviary.

In my aviary I have the following birds:

1. The worthless part of grain, and a measure.
2. A ruler, and one who catches fishes.
3. A relative, and a term used in croquet.
4. A relative, and the cry of a crow.
5. To take up with the tongue, and a pinion.
6. A pointed instrument, and a partition.
7. A pronoun, a fissure, and a song.
8. Near by, a mineral, and a high wind.
9. A portion, and an elevation.

J. O. H. N.

6.—Double Acrostic.

(Words of four letters each.)

1. Lofty.
2. One of the United States.
3. A small stream of water.
4. Our distant relative.
5. A geometrical solid.
6. Fishes.

Primals, a Latin poet who died early in the first century.

Finals, an American poet of the present century. EYE EM EE.

Answers to Puzzles of Last Week.

1.—Fight the good fight of faith.
2.—Hanging of the crane.
3.—I, Tonic, into. 5, Exert, tree. 3, Take, tea. 4, Candle, lance. 5, Smile, isle. 6, Raven, near. 7, Cancer near.
4.—Passage.
5.—Uncle Will.
6.—Torn, rent.
7.—Jefferson, Cleveland.

Lincoln.

From Plain Talk—J. O. H.]

Let the nation thank God, that whatever else President Lincoln has been, he has not been a fashionable man.

WARNER'S TIPPECANOE THE BEST

THE CAMPAIGN TOKEN OF 1840. ASK THE OLD FOLKS WHAT IT MEANS.

[illustration: TIPPECANOE AND TYLER TOO. LOG CABIN AND HARD CIDER.]

[illustration: MAJOR GEN. HARRISON. BORN FEB 9 1773.]

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$1.00 A BOTTLE.

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Mrs. R. G. BATTELLE, Waterloo, N. Y., suffered for many years from severe stomach disorder, depression of spirits, prostration and debility, but was restored to health by Warner's TIPPECANOE, The Best

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MAL-ASSIMILATION OF FOOD.

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Rev. J. PIKE POWERS, Owenton, Ky., cured his son of dyspepsia and mal-assimilation of food, headache and dizziness, with Warner's TIPPECANOE, The Best. julyly

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WILL D. GOULD, Attorney at Law. Will practice in all the Courts, and attend to Collections. Nos. 36 and 38 Temple Block.

P. W. DOOLEY Attorney, No. 16 [illegible] and 18, Downey Block.

W. H. Mosser, M. D. D. D. S., D. R. Wilder, D. D. S.

MOSSER & WILDER, DENTISTS, PARLOR 13 Bohem block, corner of Spring and Second. Dentistry; also do away with the extraction of teeth, restore all lost, decayed and broken teeth to their original usefulness, regulate and insert Teeth without a Plate. Fine filling a specialty. Vitalized air or nitrous oxide gas administered. oct26

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Dr. S. H. Adams, Dentist. TEETH EXTRACTED WITH ABSOLUTELY painless by vitalized air. Fifty cents. Office Billings, 21, 23 and 25 South Spring street. BEST SETS OF TEETH $8. [illegible] mch9 tf dAw

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MRS. C. E. BOURCY M. D. TREATS FEMALE DISEASES EXCLUsively; has nurses and female attendants; best of references; confinements strictly attended to at all hours. 216 First street. [illegible] dAw

DRS. BEACH & FERNANDEZ, HOMŒOPATHISTS. North Spring street, over People's Store, Los Angeles, Cal. Telephone 429. [illegible] dAw

Dr. J. S. Owens, HOMŒOPATHIST AND SURGEON. MAKES a specialty of chronic diseases. Office hours 10 a. m. to 12 m.; 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m. 125 Main street, Los Angeles, Cal. Calls answered at office at all hours. mar4-dAw tf

A. F. Darling, M. D., OCULIST AND AURIST. OFFICE HOURS, 9 to 10 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m. Office, 128 S. Main street, Los Angeles, Cal. oct1 dAw tf

THE KNIFE MUST GO.

DISEASES OF THE RECTUM

Female and Chronic Diseases a Specialty.

Rectal Ulcers, Hemorrhoids or Piles of Fistula, Fistula in Ano, Prurigo or so-called Itching Piles, Polypus Recti Successfully Treated by Dr. A. W. Brinkerhoff's System of Rectal Treatment.

SURE AND PAINLESS SYSTEM FOR the cure of Hemorrhoids without cutting, ligating, burning, taking medicine or doing time. Cures guaranteed in every case. Over 30,000 operations for piles and not one death. The only knife, ligature or caustic used on the rectal carbolic treatment are the surgeon in use to-day for the treatment of Piles.

We can treat you without using any of these but prefer them, and will always be pleased to do so.

Thousands die annually from what is called CONSUMPTION, heart, liver, kidney diseases, etc., while the cause is unknown, although there should be light. We ask the sick and suffering to investigate the cause of the [illegible] of Rectal Diseases, which is the [illegible] urinary, heart, lung, stomach, liver and head troubles; rheumatism, benumbed limbs and [illegible] to malaria, and they will find RECTAL ULCERATION from their [illegible] the foe to human health and happiness.

The existence of Rectal Ulcers is as old as the race. Physicians from time to time have written of them, but have been unable to SEE THEM. We have instruments by which the rectum can be clearly and intelligently examined, and without pain or danger to the patient. The invention of these instruments by Dr. A. W. BRINKERHOFF, of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, opened wide the doors of the successful treatment of this malady, and has established the fact, after examining more than twenty thousand patients suffering with all the various complaints found in this class of diseases, that Rectal Ulceration existed in every case. With our system of treatment we cure the patient, if not too far advanced, and the train of symptoms and misery disappear.

Come and investigate! Our practice is not experimental, our labor not given work. We know what we see. Charges reasonable.

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J. P. WIDNEY, A. M., M. D., Dean of the College of Medicine of the University of Southern California, 21 West First street, Los Angeles, Cal. jan26 dAwtm

W. C. T. U. CAFE.

ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN COMpleted for one of the cooking rooms at the Cafe, 36 S. MAIN ST. Breakfast served from 6 to 10; lunch from 11:30 to 2:30; supper from 6 to 7:30; coffee with light lunch from ice cream, 24 all hours until 9 o'clock p. m. On Sunday, breakfast from 7 to 10 a. m., lunch from 11 to 2:30; supper from 4 to 6. Bills can be sent to the Superintendent, Mrs. CRUSHILL. They will be settled each Saturday, between 11 and 2 o'clock. jan20 1m wtf

James Montgomery, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND Jeweler, 32 South Spring street. (Do Miles Frame & Co's new store). Special attention paid to fine watch repairing, in all its branches. All work intrusted to my care will be done promptly, carefully, and with the best quality of materials. No better work can be done anywhere; charges always moderate; ordinary watches cleaned for $1.50; all watch work warranted for one year; jewelry of every description made to order in the newest designs and neatly repaired. jan 4dAwtf

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DECIDED BARGAINS.

$1100—Beautiful lot on Pearl street, between Eighth and Ninth. Best bargain in that part of the city.

$250 to $475—A few splendid lots in Grover Orchard tract, 65x185, all in bearing fruit trees.

$4000—Ninety acres of splendid land for alfalfa or corn. Best of stock land, only nine miles from city. This is a great bargain; really worth $70 per acre.

$18000—Nine cottages of four rooms, bath and closets, hard finished, two bay windows; sliding doors; excellent neighborhood; lot one to orange trees, grapevines, black berries, etc.; very neat place and cheap.

$1250—Ten acres of Compton; very best land; two houses, barn for six horses, wagon-shed for two wagons, artesian well, etc.; two acres bearing apple orchard; best land in California for alfalfa and truly a bargain.

$500—Five acres on Jefferson street; 200 orange trees, eight lemon, 100 apricot, 100 apples, twenty pears, few nectarines, prune, pomegranates, Japanese persimmons; 200 grape vines of good varieties. Plenty trees for fuel. Plenty water for irrigation. House of six rooms; well, windmill and tank; barn, corrals, etc. Very desirable place.

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$11,000—Nearly new 160 acres 8 miles from the city; all first-class land; fine well of water; splendid crop a grain this year.

$11,000—Highly improved place on Olive st.; ten rooms and all modern improvements; magnificent view in the finest part of the city.

$2000 to $5000 lots, 50x150, in Geary tract.

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Desirable property in all parts of the city and country. Property to exchange, money to loan, houses to rent, rents collected, etc.

LAMB & GRIFFIN, julyly tf 19 W. First st., Widney Block.

Lots for Sale.

CHOICE LONG BEACH LOTS FOR SALE on easy terms. One block for sale. Inquire of G. W. ELWOOD, Agent of the "Long Beach Resort Association." Long Beach, Los Angeles county, Cal. apr1 dAw

WARD BROS., REAL ESTATE, LOAN AND INSURANCE AGENTS, PASADENA, CAL. julyly wtf

Correspondence solicited.

BANNING COLONY.

LOCATION:

Banning, San Bernardino County California, on

Line of Southern Pacific Railroad, miles directly East of Los Angeles Railroad running directly through center of tract.

ALTITUDE:

2500 feet above sea level.

WATER:

Absolutely pure, clear and soft, and abundance of it.

ATMOSPHERE:

As near perfect as can be found on the globe.

SOIL.

Rich, deep and adapted to the production of the peach, apricot, pear, apple, nectarine, plum, prune, raspberry, blackberry, strawberry, gooseberry, cherry, and the entire grape family, both raisin and wine.

Depot, express and postoffice, store, meat market, good school, fine Union church and the best country hotel on the Pacific coast.

The above are some of the many advantages this colony possesses, and the managers are all reliable business men, and now offer land in this colony for sale to actual settlers, and to those who come to California seeking homes, as well as to those already in the State. We say come and examine land and water, and we will guarantee satisfaction. Stop at the Bryant House and ask for the manager of the Banning Land Company. For terms, etc., address,

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The Finest Tract Left at the Foothills.

Best Climate in the County.

At the Gateway to One of the Grandest Canyons in the Mountains. Soil the Very Best for all Classes of Citrus and Deciduous Fruits.

More reliable and abundant supply of living water per acre supplied to tree pipes on the land than any tract in the county.

Only sixteen miles northwest of Los Angeles and four from the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Lands will be sold to suit the times and purchasers at from $50 to $100 per acre, including a deed to the land. This new settlement has been named

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as applicable to the superb mountain view and the far-stretching vista out over the great San Fernando valley that is found here. This is one of the finest tracts for all purposes that has ever been put on the market, and persons looking for choice lands should see it for themselves. Never in the time to buy, to get the benefit of first prices and the advantage of the present year's growth.

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One of the owners, who resides on the tract.

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Southern Pacific Company.

Time Schedule.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1885.

Trains leave and are due to arrive at Los Angeles AS FOLLOWS:

LEAVE FOR	DESIGNATION.	ARRIVE FROM
3:05 p.m.	Colton	11:30a.m.
4:30 p.m.	Colton	9:40 a.m.
11:25 p.m.	Colton	7:15 a.m.
9:00 a.m.	Deming and El Paso Express	12:30p.m.
3:15 p.m.	Deming and El Paso Express	6:15p.m.
1:05 p.m.	El Paso and East	12:05p.m.
12:00 m.	San Francisco Express	7:00p.m.
8:00 a.m.	Orfordsonville Express	4:15p.m.
8:00 a.m.	Orfordsonville Express	4:15p.m.
3:30 p.m.	Santa Ana and Anaheim	8:30a.m.
8:00 a.m.	Santa Monica	8:15 a.m.
4:30 p.m.	Santa Monica	12:30 m.
10:05 a.m.	Santa Monica	7:10p.m.
4:00 p.m.	Wilmington	9:30 a.m.
10:05 a.m.	San Pedro	12:30 m.
4:00 p.m.	San Pedro	7:30p.m.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

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A. N. TOWNE, General Manager.
E. E. HEWITT, Asst Sup't, Los Angeles

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